

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

(Formerly known as Calcom Cement (India) Limited)

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Shri Anoop Kumar Mittal	Independent Director
Shri Deepak Thombre	Independent Director
Shri Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar	Non-Executive Director
Shri Manvender Pratap Singh	Nominee Director
Smt. Purbali Bora	Non-Executive Director
Shri Rajiv Kumar Choubey	Non-Executive Director

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Shri Padmanav Chakravarty	Manager
Shri Awadhesh Kumar Pandey	Chief Financial Officer
Smt. Rachna Gorla	Company Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE

3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza II, ABC,
G.S. Road, Guwahati - 781005, Assam
Phone: 91 361 2132 569/91 361 7156 700
Fax: 91 361 7156 707
Email: corp.sec@dalmiabharat.com
Website: www.dalmiacement.com
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
L 41, Connaught Circus
New Delhi - 110001, Delhi, India

PLANT

Clinker Unit

16 Kilo, Jamuna nagar, P.O:
Umrangsho, District : Dima
Hasao (North Cachar Hills),
Assam - 788 931

Grinding Unit

Village Pipalpukhuri No.2,
Town: Lanka, District: Hojai,
Assam - 782 446

REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS

C.B. Management Services (P) Ltd.
P-22, Bandel Road
Kolkata - 700 019

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their 20th report on the operations and business performance of your Company along with the audited financial statements for the financial year ("FY") 2023-24.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Amount (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Consolidated		Standalone	
	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Revenue from operation	1,439.81	1,266.63	1,439.80	1,266.45
Profit before interest, depreciation and tax	479.61	393.01	474.12	386.45
Add: Finance and other Income	75.47	21.53	65.13	16.45
Less: Finance Cost	26.18	43.91	26.00	43.69
Profit/(Loss) before depreciation and tax and Exceptional Items	528.90	370.63	513.25	359.21
Less: Depreciation	143.83	130.90	143.73	130.82
Less: Exceptional Items	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax	385.07	239.73	369.52	228.39
Provision for current tax	57.02	1.93	53.71	0.12
Provision for deferred tax	40.01	60.52	40.01	60.52
Tax adjustments on account of change in tax rate/ relating to earlier years	(0.10)	(3.61)	(0.09)	54.95
Profit/(Loss) after tax	288.13	180.89	275.89	112.80
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	0.34	0.26	-	-
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent	287.79	180.63	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(0.86)	(0.12)	(0.89)	(0.10)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	287.27	180.76	274.99	112.70
Add: Balance of profit for earlier years	123.22	(57.29)	66.46	(46.24)
Less: Share of Non-Controlling interest on deemed capital Contribution	-	-	-	-
Balance carried forward to the Balance Sheet	410.15	123.22	341.45	66.46

OPERATIONS AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Your Company recorded revenue from operations on a standalone basis of ₹ 1439.80 Crore for the FY 2023-24, registering a growth of 13.69% as compared to the revenue of ₹ 1,266.45 crore in the FY 2022-23; Earnings before Interest, Depreciation and Taxes (EBITDA) stood at ₹ 474.12 Crore in the FY 2023-24 as compared to ₹ 386.45 Crore in FY 2022-23, resulting in increase of EBITDA by 22.69%.

On a consolidated basis, your Company recorded revenue from operations of ₹ 1439.82 Crore in the FY 2023-24, registering a growth of 13.67% in comparison to the revenue of ₹ 1,266.63 Crore in FY 2022-23; EBITDA stood at ₹ 479.61 Crore in FY 2023-24 as compared to ₹ 393.01 Crore in FY 2022-23, resulting in increase of EBITDA by 22.03 %.

During the year under review, your Directors have approved a capital expenditure to the tune of ₹ 3,858 Crore for setting up of (a) new clinkerisation unit of 3.6 MTPA at its Umrangso unit (b) new cement grinding unit of 2.4 MTPA at its Lanka unit, and (c) capacity expansion at existing clinkerisation unit at Lanka.

The Company continued to be engaged in the same business during the FY 2023-24. There were no material changes and/or commitments affecting the financial position of the Company, which occurred between the end of the FY to which the Financial Statements relate and the date of this Report.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

INDIAN ECONOMIC OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The Indian economy demonstrated resilience, recording a robust growth of 7.6% in FY24, surpassing the previous fiscal year. Strong domestic demand, favourable government policies and growth trends across critical sectors drove this increase. Notably, the construction sector experienced a growth of 9.6% in FY24 compared to previous year, contributing significantly to the overall GDP expansion. Additionally, the manufacturing sector, a vital component of the industrial index, registered a growth of 5.5% in FY24 compared to previous year. The index of industrial production exhibited a positive trend, reaching 159.2 in March 2024. The construction sector, manufacturing and other industries, played a pivotal role in driving industrial growth and contributing to the economy's upward trajectory.

Regarding tax revenues, the gross goods and services tax (GST) revenues for March 2024 witnessed the second-highest collection ever at ₹ 1.78 Lakh Crore, with an 11.5% YoY growth. For FY24, the total gross GST collection exceeded ₹ 20 Lakh Crore, marking an increase of 11.7% compared to the previous year.

In terms of inflation, retail inflation eased to 4.85% in March 2024, according to the consumer price index (CPI) data, reflecting stable price levels and conducive conditions for sustained economic growth. This moderation aligns with the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) stance of curbing inflation by maintaining status quo on key policy rates, emphasizing the importance of achieving the target of 4% inflation on a long term basis.

India's economic outlook remains promising, with the nation poised to maintain its position as one of the strongest economies in Asia and fastest growing largest economy globally. Supported by robust domestic demand, increased public spending, conducive business environment and favourable investment inflows, GDP growth is expected to reach 7% in FY25, as per RBI MPC's GDP forecast. Sustained efforts towards infrastructure development and economic reforms are crucial for maintaining long-term growth momentum. While geopolitical tensions persist, India aims to leverage its strategic partnerships to enhance its position among emerging economies and influence global policies.

INDIAN CEMENT INDUSTRY OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The Indian cement industry stands at the forefront of the nation's economic growth, driven by various factors contributing to its robust demand and expansion. One of the primary driving forces behind this growth is the steady progression of the Indian economy, characterised by robust fundamentals and a conducive environment for investment and development. India's economic landscape presents a picture of resilience and stability, providing a fertile ground for various industries, including cement manufacturing, to thrive. With a growing population and increasing urbanization, the demand for infrastructure and housing continues to soar, bolstering the demand for cement across the nation.

The cement industry in India is experiencing robust demand growth, fueled by several key factors that collectively contribute to its upward trajectory including rural housing, urban housing and infrastructure development. India's long-term growth story, supported by continuous infrastructure development, a revival in the real estate sector, and expected industrial capital expenditures, has led to significant capacity expansion plans in the cement industry. By mid-FY26, the industry is expected to add 90 MTPA of cement capacity.

The Indian cement industry is poised for continued growth, buoyed by favourable economic conditions, government initiatives, and robust demand from various sectors. As the nation embarks on economic resurgence and infrastructure development, the cement industry stands as a stalwart contributor, driving progress and prosperity across the country. With strategic investments, innovative solutions, and a commitment to sustainable development, industry players can capitalise on emerging opportunities and chart a path toward long-term success in this dynamic and evolving landscape.

DIVIDEND

Your Directors have not recommended any dividend for the FY 2023-24 and decided to plough back the profits in view of future capital expansion project(s).

TRANSFER TO GENERAL RESERVE

Your Directors have not proposed transfer of any amount to the General Reserve for the year under review.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

AS), the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiary(ies) for the FY 2023-24 have been prepared and form part of the Annual Report.

SUBSIDIARIES

There has been no addition/cessation of subsidiary companies. The Company has one subsidiary, namely Vinay Cement Limited and two step-down subsidiaries, namely RCL Cements Limited and SCL Cements Limited as on March 31, 2024.

There has been no material change in the nature of business of these subsidiaries.

A statement containing the salient features of the Financial Statements of the Company's subsidiaries for the FY ended on March 31, 2024 in Form AOC 1 is attached and marked as **Annexure 1** and forms part of this report.

The Financial Statements of the Company prepared on standalone and consolidated basis including all other documents required to be attached thereto and the Financial Statements of the Subsidiary Company are placed at www.dalmiacement.com.

SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT

During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company and its Subsidiary, Vinay Cement Limited, have in their respective Board meetings held on March 19, 2024 approved a Scheme of Arrangement involving demerger of undertaking comprising of cement and mining business operation of Vinay Cement Limited into the Company in accordance with Sections 230-232 and other applicable provisions of the Act and rules thereunder. The said Scheme has been filed with the National Company Law Tribunal, Guwahati.

NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meetings were convened on a quarterly basis and as and when required. During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company met nine times on April 22, 2023, June 03, 2023, July 17, 2023, August 01, 2023, August 31, 2023, October 12, 2023, December 12, 2023, January 19, 2024 and March 19, 2024. The Board meetings were conducted in due compliance with; and following the procedures prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable Secretarial Standards.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP)

As on March 31, 2024, the Board of Directors comprises of six Directors, all of them being Non-Executive Directors. Out of six, two are Independent Directors, one Nominee Director and one Woman Director.

During the year under review, Ms. Rachna Gorla (DIN: 07148351), Non-Executive Director has resigned from the Board with effect from October 08, 2023. The Board places on record its appreciation for the valuable advice and guidance provided by Ms. Gorla during her tenure on the Board. Ms. Purbali Bora (DIN: 10345405) has been appointed as an Additional Director in the Non-Executive Director category with effect from October 12, 2023.

Mr. Anoop Kumar Mittal and Mr. Deepak Ambadas Thombre have given declarations that they meet the criteria of independence as laid down under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 152(6)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar (DIN: 07479080) is liable to retire by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and has offered himself for reappointment.

Shri Padmanav Chakravarty, Manager, Shri Awadhesh Kumar Pandey, Chief Financial Officer and Smt. Rachna Gorla, Company Secretary are the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, as on March 31, 2024.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In terms of the provisions of section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors do hereby confirm that:

- i. In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed and there are no material departures from the same;
- ii. The Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period;
- iii. The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

- iv. The Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
- v. The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

There are three Committees of the Board namely (a) Audit Cum Governance Committee (b) Nomination and Remuneration Committee and (c) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

The details with respect to the compositions, number of meetings held during the FY 2023-24 and other related matters of the Committees are provided below:

AUDIT CUM GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Your Company has a duly constituted Audit cum Governance Committee. The Audit cum Governance Committee comprises of qualified members of the Board, who have expertise, knowledge and experience in the field of accounting and financial management. The Audit Cum Governance Committee of the Board comprises of the following members as on March 31, 2024:

Name of Member	Category
Shri Anoop Kumar Mittal	Independent Director
Shri Deepak Ambadas Thombre	Independent Director
Shri Rajiv Kumar Choubey	Non-Executive Director

During the year under review, the Committee met six times on April 22, 2023, July 17, 2023, October 12, 2023, December 12, 2023, January 19, 2024 and March 19, 2024

The role, powers and terms of reference of the Audit cum Governance Committee covers all the areas prescribed under Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 besides other terms as referred by the Board of Directors from time to time. The role of Audit Committee broadly includes the following:

- Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of Statutory and Cost Auditors of the Company and payment for any other services rendered by them, review and monitor their independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process.
- Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process, reviewing the quarterly financial statements and the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the Board for approval and to ensure that the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible.
- Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties.
- Review of the quarterly financial results with the management and the statutory auditors.
- Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments.
- Reviewing performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems, risk management systems and internal audit function.
- Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board.
- Consideration of the reports of the internal auditors and discussion about their findings with the management and suggesting corrective actions wherever necessary.
- Review the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism.
- Approval of appointment of Chief Financial officer.

The Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditors, Chief Financial Officer and Manager of the Company usually attend the committee meetings. The Cost Auditors attend the Audit Committee meeting in which the Cost Audit Report is discussed and annexures thereto are approved. The Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

to the Audit Committee. All the recommendations of the Audit Committee during the financial year 2023-24 were accepted by the Board of Directors.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board comprises of the following members as on March 31, 2024:

Name of Member	Category
Shri Anoop Kumar Mittal	Independent Director
Shri Deepak Ambadas Thombre	Independent Director
Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar	Non-Executive Director

During the year under review, the Committee met on October 12, 2023, December 12, 2023 and January 19, 2024.

The role, powers and terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee covers all the areas prescribed under Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 besides other terms as referred by the Board of Directors from time to time. The role of Nomination and Remuneration Committee broadly includes the following:

- Formulate criteria for determining qualifications, age, extension of term, positive attributes and independence of a Director and recommend to the Board the Nomination and Remuneration Policy.
- Devise a Board diversity policy.
- Formulate criteria for performance evaluation of Directors.
- Identify qualified persons and recommend to the Board of Directors appointment, remuneration and removal of Directors and senior management.
- Review Human Resource policies and succession planning.

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. All the recommendations of the Committee during the financial year 2023-24 were accepted by the Board of Directors.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board comprises of the following members as on March 31, 2024:

Name of Member	Category
Shri Deepak Ambadas Thombre	Independent Director
Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar	Non-Executive Director
Shri Rajiv Kumar Choubey	Non-Executive Director

During the year under review, the Committee met on April 22, 2023.

The role, powers and terms of reference of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee covers all the areas prescribed under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 besides other terms as referred by the Board of Directors from time to time. The role of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee broadly includes the following:

- Formulate and recommend Corporate Social Responsibility Policy to the Board.
- Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on activities to be undertaken by the Companies in the areas or subject, specified on Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy from time to time.

The recommendations made by the Committee during the year under review have been accepted by the Board of Directors.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company lays down the constitution and role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The policy has been framed with the objective:

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

- (a) to ensure that appointment of directors, key managerial personnel and senior managerial personnel and their removal are in compliance with the applicable provisions the Companies Act, 2013.
- (b) to set out criteria for the evaluation of performance and remuneration of directors, key managerial personnel and senior managerial personnel;
- (c) to adopt best practices to attract and retain talent by the Company; and
- (d) to ensure diversity of the Board of the Company.

The policy specifies the manner of effective evaluation of performance of Board, its Committees and individual Directors to be carried out either by the Board, by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or by an independent external agency and review its implementation and compliance.

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy was reviewed, updated, revised and approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors in their respective meetings held on January 19, 2024. The Nomination and Remuneration policy of the Company can be accessed at www.dalmiacement.com.

ANNUAL EVALUATION OF BOARD PERFORMANCE AND PERFORMANCE OF ITS COMMITTEES AND OF DIRECTORS

During the year under review, the annual evaluation of performance of the Board, Committees and individual Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors and Board of Directors in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013.

The Board's functioning was evaluated on various aspects, including inter-alia the structure of the Board, meetings of the Board, functions of the Board, effectiveness of Board processes, information and functioning.

The Committees of the Board were assessed inter-alia on the degree of fulfilment of key responsibilities, adequacy of Committee composition and effectiveness of meetings.

The Directors were evaluated on various aspects such as attendance and contribution at Board/Committee meetings and guidance/support to the management outside Board/Committee meetings.

The performance of Non-Independent Directors, Board as a whole and the Chairman was evaluated in a separate meeting of Independent Directors. Similar evaluation was also carried out by the Board. Performance evaluation of Independent Directors was done by the entire Board, excluding the Independent Director being evaluated.

Based on the feedback of the Directors and on due deliberations the evaluation was carried out in terms of the Nomination and Remuneration Policy.

The evaluation confirmed that the Board and its Committees continued to operate effectively and the Directors had met the high standards professing and ensuring best practices in relation to corporate governance of the Company's affairs.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) POLICY

The Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company is based on the principle of Gandhian Trusteeship. The prime objective of the policy is to remain focused on generating systematic and sustainable improvement for local communities surrounding plants and project sites of the Company.

The Board of Directors of your Company has formulated and adopted policy on Corporate Social Responsibility which can be accessed at www.dalmiacement.com.

Pursuant to the said Policy, the Committee has spent an aggregate of ₹ 1,27,26,085/- towards Corporate Social Responsibility activities undertaken during the FY 2023-24.

The annual report on Corporate Social Responsibility activities containing composition of CSR committee and disclosure as per the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 as amended by the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 is attached and marked as **Annexure 2** and forms part of this Report.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions entered during the year under review were on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business and were in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

There were no material contracts or arrangements or transactions entered into with the related parties during the year under review.

All related party transactions were placed before the Audit Committee for prior approval. Prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee was obtained for the transactions which were repetitive in nature except when the need for them could not be foreseen in advance.

INVESTMENTS, LOANS AND GUARANTEES

The particulars of investments made by the Company are furnished in Note No. 3 and 7(i) and Note No. 4(i) and 7(v) of the attached standalone financial statements for the FY 2023-24. No loan and guarantee has been given by the Company during the FY under review.

ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

Your Company has in place adequate internal control systems commensurate with the size of its operations. The Company has requisite policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of fraud, error reporting mechanisms, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures.

The internal control systems are subjected to regular reviews by the Audit Cum Governance Committee, self-assessments and audits and based on such reviews, it is believed that these systems provide reasonable assurance that our internal financial controls are designed effectively and are operating as intended.

The internal auditors of the Company conduct regular internal audits as per approved plan and the Audit Cum Governance Committee reviews periodically the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems and takes steps for corrective measures whenever required.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Your Company has developed and implemented a Risk Management Framework to monitor and review the risk management plan/process of the Company. The Company has adequate risk management procedures in place that oversees the risk management processes with respect to all probable risks that the organization could face such as strategic, financial, liquidity, security including cyber security, regulatory, legal, reputational and other risks. The major risks are assessed through a systematic procedure of risk identification and classification. Risks are prioritised according to significance and likelihood. The risk assessment is not limited to threat analysis, but also identifies potential opportunities.

VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company has in place the vigil mechanism for Directors, employees and other stakeholders which provides a platform to them for raising their voice about any breach of code of conduct, financial irregularities, illegal or unethical practices, unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud. Adequate safeguards are provided against victimization to those who use such mechanism and direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Cum Governance Committee in appropriate cases is provided. The policy ensures that strict confidentiality is maintained whilst dealing with concerns and also that no discrimination is made against any person. The Vigil Mechanism may be accessed at www.dalmiacement.com.

SHARE CAPITAL

During the year under review, the Authorised Share Capital was increased with the approval of the shareholders from ₹ 1500 Crore to ₹ 2500 Crore.

Further, during the year the Company had offered 200,30,53,752 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each on rights basis to all the shareholders who held shares as on the record date, i.e., May 26, 2023, in the ratio of 49 equity shares for every 10 equity shares, aggregating to ₹ 2003,05,37,520/- (Rupees Two Thousand Three Crore Five Lakh Thirty Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty). The Board of Directors had, in its meeting held on August 01, 2023, constituted an Allotment Committee to *inter-alia* make allotment to the entitled applicants, to make refund to the applicants, if application is rejected or for any other reason and to settle any difficulty arising out of rights issue.

Pursuant thereto, the Company had made allotment of 153,32,25,000 (One Hundred Fifty Three Crore, Thirty Two Lakh, Twenty Five Thousand) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each, aggregating to ₹ 1533,22,50,000/- (Rupees One Thousand Five Hundred Thirty Three Crore Twenty Two Lakh and Fifty Thousand only) to the eligible applicants.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Post allotment of shares in furtherance of rights issue, the Paid-up Share Capital was increased from ₹ 408,78,64,800/- (Rupees Four Hundred Eight Crore, Seventy Eight Lakh, Sixty Four Thousand, Eight Hundred only) to ₹ 1942,01,14,800/- (Rupees One Thousand Nine Hundred Forty Two Crore, One Lakh, Fourteen Thousand Eight Hundred only)

NAME OF THE COMPANY

During the year, name of the Company was changed from “Calcom Cement India Limited” to “Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited” with effect from May 12, 2023. The new name represents the holding company “Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited” in North East.

ANNUAL RETURN

As required under Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Annual Return of the Company has been placed at www.dalmiacement.com.

STATUTORY AUDITORS AND THEIR REPORT

During the year under review, M/s Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn. No. 015125N) have resigned as the Statutory Auditors of the Company with effect from November 16, 2023. The casual vacancy caused thereof has been filled by the shareholders by appointing M/s Walker Chandiook & Co. LLP (Firm Regn. No. 001076N/N500013) as the Statutory Auditors of the Company with effect from January 16, 2024 by passing resolution through postal ballot. M/s Walker Chandiook & Co. LLP shall hold office as such till the conclusion of forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

M/s Walker Chandiook & Co. LLP is proposed to be appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for a term of five consecutive years of the Company from the conclusion of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 25th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2029.

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in their report on Financial Statements. The Auditors has however included one common Emphasis of Matter in the Standalone Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the FY 2023-24 regarding dispute between two major shareholders of the Company. The Emphasis of Matter has been explained and clarified in note no. 30(c) of the notes to accounts of the Standalone Financial Statements and note no. 29(c) of the Consolidated Financial Statements. These notes are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments and explanation.

Since the matter is sub-judice, pending final outcome, no adjustments are considered necessary by the management in the standalone financial statements.

The Auditors have not reported any matter under Section 143 (12) of the Act during the year under review.

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR AND THEIR REPORT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, M/s JVS & Associates, Practising Company Secretary were appointed as the Secretarial Auditor for the FY 2023-24.

As required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Secretarial Audit Report of the Company for the FY 2023-24 in Form MR-3 is attached and marked as **Annexure 3** and forms part of this report. There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in the secretarial audit report for the FY 2023-24.

COST AUDITOR AND THEIR REPORT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government with respect to ‘Cement’ and accordingly such records are made and maintained. Further, in accordance with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, M/s. R.J. Goel & Co, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No-109208W), New Delhi were appointed as Cost Auditors to audit the Cost Records for the FY 2023-24.

There was no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in the cost audit report for the FY 2022-23 and same was filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Your Directors have re-appointed R.J. Goel & Co., Cost Accountants as the Cost Auditors to conduct a cost audit for the financial year 2024-25 at a fees of ₹ 1,20,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Twenty Thousand Only) plus applicable

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

taxes, travel and other out-of-pocket expenses, subject to ratification of the said fee by the members at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company has complied with all the applicable Secretarial Standards (SS) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India from time to time and approved by the Central Government.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

The details of conservation of energy, technology absorption undertaken by the Company and the foreign exchange earnings and outgo, in accordance with the provisions of section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is attached and marked as **Annexure 4** and forms a part of this report.

ORDERS PASSED BY REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

However, certain disputes arose between two major sets of shareholders namely Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL), part of Dalmia Bharat Group, now holding 95.27% of the voting rights in the Company and the Bawri Group (BG) now holding 4.15% of the voting rights in the Company. During the year 2015-16, DCBL, in view of the fact that Bawri Group (BG) had defaulted in completion of certain obligations under the Shareholders Agreement/ Articles of Association (referred to inter-se agreement or ISA hereinafter), sent notice to BG seeking remedies under the terms of ISA. In response thereto, BG denied the responsibility of completion of said obligations and further filed a petition before the Company Law Board (CLB)/ NCLT under Section 397/398 of the Companies Act, 1956 alleging oppression and mismanagement. Meanwhile, DCBL and the Company filed a petition under section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. NCLT, Guwahati has allowed the said petition vide its order dated January 5, 2017, wherein, it said that the petition under Section 397/398 is a dressed up petition and dismissed the same and vacated all the interim orders. Further, NCLT referred the parties to Arbitration for settlement of their disputes.

BG had challenged the order of NCLT Guwahati before the Hon'ble High Court, Guwahati wherein the order of NCLT was stayed. This stay order was challenged before Hon'ble Supreme Court which vacated the stay and referred the case back to Guwahati High Court to decide upon the maintainability of revision petition filed by BG and the matter is pending before the Guwahati High Court.

The Company, DCBL and BG referred their disputes to the Arbitral Tribunal. The Arbitral Tribunal pronounced the Award on March 20, 2021, which was challenged by the parties before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court vide its judgment dated October 17, 2022 upheld the objections filed by the Company and DCBL and rejected the objections filed by BG. BG has filed an appeal before the Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for setting aside the judgment dated October 17, 2022. The proceedings are sub judice before the High Court.

In a separate action, DCBL initiated arbitration proceedings against BG for adjudicating the dispute relating to Call Option for transfer of entire voting shares held by BG in the Company to DCBL. The Arbitral Tribunal has been constituted for adjudication of the Call Option exercised by DCBL and the dispute pertaining to Call Option is now pending before the Arbitral Tribunal.

DISCLOSURE AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 22 OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

Your Company is committed to ensuring that all are treated with dignity and respect. In line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. During the FY 2023-24, two complaints were received by ICC and both were closed and necessary actions were taken.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Health and safety of employees and clean environment receive utmost priority at all locations of your Company. It has already implemented EHS (Environment Health Safety) System and provided safe working environment at

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

its plants and mines. Use of personal protective equipment by employees has become compulsory and training programs on Health, Safety and Occupational Health are being conducted on a continuous basis. Your Company's endeavour is to make all our plants safe plants and keep all its employees healthy.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The industrial relations during the year under review remained harmonious and cordial.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

During the year under review:

- The Company has not accepted any deposits as per Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.
- There is no application made or proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
- There is no one time settlement entered into with the Banks or Financial Institutions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors express their sincere appreciation for the assistance and co-operation extended by the Government authorities, financial institutions, banks, customers, vendors, dealers and members during the year under review. Your Directors also wish to place on record its deep sense of appreciation for the committed services by the Company's executives, staff and workers.

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN-07148351

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN-07479080

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2024

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Gorla
Company Secretary

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure 1

Form AOC-I
(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5
of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/
joint ventures as on March 31, 2024

Part A - Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amount in ₹)

Sl No.	Name of the subsidiary	Vinay Cement Limited
1	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Same as the Holding Company (31 st March of every year)
2	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	Not Applicable
3	Share capital	18,89,98,700
4	Reserves & surplus	43,87,24,928
5	Total assets	77,28,87,386
6	Total Liabilities	14,51,63,758
7	Investments	50,15,90,189
8	Turnover	9,46,28,321
9	Profit before taxation	13,33,37,526
10	Provision for taxation	3,31,41,966
11	Profit after taxation (Including OCI)	10,05,24,490
12	Proposed Dividend	NIL
13	% of shareholding	97.21%

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Vinay Cement Limited has two subsidiaries and the details are as below:

SI No.	Name of the subsidiary	SCL Cements Limited	RCL Cements Limited
1	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Same as Holding (31st March of every year)	Same as Holding (31st March of every year)
2	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3	Share capital	2,97,48,000	3,63,32,000
4	Reserves & surplus	(2,85,30,395)	31,88,25,653
5	Total assets	56,12,068	35,76,90,522
6	Total Liabilities	43,94,463	25,32,869
7	Investments	-	31,06,84,000
8	Turnover	8,942	1,612
9	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	1,68,20,644	50,01,903
10	Provision for taxation	-	-
11	Profit/(Loss) after taxation (including OCI)	1,68,20,644	50,01,903
12	Proposed Dividend	-	-
13	% of shareholding	100%	100%

- Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: None
- Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: None

Part B- Associates and Joint Ventures: Not Applicable

**For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited**
(formerly Calcom Cement India Limited)

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN-07148351

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN-07479080

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2024

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Gorla
Company Secretary

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure – 2

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES For the financial year ended March 31, 2024

1. Brief outline on CSR policy of the Company.

The vision of our Company, Dalmia Cement North East Limited (“Company”) is to unleash the potential of everyone we touch. As we seek to do that, we aim at sustainable and inclusive growth, by making definitive triple bottom-line (social, economic and environmental) impact. While we have always had a strong commitment to comply with the law, we seldom hesitate to go beyond the limits laid under law and put in an extra effort to achieve the status of a responsible corporate citizen in tune with the Dalmia Group’s values. Aiming at creating shared values for all stakeholders, we seek to integrate corporate social responsibility (“CSR”) into our businesses processes.

In compliance with the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) including Schedule VII thereof, and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 (“Rules”), the Company shall undertake its CSR activities, projects, programmes (either new or ongoing) in a manner compliant with the Act and the Rules (“Projects”).

Our approach towards CSR is based on our Company’s core values, which include fostering inclusive growth by sharing some of the wealth we create with the society at large. CSR has always been and shall always be an integral and strategic part of our business process. It is a vital constituent of our Company’s commitment to sustainability. True to the spirit of our vision, we strive to utilize the potential of human and natural capital around us in a manner that facilitates social, economic and environmental progress. The main objective of this Policy is to lay down guidelines for the Company to make CSR a key business process for sustainable development of the society. The Company aims to be a good corporate citizen by subscribing to the principles of integrating its economic, environmental and social objectives, and effectively utilizing its own resources towards improving the quality of life and building capacities of the local communities and society at large.

2. Composition of the CSR Committee.

As per the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has constituted CSR Committee consisting of following directors:

SI No.	Name of Director	Designation/Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Shri Deepak Thombre	Chairperson, Independent Director	1	1
2	Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar	Member, Non-Executive Director	1	0
3	Shri Rajiv Choubey	Member, Non-Executive Director	1	1

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company.

<https://www.dalmiacement.com/investor/dalmia-cement-north-east-limited/>

4. Provide the executive summary along with the web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Project carried out in pursuance of sub-rule(3) of rule 8, if applicable.

N.A.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

5.	(a) Average net profit of the Company as per sub-section (5) of Section 135.	₹ 63,63,04,254
	(b) Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per sub-section (5) of Section 135.	₹ 1,27,26,085
	(c) Surplus arising out of the CSR Projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years.	NIL
	(d) Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any	Nil
	(e) Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+(c)-d)]	₹ 1,27,26,085

6.	(a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project)	₹ 1,27,26,085
	(b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads	NIL
	(c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable	NIL
	(d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)].	₹ 1,27,26,085

(e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per subsection (6) of section 135.		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135.		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
₹ 1,27,26,085	NIL			NIL	

(f) Excess amount for set-off, if any: NIL

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135	₹ 1,27,26,085
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	₹ 1,27,26,085
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the Financial Year [(ii)-(i)]	NIL
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous Financial Years, if any	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding Financial Years [(iii)-(iv)]	NIL

7. Details of Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount for the preceding three Financial Years: **NIL**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year(s)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under subsection (6) of section 135 (in ₹)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under subsection (6) of section 135 (in ₹)	Amount Spent in the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a Fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to subsection (5) of section 135, if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial Years (in ₹)	Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in ₹)	Date of Transfer		
1	FY-1							
2	FY-2							
3	FY-3							

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

Yes No.

If Yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/ acquired | N.A.

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pin code of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address

(All the fields should be captured as appearing in the revenue record, flat no, house no, Municipal Office/ Municipal Corporation/ Gram panchayat are to be specified and also the area of the immovable property as well as boundaries).

9. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per subsection (5) of section 135.

N.A.

**For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited**
(formerly Calcom Cement India Limited)

Deepak Ambadas Thombre
Chairman - CSR Committee
DIN-02421599

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN-07479080

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2024

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure – 3

FORM NO. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

(For the Financial Year Ended 31st March, 2024)

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel)]

To,
The Members,
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538
3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza-II, ABC,
G.S. Road, Guwahati – 781005 (Assam)

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited** (Formerly Known As Calcom Cement India Limited), (**hereinafter called “the Company”**). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company’s books, papers, minute books, e-Forms, and returns filed, and other records maintained by the Company, and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit. We hereby report that in our opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, e-Forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (“the Company”) for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 according to the provisions of:

- 1) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- 2) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (‘SCRA’) and the rules made thereunder;
- 3) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- 4) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- 5) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (‘SEBI Act’):-
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; and
 - (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

6) As per our discussion with the management and based on the compliance certificates placed before the Board by the respective head of the departments in respect of the following other Acts:

- Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
- Factories Act, 1948,
- Employees Provident and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952,
- Employees State Insurance Act, 1948,
- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972,
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948,
- Workmen Compensation Act, 1923, and
- Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, 1946.

Which are applicable to the Company, necessary compliances have been made by the Company during the year under report.

We have also examined the compliances with the applicable clauses of the following:

- 1) Secretarial Standards I & II as issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- 2) Since the Company is closely held public limited company, provisions of the Listing Agreements are not applicable to the Company hence we have not examined these.

During the period under review the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards mentioned above.

I further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is merely having Non-Executive Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Generally, seven days' notice was given to all directors/members to schedule the Board Meetings / committee meeting, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were served by e-mail / hand. All the Committees were duly constituted as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

I further report that

There are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance of the Companies Act r/w relevant rules.

Acts, rules and regulations stated above at para no. 2 & 5 are not applicable to the Company, however we have been informed that there was no transaction reported under the provisions of FEMA, during the year under report.

This report is to be read with our letter of event date which is annexed as "**Annexure-A**" and forms an integral part of this report.

For JVS & Associates
Company Secretaries

Jyoti Sharma
Company Secretary
C.P. No. – 10196
Membership No.: F8843
FRN: I2011DE848300

Peer Review No: 810/2020
UDIN: F008843F000204368

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22.04.2024

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure A

To,
The Members,
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited
CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538
3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza-II, ABC,
G.S. Road, Guwahati – 781005 (Assam)

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

- (1) Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.
- (2) We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
- (3) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
- (4) Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
- (5) The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
- (6) The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management as conducted the affairs of the company.

For JVS & Associates
Company Secretaries

Jyoti Sharma
Company Secretary
C.P. No. – 10196
Membership No.: F8843
FRN: I2011DE848300
Peer Review No: 810/2020
UDIN: F008843F000204368

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22.04.2024

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure 4

PARTICULARS WITH RESPECT TO CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OUTGO AND EARNINGS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023-24

(A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

- i) **The following steps were taken for conservation of energy:**
 - a) Process optimization & grinding media optimization based on mix, recharge (top-up) grinding media accordingly.
 - b) Use of suitable grinding aid for increasing productivity & reduction of power consumption.
 - c) Use of LED lights in place of conventional lights.
- ii) **The steps taken by the Company for utilising alternate sources of energy:**

The Company has been able to use around 1.88% AFR (Alternate Fuel & Raw materials) on TSR (Thermal Substitution Rate) level in pyro-section of Umrangshu clinkerisation unit leading to saving of fossil solid fuel, i.e., coal, and resultant energy cost.

Also, for alternate source of energy, the Company has installed 5MWp additional Solar plant with a capital investment of 19.38 Crore at Lanka, aggregating to 29 MWp Solar plant.
- iii) **The capital investment on energy conservation equipment:**

Coal stacking & blending system was installed to replace the manual mixing of coal, which leads to minimizing the standard deviation of coal used in kiln operations. This helps in saving on Specific Power Consumption (SPC) and Specific Heat Consumption (SHC) for continuous operation of the kiln. The Capital investment is ₹ 47.68 Crore.

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

- i) The efforts made towards technology absorption - N.A.
- ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development, import substitution, etc - N.A.
- iii) In case of imported technology (imported during the last 3 years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year), following information may be furnished: -
 - (a) Details of technology imported - NA
 - (b) Year of import - NA
 - (c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed - NA
 - (d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof - Nil
- iv) Expenditure incurred on Research and Development - Nil

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

- i. Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year - ₹ NIL
- ii. Foreign Exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows – ₹ 40.48 Crores

**For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited**
(formerly Calcom Cement India Limited)

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2024

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN-07148351

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN-07479080

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (*Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited*)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (*Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited*) ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to note 30(c) to the accompanying standalone financial statement regarding the dispute between Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') and Bawri Group ('BG'), the two shareholders of the Company, under which certain claims have been raised against each such shareholder including BG's claim for transfer of shares held by DCBL in the Company in favour of BG at 75% of the fair market value which has been rejected by the Arbitral Tribunal and the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The aforesaid matter is under sub-judice before the divisional bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. In view of the management, the aforesaid matter will not have any material impact on the Company or the accompanying standalone financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

5. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

6. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

7. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
8. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

9. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.
10. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act 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 made by management;
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of 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; and
 - 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.
11. 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.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Other Matter

12. The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023 were audited by the predecessor auditor, Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountant who have expressed an unmodified opinion on those standalone financial statements vide their audit report dated 22 April 2023.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

13. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
14. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
15. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;
 - 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 except for the matters stated in paragraph 15(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
 - c) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

- f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 15(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 15(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2024 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company, as detailed in Note 30(a) and 30(c) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2024;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2024;
 - iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 42(v) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

- Beneficiaries’) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 42(vi) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (‘the Funding Parties’), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (‘Ultimate Beneficiaries’) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2024.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, have used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature was not enabled at database level for the accounting software used for maintaining books of accounts and other software used for processing financial information for logistic, freight and discount/ distributor claims, as described in note 44 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371
UDIN: 24512371BKFEUD1258

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 April 2024

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure I referred to in paragraph 14 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited) on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

- i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
 - (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The property, plant and equipment, and relevant details of right-of-use assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification programme adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in Note 2(i) to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods-in-transit and inventory lying with third parties. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book

records. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by the third parties and in respect of goods-in-transit, these have been confirmed from corresponding receipt and/or dispatch inventory record.

- (b) As disclosed in Note 7 to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of Rs. 5 crores by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods, which were subject to audit/review.
- iii. The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships during the year. Further, the Company has granted loans to other parties during the year, in respect of which:
 - (a) The Company has provided loans to other parties during the year as per details given below:

Particulars	Loans (Rs. in crores)
Aggregate amount provided during the year (Rs.) – Others	1.81
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases Rs.) – Others	1.59

- (b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. Further, the Company has not made any investment, provided any guarantee or given any security or provided any advance in the nature of loan during the year.
- (c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments/receipts of principal are regular.
- (d) There is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to other parties.
- (e) The Company has not granted any loan or advances in the nature of loans which has fallen due during the year. Further, no fresh

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/advances in nature of loan that existed as at the beginning of the year.

- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment
- iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act in respect of loan, guarantees and security provided by it.
- v. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the

books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records 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.

- vii. (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:-

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount (Rs. in crores)	Amount paid under Protest (Rs. in crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985	Excise Duty	4.74	-	March 2010 to June 2017	Hon'ble High Court
Finance Act 1994	Service Tax	0.32	-	September 2011 to July 2012	Hon'ble High Court
West Bengal Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2012	Entry Tax	0.20	-	April 2015 to March 2016	Hon'ble High Court

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts
- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings to any lender or in the payment of interest thereon, except for the below:

Nature of borrowing, including debt securities	Name of lender	Amount not paid (Rs. in crores)	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay or unpaid till the date of audit report
Short term	Saroj Sunrise Private Limited	28.85	Both	Refer note below
Short term	J.C Textiles Private Limited	4.31	Both	Refer note below

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Note:

We refer to note 14 to the financial statements describing the dispute between the shareholders of the Company, wherein due to the pending resolution of the dispute, the Company has not paid the above-mentioned amounts.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.
 - (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
 - (f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year, the Company has made preferential allotment of shares. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the requirements of section 62 the Act and the rules framed thereunder with respect to the same. Further, the amounts so raised were used for the purposes for which the funds were raised. During the year, the Company did not make private placement of shares/fully/partly convertible debentures.
- xi. (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has received whistle blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.
- (b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has three CICs as part of the Group
- xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors (Deloitte Haskins & Sells) during the year and based on the information and explanations given to us by the management and the response received by us pursuant to our communication with the outgoing auditors, there have been no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- xx. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility in respect of any ongoing or other than ongoing project as at the end of the financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371
UDIN: 24512371BKFEUD1258

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 April 2024

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure II

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (*Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited*) ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 ('ICAI') (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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. 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 Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note. 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 if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. 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 includes 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.
5. 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

6. 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

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

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.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with

reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

UDIN: 24512371BKFEUD1258

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22 April 2024

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2(i)	718.71	708.57
Capital work-in-progress	2(ii)	765.89	105.40
Right-of-use-assets	2(iii)	31.31	20.78
Other intangible assets	2(iv)	72.08	78.57
Financial assets			
Investments	3	-	-
Loans	4(i)	1.63	1.18
Other financial assets	4(ii)	15.45	14.79
Income tax assets (net)		0.62	1.74
Other non-current assets	5	112.91	21.94
		1,718.60	952.97
Current assets			
Inventories	6	113.48	93.79
Financial assets			
Investments	7(i)	846.74	245.39
Trade receivables	7(ii)	79.11	58.60
Cash and cash equivalents	7(iii)	31.07	6.40
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7(iv)	200.13	0.22
Loans	7(v)	1.32	1.47
Other financial assets	7(vi)	148.45	69.42
Other current assets	8	130.11	15.50
		1,550.41	490.79
Total assets		3,269.01	1,443.76
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	1,942.01	408.79
Other equity	10	344.44	69.44
		2,286.45	478.23
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11(i)	374.13	449.19
Lease liabilities	28	3.82	3.15
Provisions	12	13.83	9.55
Government grants	13	19.00	13.34
Deferred tax liabilities(net)	5(ii)	89.77	49.89
		500.55	525.12
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14(i)	7.41	67.19
Trade payables	14(ii)		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.08	6.46
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		121.32	104.81
Lease liabilities	28	2.40	1.69
Other financial liabilities	14(iii)	202.55	148.75
Provisions	15	1.32	0.87
Government grants	13	1.07	10.57
Other current liabilities	16	68.68	59.47
Current tax liabilities (net)		74.18	40.60
		482.01	440.41
Total equity and liabilities		3,269.01	1,443.76
Summary of material accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar

Director

DIN: 07479080

Rajiv Kumar Choubey

Director

DIN: 08211030

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey

Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Gorla

Company Secretary

Membership No.: F 6741

Place: New Delhi

Date: April 22, 2024

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	1,439.80	1,266.45
Other income	18	65.13	16.45
Total Income		1,504.93	1,282.90
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	19	249.39	200.71
Purchases of stock in trade		-	2.90
Change in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work in progress	20	(8.36)	2.10
Employee benefits expense	21	46.67	44.33
Finance costs	22	26.00	43.69
Depreciation and amortization expense	23	143.73	130.82
Power and fuel		215.49	208.33
Freight charges			
- on finished goods		226.83	212.87
- on internal clinker transfer		71.13	65.35
Other expenses	24	164.53	143.41
Total expenses		1,135.41	1,054.51
Profit before tax		369.52	228.39
Tax expense			
	5(i)		
Current tax		53.71	0.12
Deferred tax		40.01	60.52
Tax adjustments for earlier years		(0.09)	37.68
Tax adjustments on account of change in tax rate		-	17.27
		93.63	115.59
Profit after tax		275.89	112.80
Other comprehensive Income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit/(loss)			
- Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plan		0.08	(0.12)
- Income tax relating to above item		(0.02)	0.02
B. Items that will be reclassified to profit/(loss)			
- Designated cash flow hedges		(1.12)	-
- Income tax relating to above item		0.17	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(0.89)	(0.10)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		274.99	112.70
Earning per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.) [Nominal value of share Rs.10 each]	25	1.99	2.76
Summary of material accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN: 07479080

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN: 08211030

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2024

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Gorla
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F 6741

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	369.52	228.39
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	143.73	130.82
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	(0.02)
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	(0.87)	(2.69)
Interest income (including fair value changes in financial instruments)	(29.44)	(3.47)
Finance cost	26.00	43.69
Change in fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	(5.09)	5.15
Profit on sale of investments	(30.42)	(17.52)
Impairment allowance	0.08	0.47
Operating profit before working capital changes	473.51	384.82
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) in inventories	(19.69)	(22.06)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(20.50)	2.82
(Increase)/decrease in other assets and financial assets	(160.43)	4.07
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	13.13	(4.52)
Increase/(decrease) in other current and financial liabilities	15.42	(9.92)
Increase in provisions	3.85	0.56
Cash generated from operating activities	305.29	355.77
Direct taxes refund/ (paid) (net)	(19.04)	6.91
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	286.25	362.68
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and intangibles	(864.72)	(343.25)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.26	0.14
(Investment)/proceeds in mutual funds and corporate bonds (net)	(580.47)	103.25
Fixed deposits (placed)/ matured (having original maturity of more than three months) (net)	(200.03)	2.15
Interest received	11.10	3.27
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(1,633.86)	(234.45)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from right issue of equity shares	1,533.22	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings	375.00	-
Repayment of long term borrowings	(450.06)	(69.16)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(2.77)	(2.28)

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

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CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Repayment of short term borrowing (net)	(59.78)	-
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(0.62)	(0.36)
Interest paid	(22.71)	(55.93)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	1,372.28	(127.73)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	24.67	0.50
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6.40	5.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	31.07	6.40
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	16.87	2.90
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	14.20	3.50
Net cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 7(iii))	31.07	6.40

Note:

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	April 01, 2023	Cash flows	Changes in fair value	Other	March 31, 2024
Current borrowings (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	7.41	-	-	-	7.41
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	508.96	(134.83)		-	374.13

Particulars	April 01, 2022	Cash flows	Changes in fair value	Other	March 31, 2023
Current borrowings (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	400.44	-	-	(393.03)	7.41
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	184.86	(69.16)	0.23	393.03	508.96

- For lease liabilities, refer note 28.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar

Director

DIN: 07479080

Rajiv Kumar Choubey

Director

DIN: 08211030

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey

Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Gorla

Company Secretary

Membership No.: F 6741

Place: New Delhi

Date: April 22, 2024

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital:

Reconciliation of equity share capital outstanding at the end of period as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 1, 2022	40,87,86,480	408.79
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	40,87,86,480	408.79
Changes in equity share capital	1,53,32,25,000	1,533.22
As at March 31, 2024	1,94,20,11,480	1,942.01

b. Other equity:

Other equity attributable to owners of the Company as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Other Reserves (Contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee))	Retained earnings	Money received against share warrants	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	2.97	66.46	0.01	-	69.44
Profit for the year	-	275.89	-	-	275.89
Other comprehensive income	-	0.06	-	(0.95)	(0.89)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	2.97	342.41	0.01	(0.95)	344.44

Other equity attributable to owners of the Company as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Other Reserves (Contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee))	Retained earnings	Money received against share warrants	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	2.97	(46.24)	0.01	-	(43.26)
Profit for the year	-	112.80	-	-	112.80
Other comprehensive income	-	(0.10)	-	-	(0.10)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2.97	66.46	0.01	-	69.44

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

Place: New Delhi

Date: April 22, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar

Director

DIN: 07479080

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey

Chief Financial Officer

Rajiv Kumar Choubey

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Company Secretary

Membership No.: F 6741

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 1

A. Corporate Information

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited) (“the Company”) is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza-II, ABC, G.S. Road, Guwahati.

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of cement and clinker having its manufacturing facility at Lanka and Umrangshu, Assam. Information on the Company’s related party relationships are provided in Note 32.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on April 22, 2024.

B. Material accounting policies

(i) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III) and the guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), as applicable.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments [refer accounting policy 1B(ii)(m)];
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value [refer accounting policy 1B(ii)(l)]; and

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.) and all the values are rounded off to the nearest Crore, except number of shares, face value of share, earning per share or wherever otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represented Rs. ‘0’ (zero) construes value less than Rupees fifty lakhs. Adding the individual figures may therefore not always result in the exact total given.

(ii) Summary of material accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale in discontinued operation.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. The management selects external valuer on various criteria such as market knowledge, reputation, independence

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

and whether professional standards are maintained by valuer. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 26)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 31(b))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 31(a))

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers

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

Sale of goods (including sale of scrap included under other operating revenue)

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, which is generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, non-cash incentives and consideration payable to the customer (if any). No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 0 to 90 days.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception 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. Where the sale of goods provide customers with discounts, volume rebates etc., such discounts, volume rebates etc. give rise to variable consideration.

The Company follows the 'most expected value' method in estimating the amount of variable consideration. The Company estimates the variable consideration based on an analysis of

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

accumulated historical experience. A liability (included in "Other financial liabilities") is recognised for expected discounts, volume rebates etc. payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

Non-cash incentives

The Company provides non-cash incentives at fair value to customers. These benefits are passed on to customers on satisfaction of various conditions of various sales schemes. Consideration received is allocated between the products sold and non-cash incentives to be issued to customers. Fair value of the non-cash incentive is determined by applying principle of Ind AS 113 i.e. at market rate. A contract liability for the non-cash incentive is recognised at the time of sale.

Revenue from services

Revenue from management services are recognised at the point in time i.e. as and when services are rendered.

Contract balances

Trade receivables - A trade receivable is recognised when the goods or services are delivered/ rendered to a customer as this is the point in time that the consideration becomes unconditional because only a passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Interest income

For all debt instruments/ subsidies measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument/ subsidies or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in "Other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

d. Government grants and subsidies

Government grants and subsidies are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant/ subsidy will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant/ subsidy relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the grant/ subsidy relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income which is recognised as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the related asset.

Government grant and subsidy that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs, are recognised in statement of profit and loss of the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants and subsidies are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants/ subsidy are intended to compensate. The Company has chosen to present grants related to income to be deducted in reporting the related expense. Income from subsidies in the nature of operations are included under "Revenue from operations".

e. Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current income tax and deferred tax.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Current income tax

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associate and interests in joint venture, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associate and interests in joint venture, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

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

f. Property, plant and equipment

The Company had measured property, plant and equipment (PPE) except leasehold land, vehicles, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and mines development at fair value as on the transition date i.e. April 1, 2015 which has become its deemed cost. In respect of vehicles, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and mines development, the Company had applied applicable Ind AS from a retrospective basis and arrived at the carrying value as per Ind AS as at transition date.

PPE are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (note 26).

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalised at cost. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any. Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs (net of income) associated with the commissioning of the asset, including the expenditure incurred on trial runs (net of trial run receipts, if any), are capitalised up to the date asset is ready for its intended use.

Expenses incurred relating to project during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under 'Capital work in progress'.

Depreciation charge

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a written down value method (straight-line basis w.e.f. January 1, 2024, also refer note 26), based on the respective estimate of useful lives as given below. Estimated useful lives of assets are determined based on technical parameters/assessments.

The management believes that useful lives currently used, which are as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these lives in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Type of Asset	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	
- Factory buildings	30 years
- Non-factory buildings *	30 to 60 years
- Roads	3 to 10 years
Plant and equipments	
- Continuous process plant	25 years
- Other plant and equipment *	5 to 15 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Vehicles *	8 to 10 years

* The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates these items of property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Capitalised spares are depreciated over their own estimated useful life or the remaining estimated useful life of the related asset, whichever is lower.

On an item of property, plant and equipment discarded during the year, accelerated depreciation is provided upto the date on which such item of property, plant and equipment is discarded.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

g. Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

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

The useful life of computer software is estimated as 3 years to 6 years and accordingly amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Mining Rights includes the amount paid to acquire consent to establish and consent to operate for extracting limestone from the allotted mining area of 417.50 Hectares. Total minable reserves of the mines are 162.56 Million MT as per the submission made to Indian Bureau of Mines ('IBM') dated February 02, 2017.

Mining development expenditure includes over burden removal (stripping) cost and asset created for mining reclamation and depreciated over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

h. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest (calculated using the effective interest rate method), hedge related cost incurred in connection with foreign currency borrowings and other costs that an entity incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Expenses incurred on the issue of debt securities are amortised over the term of the related securities and included within borrowing costs. Premium payable on early redemption of debt securities, in lieu of future finance costs, is written off as borrowing costs as and when paid.

i. Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases (refer note 1(B)(ii)(i)(iii) below). The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, 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. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Right-of-use assets	Lease term(in years)
Leasehold land	20 to 30 years
Buildings	2 to 12 years
Vehicles	2 to 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

ii) Lease liabilities

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

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

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

iii) Short-term leases

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease.

j. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials, packing materials, fuels and stores and spares: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis, except in case of Limestone inventories included in Raw materials and Coal inventories (in one of the unit) included in fuels inventories, where cost is determined on annual weighted average basis.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- Stock in trade: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

k. Provisions and contingent liabilities

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Mines reclamation liability

The Company records a provision for mines reclamation cost until the closure of mine. Mines reclamation costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows, with a corresponding amount being capitalised at the start of each project. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the mine reclamation liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as "Finance cost". The estimated future costs of mine reclamation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are capitalised in property, plant and equipment and are depreciated over the estimated commercial life of the related asset based on the unit of production method.

Contingent liabilities

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

l. Retirement and other employee benefits

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

The Company operates three defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity, provident fund contribution to Trust(s) and post-retirement medical benefits. The costs of providing benefits under these plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Separate actuarial valuation is carried out for each plan using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of re-measurement gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Current service cost is recognised within employee benefits expenses. Net interest expense or income is recognised within finance costs.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Re-measurement gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

m. 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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in below mentioned categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, loans and other receivables.

Financial assets at FVTOCI (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss.

The Company has not designated any financial asset (debt instruments) as at FVTOCI.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL.

Subsequently, these financial assets are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled from other comprehensive income to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Dividends on these investments are recognised as 'other income' in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated investment in mutual funds, bonds and derivative instruments as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. The credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk of customer has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Company considers:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'Other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109 'Financial instruments'.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information, refer note 11(i).

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

n. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange option contract, foreign exchange forward contract and interest rate swap contract, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedges

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 the heading of cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments.

Amounts previously recognised in OCI and accumulated in other equity relating to (effective portion as described above) are re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. 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.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in other equity is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

C. Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards notified but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') has no notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2023

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

2(i) Property, plant and equipment	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Computers	Total
Cost or Valuation							
As at April 1, 2022	176.28	836.70	4.94	8.56	2.46	2.17	1,031.10
Additions	21.36	368.74	0.14	1.51	0.40	0.54	392.69
Deletions	-	(29.01)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(29.34)
As at March 31, 2023	197.64	1,176.43	5.01	10.03	2.83	2.51	1,394.45
Additions	62.33	65.45	1.67	1.05	0.79	0.84	132.13
Deletions	(0.18)	(8.23)	(0.22)	(0.10)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(8.82)
Reclassification	6.38	(6.79)	0.03	-	0.09	0.29	-
As at March 31, 2024	266.17	1,226.86	6.49	10.98	3.68	3.58	1,517.76
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at April 1, 2022	74.85	505.39	2.84	1.52	1.93	1.68	588.21
Charge for the year [refer note 26 (vi)]	17.50	105.62	0.62	2.41	0.27	0.49	126.91
Deletions	-	(28.90)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(29.23)
As at March 31, 2023	92.35	582.11	3.39	3.89	2.17	1.98	685.89
Charge for the year [refer note 26 (vi)]	18.57	99.90	0.62	1.74	0.40	0.50	121.73
Deletions	(0.18)	(7.98)	(0.22)	(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(8.57)
As at March 31, 2024	110.74	674.03	3.79	5.54	2.54	2.41	799.05
Net book value							
As at March 31, 2024	155.43	552.83	2.70	5.44	1.14	1.17	718.71
As at March 31, 2023	105.29	594.32	1.62	6.14	0.66	0.53	708.57

Notes :

1. All movable and immovable (both tangible and intangible) assets are subject to charge created against term loans (refer note 11 (i) and 14 (ii)).
2. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipments during the year.
3. Refer to note 29 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
2(ii) Capital Work-in-progress (CWIP)		
Movement of capital work in progress		
Opening	105.40	129.02
Additions	808.86	365.13
Capitalised	(148.37)	(388.75)
Closing	<u>765.89</u>	<u>105.40</u>

Note:- Borrowing costs of Rs 26.10 (Rs. 15.58) capitalised on other items of property, plant and equipment under construction. (refer note 22)

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
Line 2 expansion project	739.79	23.19	-	-	762.98
Others	0.92	1.72	0.27	-	2.91
Total	740.71	24.91	0.27	-	765.89
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
Roller press	24.37	-	-	-	24.37
VL8 clinker capacity enhancement	29.69	0.83	-	-	30.52
Line 2 expansion project	41.72	-	-	-	41.72
Others	6.60	2.16	0.03	-	8.79
Total	102.38	3.00	0.03	-	105.40
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There is no capital work-in progress, whose completion is overdue as compared to its original plan and has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

iii) Right-of-Use Assets (ROU)

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
As at April 1, 2022	24.33	4.05	3.87	32.25
Additions	-	2.57	1.79	4.36
Deletions	-	(1.63)	(0.45)	(2.08)
As at March 31, 2023	24.33	4.99	5.21	34.53
Additions	12.45	2.00	4.42	18.87
Deletions	-	(3.38)	(4.49)	(7.87)
As at March 31, 2024	36.78	3.61	5.14	45.53

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
Accumulated depreciation				
As at April 1, 2022	6.06	2.97	2.18	11.24
Charge for the year	2.03	1.04	0.96	4.03
Deletions	-	(1.24)	(0.28)	(1.52)
As at March 31, 2023	8.09	2.77	2.86	13.75
Charge for the year	3.30	1.16	1.33	5.79
Deletions	-	(2.59)	(2.72)	(5.31)
As at March 31, 2024	11.39	1.34	1.47	14.23
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2024	25.39	2.27	3.67	31.31
As at March 31, 2023	16.24	2.22	2.34	20.78

Note:- The Company has not revalued ROU assets during the year.

iv) Other Intangible assets

	Software	Mining rights	Mining development expenditure	Total
Cost				
As at April 1, 2022	1.19	65.52	7.19	73.90
Additions	0.19	-	12.46	12.65
Deletions	-	-	(0.26)	(0.26)
As at March 31, 2023	1.38	65.52	19.39	86.29
Additions	0.28	-	15.40	15.68
As at March 31, 2024	1.66	65.52	34.79	101.97
Amortisation				
As at April 1, 2022	1.00	0.05	0.68	1.73
Charge for the year	0.13	0.15	5.71	5.99
As at March 31, 2023	1.13	0.20	6.39	7.72
Charge for the year	0.22	0.36	21.59	22.17
As at March 31, 2024	1.35	0.56	27.98	29.89
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2024	0.31	64.96	6.81	72.08
As at March 31, 2023	0.25	65.32	13.00	78.57

Notes:

All movable and immovable assets (both tangible and intangible) are subject to charge created against term loans (refer note 11(i) and 14(i)).

The Company has not revalued other intangible assets during the year.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
3. INVESTMENT (CARRIED AT COST)		
Unquoted equity shares - Subsidiary company		
18,373,461 (18,373,461) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Vinay Cement Limited (VCL)	72.76	72.76
	<u>72.76</u>	<u>72.76</u>
Less: Impairment allowance in value of investment	(72.76)	(72.76)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<p>During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had provided impairment allowance on investment made in VCL aggregating to Rs.72.76 on account of negative net worth & non-generation of sufficient cash flow of subsidiaries. Refer note 36.</p>		
4. NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS		
(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
(i) Loans (carried at amortised cost)		
Loans to employees	1.63	1.18
	<u>1.63</u>	<u>1.18</u>
(ii) Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)		
Interest receivable	-	0.05
Subsidies/ incentives receivable	0.34	0.28
Deposits with banks having remaining maturity of more than 12 months*	0.38	0.27
Security deposits	14.73	14.19
	<u>15.45</u>	<u>14.79</u>
	<u>15.45</u>	<u>14.79</u>
<p>* Represents deposits pledged with banks against bank guarantees Rs.0.38 (Rs.0.27)</p>		
5. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances		
Secured*	72.04	3.36
Unsecured, considered good	40.28	17.44
Prepayments	0.50	0.56
Deposits and balances with government authorities	0.09	0.58
	<u>112.91</u>	<u>21.94</u>
	<u>112.91</u>	<u>21.94</u>
<p>* Secured against bank guarantees.</p>		
5(i) Income Tax		
The major component of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2024:		
Statement of profit and loss:		
Current tax	53.71	0.12
Deferred tax expense	40.01	60.52
Current income tax adjustment relating to earlier years	(0.12)	-
Deferred tax adjustment relating to earlier years*	0.03	37.68
Tax adjustments on account of changes in tax rate*	-	17.27
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	<u>93.63</u>	<u>115.59</u>
	<u>93.63</u>	<u>115.59</u>

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Other comprehensive income (OCI):		
Tax on define benefits plan	0.02	(0.02)
Tax on Cash Flow hedge	(0.17)	-
Income tax expenses/(credit) in OCI	(0.15)	(0.02)
Income tax expense (net of OCI)	93.48	115.57
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s) :		
Accounting profit before tax	369.52	228.39
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (25.17%)	93.00	57.48
Non-deductible expenses/(Non taxable income) for tax purposes:		
Non-deductible expenses	0.62	2.02
<i>(Non taxable income):</i>		
Tax adjustments for earlier years*	-	37.68
Tax adjustments on account of changes in tax rate*	-	17.27
Reversal of additional depreciation and others due to new tax regime	-	1.14
At the effective income tax rate of 25.17% (25.17%)	93.63	115.59
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss for the current year	93.63	115.59

(ii) **Deferred tax:**

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liability	Opening balance as at April 1, 2023	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets				
Statutory dues and other items allowed on payment basis	(2.72)	0.35	-	(2.37)
Others	(0.36)	(4.97)	(0.15)	(5.48)
	(3.08)	(4.62)	(0.15)	(7.85)
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	36.51	31.43	-	67.94
Market-to-market gain on investment	-	1.82	-	1.82
Subsidy/ Incentives accrued but not received	16.37	11.10	-	27.47
Others	0.09	0.30	-	0.39
	52.97	44.65	-	97.62
Deferred tax (net)	49.89	40.03	(0.15)	89.77

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended March 31, 2023

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liability	Opening balance as at April 1, 2022	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets				
Statutory dues and other items allowed on payment basis	(2.58)	(0.14)	-	(2.72)
Others	1.32	(1.66)	(0.02)	(0.36)
	(1.26)	(1.80)	(0.02)	(3.08)
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	35.70	0.81	-	36.51
Subsidy/ Incentives accrued but not received	-	16.37	-	16.37
Others	0.20	(0.11)	-	0.09
	35.90	17.07	-	52.97
Deferred tax (net)	(65.57)	115.47	(0.02)	49.89

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	(7.85)	(3.08)
Deferred tax liability	97.62	52.97
Deferred tax (asset)/liabilities (net)	89.77	49.89
Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) (net):		
Opening balance	49.89	(65.56)
Tax expense during the year recognised in profit or loss section	40.03	115.47
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI section	(0.15)	(0.02)
Closing balance of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) (net)	89.77	49.89

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

*During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has elected to exercise the option of reduced tax rate permitted under Section 115BAA as per Income Tax Act, 1961. Consequently, net deferred tax charge of Rs. 17.27 has been recognized in tax expense as included under 'Tax adjustments on account of change in tax rate' which is on account of re-measurement of net deferred tax assets as at April 01, 2022; and MAT credit recoverable of Rs. 37.68 has been expensed off.

6. INVENTORIES

(At lower of cost or net realisable value)

Raw materials {includes goods in transit Rs. 5.58 (Rs.1.33)}	19.48	18.71
Work-in-progress	6.24	3.30
Finished goods {includes goods in transit Rs. 2.75 (Rs.1.85)}	9.76	3.98
Fuel {includes goods in transit Rs. 2.39 (Rs.NIL)}	63.20	53.71

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
6. INVENTORIES (CONTD.)		
Stores and spares {includes goods in transit Rs. 0.18 (Rs. 0.33)}	12.05	10.98
Packing materials {includes goods in transit Rs. 0.23 (Rs.NIL)}	2.75	2.75
Stock in trade	-	0.36
	<u>113.48</u>	<u>93.79</u>
Notes:		
1. Net of provision for slow moving /obsolete or shortage amounting to Rs. 1.39 (Rs. 1.22) recognised as an expense and included in the Statement of Profit and Loss.		
2. Refer note 32 for related party transactions		
7. CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS		
(i) Investments (At fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL))		
Units of debt schemes of various mutual funds (unquoted)	261.45	211.98
Commercial papers(quoted)	49.03	-
Corporate bonds (quoted)	536.26	33.41
Total	<u>846.74</u>	<u>245.39</u>
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	585.29	33.41
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	261.45	211.98
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables		
Receivables from others	78.93	58.38
Receivables from related parties	0.18	0.22
Total Trade receivables	<u>79.11</u>	<u>58.60</u>
Break-up of security details :		
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good	41.97	33.48
Unsecured, considered good	37.14	25.12
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.31	0.24
	<u>79.42</u>	<u>58.84</u>
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful receivables)	(0.31)	(0.24)
	<u>79.11</u>	<u>58.60</u>

Notes:

- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0-21 days.
- The Company does not have any unbilled and disputed trade receivables as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.
- No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any person. For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 32.
- Secured by way of security deposits collected from customers or bank guarantees or letter of credit held against them.
- For information on financial risk management objectives and policies, refer note 33.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables as follows:		
Opening Balance	0.24	0.16
Amount provided for during the year (net)	0.07	0.08
Amount written off during the year	-	-
Closing balance	0.31	0.24

Trade receivable ageing as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	71.04	8.07	-	-	-	-	79.11
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.16	0.31
Total	71.04	8.07	-	0.15	-	0.16	79.42

Trade receivable ageing as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	51.21	6.09	1.06	0.24	-	-	58.60
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.16	0.24
Total	51.21	6.09	1.14	0.24	-	0.16	58.84

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	16.87	2.90
- In deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months [^]	14.20	3.50
	<u>31.07</u>	<u>6.40</u>
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
- In deposit accounts with remaining maturity of less than 12 months ^{^*}	200.13	0.22
	<u>200.13</u>	<u>0.22</u>
Notes:		
[^] Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and on interest at the respective short-term deposit rates ranging from 3.00% - 7.00%.		
*Includes Rs.0.13 (Rs.0.21) deposits kept with banks against bank guarantees.		
The Company has available Rs 132.39 (Rs 32.10) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.		
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	16.87	2.90
- In deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months	14.20	3.50
	<u>31.07</u>	<u>6.40</u>
(v) Loans		
(carried at amortised cost) (Unsecured and considered good)		
Loans to employees	1.32	1.47
	<u>1.32</u>	<u>1.47</u>
(vi) Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)		
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Interest receivable	36.08	2.44
Subsidy/incentive receivables		
- Unsecured, considered good	108.87	64.81
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.40	0.40
	<u>109.27</u>	<u>65.21</u>
Less: Impairment allowance	(0.40)	(0.40)
Others receivable	3.50	2.17
	<u>148.45</u>	<u>69.42</u>

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
8. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (UNSECURED AND CONSIDERED GOOD)		
Advances other than capital advances		
Advances	13.59	4.36
Prepayments	3.66	3.56
Deposits and balances with government authorities	112.86	7.58
	<u>130.11</u>	<u>15.50</u>

9. SHARE CAPITAL

	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised :				
As at April 1, 2023	1,43,00,00,000	1,430.00	7,00,00,000	70.00
Increase during the year	1,00,00,00,000	1,000.00	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	2,43,00,00,000	2,430.00	7,00,00,000	70.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up:				
1,942,011,480 (408,786,480) equity shares of Rs. 10 each		1,942.01		408.79
		<u>1,942.01</u>		<u>408.79</u>

a. Reconciliation of issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2024		As at April 1, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	40,87,86,480	408.79	40,87,86,480	408.79
Shares issued during the year*	1,53,32,25,000	1,533.22	-	-
At the end of the year	<u>1,94,20,11,480</u>	<u>1,942.01</u>	<u>40,87,86,480</u>	<u>408.79</u>

* The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on August 01, 2023, approved a rights issue of 220.31 crores equity shares at Rs. 10 each for cash at par to the shareholders of the Company in the ratio of 49 equity shares for every 10 equity shares held on the record date July 29, 2023. The rights issue opened for subscription on August 05, 2023 and concluded on August 12, 2023. Further, out of the 220.31 crores equity shares offered, 153.65 crores equity shares were subscribed. The Company allotted and issued 153.32 crores equity shares amounting to Rs. 1,533.23 crores and rejected 0.33 crores equity shares amounting to Rs. 3.24 crores as the same was not made in terms of letter of offer i.e., shareholding must be in dematerialized form.

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share except for 3,10,68,400 shares held by RCL Cements Limited and 1,89,31,600 shares held by Vinay Cement Limited which are not entitled for voting rights as per the shareholding agreement dated November 30, 2012. The Company has not declared any dividend in the current year and previous year.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
c. Equity shares held by intermediate holding company	As at March 31, 2024		As at April 1, 2023	
	No. of shares	Rs.	No. of shares	Rs.
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (including its nominees)	1,74,52,71,888	1,745.27	21,52,71,888	215.27
d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company	As at March 31, 2024		As at April 1, 2023	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Dalmia Cement Bharat Limited (DCBL)	1,74,52,71,888	89.87%	21,52,71,888	52.66%
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - DCBL)	5,74,05,837	2.96%	5,74,05,837	14.04%
RCL Cements Limited	3,10,68,400	1.60%	3,10,68,400	7.60%
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - Bawri Group)	2,05,33,729	1.06%	2,05,33,729	5.02%

List of promoters holding share as at March 31, 2024 and as at March 31, 2023

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year				% Change during the year
Promoter's Name		No. of Shares	% of total shares	
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	March 31, 2024	1,74,52,71,888	89.87%	37.21%
	March 31, 2023	21,52,71,888	52.66%	
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - DCBL)	March 31, 2024	5,74,05,837	2.96%	-11.09%
	March 31, 2023	5,74,05,837	14.04%	

10. OTHER EQUITY

Money received against share warrant	0.01	0.01
Other reserves		
Contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee) - issued by intermediate holding company on behalf of the Company	2.97	2.97
Retained earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	66.46	(46.24)
Profit for the year	274.99	112.70
Net surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	341.46	66.46
Total other equity	344.44	69.44

Description of nature & purpose of each reserve

Money received against share warrant:- During the earlier years, the Company had received Rs. 0.01 from Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) as application money towards share warrants. In terms of the

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

agreement dated January 16, 2012, between DCBL and Bawri Group, erstwhile promoter, the above share warrants, in case of non-fulfilment of certain specific project conditions by the Bawri Group, would be converted into such number of equity shares that post conversion, the share holding of DCBL in the Company becomes 99%. Refer note 30(c) for details.

Other Reserves:- The Holding company Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited had given the corporate guarantee against the loan of Axis Bank. In Financial year 2016-17, the same has been recognised as contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee) during adoption of Ind AS for the first time.

Retained earnings - Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the company.

11. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(i) Borrowings (at amortised cost)

	Rate of Interest %	Maturity	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Term loan from related party (secured) (refer note 32)*				
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) (Rs.186.77)#	1 yr Axis MCLR plus 150bps	January 2024	-	49.78
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (Rs. 47.92)#	1 yr Axis MCLR plus 150bps	March 2027	-	29.20
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (Rs. 60.00)#	1 yr Yes Bank MCLR plus 80bps	December 2027	-	37.50
IndusInd Bank Limited-Term Loan***	3 month treasury bill plus 145bps	June 2038	375.00	-
Less:Transaction cost adjustment			(0.87)	(0.54)
Less: shown in current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 14(i))			-	59.78
			374.13	56.16
Inter corporate deposits (Unsecured) (Refer Note 32)				
Dalmia Power Limited (DPL) **	3 Month Axis MCLR plus 185bps	March 2027	-	393.03
			-	393.03
Total Non Current Borrowings			374.13	449.19

* Term loans are secured by the mortgage and first charge on all the movable and immovable properties (both tangible and intangible assets) of the Company, both present and future and a second charge on all other assets of the Company. These loans (Yes bank and Axis bank loan are also secured by / to be pledge of Rs.4.38 (Rs. 4.38) equity shares of the Company held by the erstwhile promoters, their relatives, subsidiary and step-down subsidiary of the Company. Besides, the above loans are additionally secured by the corporate guarantee of subsidiary and step-down subsidiary company. All the above charges rank pari- passu inter-se amongst various lender.

Term Loans contains certain debt covenants relating to limitation on indebtedness, total debt to tangible net worth ratio and debt service coverage ratio. The limitation on indebtedness covenant gets suspended if the Company meets certain prescribed criteria. The debt covenant related to limitation on indebtedness remained suspended as of the date of the authorisation of the financial statements. The Company has also satisfied all other debt covenants prescribed in the terms of loans.

**During the last year, DCNEL has requested DPL to change its payment terms from repayable on demand to repayable as per agreed schedule starting from FY 2025-26, after considering the cash outflow in outcoming expansion projects in Umarsngshu and Lanka. Pursuant to this, addendum to the Novation agreement (dated November 10, 2020) was signed on March 29, 2023.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

***During the current year, DCNEL has taken fresh term loan of Rs. 375 from IndusInd Bank Limited, which is repayable in 48 instalments starting from 30 Sept, 2026 to 30 June 2038. All the movable and immovable fixed assets of Lanka and Umranshu plant of the Company is pledged against the term loan on First Pari passu charge basis. Minimum Fixed Asset coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at 1.2 times and the Loan is secured by Corporate Guarantee of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited.

During the financial year 2018-19, DCBL had taken over loan from Axis Bank, Yes Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank and Exim after entering into Novation agreement with the Company along with the respective banks. The terms of security and repayment remains the same for the Company towards DCBL as was the case with the respective banks.

The summary of such loans bank wise with novation agreement date and buy out amount given by DCBL is given below.

Particulars	Terms of repayment and security
Axis Bank FTL1, FTL2 ,FTL3, FTL4	<p>Fresh Term Loan (FTL) repayable in 37 installments starting from January 1, 2015 to January 1, 2024</p> <p>First Pari passu charge on entire property, plant and equipment (immovable and movable assets), both present and future, having priority over existing charge holders.</p> <p>First Pari passu charge on all intangible assets, both present and future, having priority over existing charge holders, but not limited to goodwill, trademark and patents and undertakings. Second pari-passu charge on all other assets. Priority over existing lenders on the cash flows of the Company towards repayments.</p> <p>Pledge of shares of the Company held by the promoters—Bawri Group (15.92% stake after entry of Dalmia Group).During the current year, the Company has fully repaid FTL1 and partially repaid other loans.</p>
Axis Bank FTL5	<p>Fresh Term Loan (FTL) repayable in 36 installments starting from Aug 31, 2018 to March 31, 2027.</p> <p>First Pari passu charge on entire property, plant and equipment (immovable and movable assets), both present and future, having priority over pre-CDR lenders of Rs. 277 crores.</p> <p>First Pari passu charge on all intangible assets, both present and future, including but not limited to goodwill, trademark and patents and undertaking having priority charge over pre-CDR lenders of Rs.277 crores.</p> <p>Second pari-passu charge on the entire current assets. Priority over existing lenders on the cash flows of the Company towards repayments.</p>
Yes Bank	<p>Fresh Term Loan (FTL) repayable in 36 installments starting from January 1, 2019 to December, 2027.</p> <p>First Pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment (immovable and movable assets) and intangible assets of the Company Phase II lender for Rs. 302 and having priority charge over Phase I lenders of Rs. 277 (both present and future). First Pari Passu Charge on all the cash flows of the Company towards repayments at par with Phase II lenders for Rs. 302 loans and having priority charge over Phase I lenders of Rs. 277 (both present and future). Second pari-passu charge on all other assets, trade receivable and inventories.</p>
Axis Bank, Yes Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank and Exim Bank	<p>The Company had novated term loans amounting to Rs 202.09 from various banks to DCBL in FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20. The said loans have been fully repaid in previous years.</p>

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
12. PROVISIONS		
Gratuity (refer note 27)	6.69	5.30
Leave encashment	1.01	1.10
Other Provision	0.36	-
Mining reclamation*	5.77	3.15
	<u>13.83</u>	<u>9.55</u>
*Mining reclamation (refer note 26 (iv))		
As at April 1, 2023	3.15	3.41
Additions	2.38	-
Reversal	-	(0.26)
Utilised	(0.15)	-
Interest on unwinding	0.39	-
As at March 31, 2024	<u>5.77</u>	<u>3.15</u>
13. GOVERNMENT GRANT (Deferred capital investment subsidy)		
Opening	23.91	30.03
Recoupment during the year (refer note 23)	(3.84)	(6.12)
Closing	<u>20.07</u>	<u>23.91</u>
Current	1.07	10.57
Non Current	19.00	13.34
14. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
(i) Borrowings (at amortised cost) (refer note 32)		
Loan from others *^	7.41	7.41
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 11 (i))	-	59.78
	<u>7.41</u>	<u>67.19</u>
* Loans are repayable on demand and carry interest @ 18% p.a.(9.15%-18% p.a.)		
^ The Company has not paid the principal along with interest (classified in current borrowings and other current liabilities above) of Rs. 28.85 to Saroj Sunrise Private Limited ('SSPL') and Rs. 4.31 to J.C Textiles Private Limited ('JCTPL') due to dispute between the Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited, the Holding Company and Bawri Group (SSPL and JCTPL forming part of Bawri Group). Refer note 30(c) for further details on dispute with Bawri Group.		
(ii) Trade payables (at amortised cost)		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 35)	3.08	6.46
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	112.96	95.51
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 32)	8.36	9.30
	<u>124.40</u>	<u>111.27</u>

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60-day terms. For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 33.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
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Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	3.08	-	-	-	-	3.08
(ii) Others	21.71	88.73	9.13	1.35	0.32	0.06	121.30
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02
Total as at March 31, 2024	21.71	91.83	9.13	1.35	0.32	0.06	124.40

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	6.46	-	-	-	-	6.46
(ii) Others	13.62	80.87	9.61	0.52	0.15	-	104.77
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04
Total as at March 31, 2023	13.62	87.37	9.61	0.52	0.15	-	111.27

(iii) Other financial liabilities

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings*	5.04	2.39
Interest accrued and due on borrowings*	20.71	20.71
Security deposits received	62.92	60.62
Liability for capital expenditure (including due of micro enterprises and small enterprises of Rs. 2.46 (Rs. 2.61) (refer note 32 and 35)	87.05	41.27
Rebate to customers	21.97	20.18
Employee payable	3.36	3.13
Interest payable on others	0.45	0.45
Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI (refer note 33(b))**	1.05	0.00
Cash flow hedges - Foreign currency forward contracts		
	<u>202.55</u>	<u>148.75</u>

* refer note 14

** Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI reflect the change in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable future purchases in USD, GBP and EURO.

15. PROVISIONS

Gratuity (refer note 27)	1.08	0.61
Leave encashment	0.24	0.26
	<u>1.32</u>	<u>0.87</u>

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
16. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Liability towards dealer incentive	13.07	7.84
Advance from customers *	17.27	14.47
Other liabilities		
- Statutory dues	37.74	36.56
- Others	0.60	0.60
	<u>68.68</u>	<u>59.47</u>

*Includes Rs NIL (Rs. 0.01) from related parties (refer note 32).

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
17. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
A. Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of Products *		
Finished goods	1,280.79	1,156.41
Power	0.21	-
	<u>1,281.00</u>	<u>1,156.41</u>
B. Other operating income:		
Subsidy on sale of finished goods	156.08	104.60
Scrap sale	1.85	2.75
Other operating revenue	0.87	2.69
	<u>158.80</u>	<u>110.04</u>
Total Revenue from Operation	<u>1,439.80</u>	<u>1,266.45</u>

* Includes Rs. 38.10 (Rs. 72.99) to related parties (refer note 32).

Notes:

a. Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on nature of product or services:

Sale of products

Cement and its related products	1,280.79	1,156.41
Power	0.21	-
Total sale of products	<u>1,281.00</u>	<u>1,156.41</u>

Sale of services

Management service charges	-	-
Total sale of services	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>1,281.00</u>	<u>1,156.41</u>

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

Revenue as per contract price	1,358.66	1,228.23
Less: Discounts and incentives	(77.66)	(71.82)
	<u>1,281.00</u>	<u>1,156.41</u>

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Set out below is the revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to profit and loss account		
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,281.00	1,156.41
Add: Items not included in disaggregated revenue:		
Scrap Sale	1.85	2.75
Other operating revenue	156.95	107.29
Revenue as per the statement of profit and loss	1,439.80	1,266.45
b. Contract balances		
The following table provides information about contract liabilities and receivables from contracts with customers:		
Contract liabilities :		
Advances received from customers (refer note 16)	17.27	14.47
Rebate to customers (refer note 14(iii))	21.97	20.18
Receivables:		
Trade receivables (refer note 7(ii))	79.11	58.60
18. OTHER INCOME		
Gains/ (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net):		
Profit on sale of investments (net)	30.42	17.52
On change of fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	5.09	(5.15)
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	(0.22)	(0.08)
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	-	0.02
Interest income on		
- Bank deposits	10.02	0.06
- Security deposits	0.97	0.71
- Financial assets at amortised cost	0.33	0.33
- Income tax refund	0.28	0.68
- Others	17.84	1.69
Miscellaneous receipts	0.40	0.67
	65.13	16.45
19. COST OF RAW MATERIALS CONSUMED		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	18.71	3.96
Add: Purchases*	250.16	215.46
	268.87	219.42
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	19.48	18.71
Cost of raw materials consumed	249.39	200.71

* Includes Rs.53.93 (Rs. 49.19) from related parties (refer note 32).

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
20. CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK IN TRADE AND WORK IN PROGRESS		
Finished Goods		
- Closing stock	9.76	3.98
- Opening stock	3.98	4.65
	<u>(5.78)</u>	<u>0.67</u>
Work-in-Progress		
- Closing stock	6.24	3.30
- Opening stock	3.30	4.73
	<u>(2.94)</u>	<u>1.43</u>
Stock in trade		
- Closing stock	-	0.36
- Opening stock	0.36	0.36
	<u>0.36</u>	<u>(0.00)</u>
Add: Transferred form pre-operative expenses	-	-
Net (increase)/ decrease in inventories	<u>(8.36)</u>	<u>2.10</u>
21. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES		
Salaries, wages and bonus*	39.74	37.69
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.85	1.77
Gratuity expense (refer note 27)	0.73	0.62
Workmen and staff welfare expenses*	4.35	4.25
	<u>46.67</u>	<u>44.33</u>
* Refer note 32 for related party transactions		
22. FINANCE COST		
Interest		
- On Inter corporate deposits (refer note 32)	2.66	40.60
- On term loans (refer note 32)	40.89	15.30
- On defined benefit obligation (refer note 27)	0.40	0.34
- On lease liability (refer note 28)	0.62	0.36
- Others	3.46	2.40
- On income tax balances	1.47	-
Other borrowing cost	2.65	0.27
Less: Cost allocated to Capital work-in-progress	(26.15)	(15.58)
	<u>26.00</u>	<u>43.69</u>

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
23. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	121.73	126.94
Amortisation of intangible assets	22.17	5.97
Depreciation on right-of use assets (refer note 28)	5.79	4.03
Less: Adjusted against recoupment from deferred capital investment subsidy (refer to note 13)	(3.84)	(6.12)
Less: Cost allocated to Capital work-in-progress	(2.12)	-
	<u>143.73</u>	<u>130.82</u>
24. OTHER EXPENSES		
Packing expenses	30.60	30.04
Consumption of stores and spares parts*	4.81	6.06
Management service charges*	33.47	22.85
Payment to contractor expenses	19.22	17.60
Repairs and maintenance*		
- Plant and machinery	12.26	8.38
- Buildings	1.92	0.43
- Others	1.01	1.45
Rent	0.95	0.99
Rates and taxes	1.28	1.09
Insurance	2.33	1.87
Bank charges	0.16	0.38
Depot expenses	5.31	4.13
Telephone and communication	0.62	0.64
Legal and professional charges	3.52	1.25
Travelling and conveyance*	5.54	5.18
Advertisement and sales promotion	8.88	10.16
Sales commission	10.62	8.19
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses (Refer note (ii) below)	1.28	0.09
Charity and donations	-	1.53
Payments to auditors (Refer note (i) below)	0.43	0.49
Security charges	5.55	5.36
Impairment allowance	0.08	0.47
Materials handling charges	7.77	7.09
Branding fee*	3.27	2.94
Miscellaneous expenses*	3.65	4.75
	<u>164.53</u>	<u>143.41</u>

* Refer note 32 for related party transactions

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Notes:		
(i) Remunerations paid to auditor (excluding Goods and Service Tax)		
Statutory audit fee	0.25	0.31
Limited review fee	0.18	0.15
Reimbursement of expenses	0.00	0.03
	0.43	0.49
(ii) Details of CSR expenditure (refer note 32):		
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	1.28	0.09
b) Amount spent during the year		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset*	-	0.91
ii) On purpose other than above	0.37	0.09
c) Excess amount spent on CSR as per section 135(5) of Companies Act, 2013:		
Opening balance	0.91	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	1.28	0.09
Amount spent during the year	0.37	1.00
Closing balance carry forward to next year	-	0.91
(d) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	-	-
(f) Nature of CSR activities	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project
25. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNING PER SHARE (EPS)		
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	274.99	112.70
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the period	1,94,20,11,480	40,87,86,480
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	1,38,06,66,808	40,87,86,480
Basic and Diluted EPS (Rs.)	1.99	2.76
26. DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS		

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.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgement, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

(i) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g. construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

(ii) Litigations and contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation.

Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of specific applicable law, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision.

Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position or profitability. These are set out in note 30.

Estimates and 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) Income taxes

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

To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. The Group is having unabsorbed depreciation and business losses that may be used to offset taxable income.

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax provisions, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given that differences may arise between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions and may necessitate future

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded, the Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax provisions by the taxable entity and the tax authority.

(ii) Defined benefit plan (gratuity benefits)

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.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on mortality rates from Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about the defined benefit plans are given in note 27.

(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 DCF 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 at each reporting date. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 31(a) and 31(b) for further disclosures.

(iv) Provision for mining reclamation

The Company has recognised a provision for mines reclamation based on its best estimates. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected future inflation rates, discount rate, expected cost of reclamation of mines, expected balance of reserves available in mines and the expected life of mines. The carrying amount of the provision as at March 31, 2024 is Rs. 5.53 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3.15). The Company calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 7.09% p.a. (March 31, 2023: 7.32% p.a.). Details of such provision are disclosed in note 12.

(v) Revenue from contracts with customers – Non-cash incentives given to customers

The Company estimates the fair value of non cash discount awarded by applying market rate. The assumption for determining fair value of non cash schemes is based on the market rate of such schemes. As at March 31, 2024, the estimated revenue deferred towards non cash discount amounted to approximately Rs. 13.07 (Rs. 7.84) (Refer note 16).

Change in assumptions for estimating fair value of non-cash incentives does not have any significant impact on income statement.

(vi) Property, plant and equipment

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

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has re-evaluated:

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

- (a) The pattern of economic benefits derived from Property, plant and equipment ('PPE') of the Company and based on such technical evaluation, the management has decided to change the method of providing depreciation on PPE situated at the above mentioned units, from written down value method to straight line method with effect from January 01, 2024.
- (b) The salvage value of the building and plant & equipment from 1% to 5% with effect from January 01, 2024 and accounted as change in accounting estimate in accordance with Ind-AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Consequent to the above changes, depreciation charged for the year ended March 31, 2024 is lower by Rs. 31.76.

As above change will have an impact on future acquired assets also, accordingly, it is not practically possible to calculate correct future impacts.

(vii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived based on remaining useful life of the respective assets. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

There are no impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 (refer note 38).

(viii) Subsidies receivable

The Company is entitled to various subsidies from Government in the form of GST remission and recognise amount receivable from government as subsidy receivable when the Company is entitled to receive it to match them with expenses incurred for which they are intended to compensate. The Company records subsidy receivable by discounting it to its present value except subsidy receivable in form of GST remission which is accounted at its original Gross value. The Company uses assumptions in respect of discount rate and estimated time for receipt of funds from government. The Company reviews its assumptions periodically, including at each financial year end.

(ix) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets and non-current investment disclosed in Note 3 and 7 are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PLANS

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contribution towards employees' provident fund and employees' deposit linked insurance scheme for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of the schemes, to these defined contribution schemes.

The Company has recognised for contributions to these plans in the statement of profit and loss as under:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Company's contribution to provident fund and other funds	1.85	1.77
Total	1.85	1.77

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Defined benefits plans (Gratuity)

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service (subject to maximum of Rs. 0.20). The Company makes provision of such gratuity liability in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary.

The following tables summarize the components of net employee benefit expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Total amount recognised in balance sheet and the movement in the net defined obligation over the year are as follows:

	Gratuity (Rs.)
Particulars	Present Value of Obligation
April 1, 2022 (A)	5.11
Current service cost	0.62
Interest cost	0.34
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & Loss Account (B)	0.96
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.09
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	0.05
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.02)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income(gain) (C)	0.12
Benefits paid (D)	(0.26)
Transfer in/(out)	(0.02)
March 31, 2023 (A+B+C+D)	5.91
April 1, 2023 (A)	5.91
Current service cost (Rs. 0.07 Capitalised in current Financial Year)	0.80
Interest cost (Rs. 0.04 Capitalised in current Financial Year)	0.44
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & Loss Account (B)	1.24
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.14
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	(0.22)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.00)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income Loss (C)	(0.08)
Benefits paid (D)	(0.51)
Transfer in/(out)	1.21
March 31, 2024 (A+B+C+D)	7.77

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current	1.08	0.61
Non-current	6.69	5.30

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and other defined benefits for the Company are shown below:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	%	%
Discount rate	7.15	7.40
Future salary increases	7.00	7.00

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31 2024 and March 31 2023 is as shown below:

Gratuity

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	7.77	5.91

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (-/+1%)	8.27	7.31	6.37	5.50
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	6.50%	-5.80%	7.80%	-6.90%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+1%)	7.30	8.26	5.50	6.37
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	-5.90%	6.50%	-7.00%	7.80%
Attrition Rate (-/+50%)	7.77	7.75	5.86	5.93
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	0.10%	-0.20%	-0.70%	0.40%
Mortality Rate (-/+10%)	7.76	7.76	5.91	5.91
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Demographic Assumption

Gratuity

Particulars	As on	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 2012-14)	100%	100%
Normal retirement age	60 years	60 years
Withdrawal rates based on age: (per annum)	10.00%	7.44%

The following is the maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	As on	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Weighted average durations (Based on discounted cash flows)	6 Years	7 Years
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)	Rs.	Rs.
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1.08	0.61
Between 2 and 5 years	4.08	2.58
Between 6 and 10 years	3.25	2.71
Beyond 10 years	4.79	5.64

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Risk Exposure

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

Interest Rate risk: The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Liquidity Risk: This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

Salary Escalation Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic Risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

28. LEASES

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for leasehold land and various buildings (godowns, office, record room and Knowledge centre) and vehicles used in its operations. Lands have lease terms between 20-30 years. Leases of various building generally have lease terms between 2 to 12 years, while office premises have lease term of 3 years and vehicles used in car hire arrangement generally have lease terms between 2 to 5 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Company also has certain leases of various buildings with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening Lease liabilities	4.84	3.02
Additions	6.42	4.35
Deletion	2.90	0.61
Accrual of interest	0.62	0.36
Payments	2.76	2.28
Closing lease liabilities	6.22	4.84
Current	2.40	1.69
Non Current	3.82	3.15

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is ranging from 8% to 10%, with maturity between 2024-2033.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (refer note 23)	5.79	4.03
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 22)	0.62	0.36
Expense relating to short-term leases (refer note 24)	0.95	0.99
Total amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	7.36	5.38

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

The Company has entered into various lease/license agreements for leased/licensed premises, which expire at various dates over the next twelve years. There are no contingent lease/license fees payments. The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
(i) not later than one year	2.89
(ii) later than one year and not later than five years	3.70
(iii) later than five years	0.02

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total cash outflow for leases	2.77	2.28

29. CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	940.96	224.24

The Company continues to provide requisite financial and operational support to its subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries, if required.

30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES / LITIGATIONS:

(a) Contingent liabilities (under litigation), not acknowledged as debt, include:-

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
i)	Demands raised by following authorities in dispute/appeal:		
(a)	Service tax	0.32	0.32
(b)	Excise remission including interest under dispute	4.61	4.61
(c)	Entry tax	0.20	0.20
	Total	5.13	5.13

(b) Contingent liabilities, not acknowledged as debt, include:-

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
i)	Claims of vendors against the Company not acknowledged as debts	1.17	1.17
ii)	Interest recompense (refer note 30 (d) below)	104.24	104.24
	Total	105.41	105.41

Note: The Company believes that there is a fair chance of favourable decisions in respect of the items listed in (a) and (b) above and hence no provision is considered necessary against the same.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

- (c) At present, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL), the Holding Company held 95.27% of the voting rights in the Company and the Bawri Group (BG) held 4.15% of the voting rights in the Company.

DCBL entered into various agreements including Shareholders' Agreement ('SHA') dated 16 January 2012 and 30 November 2012 with Bawri Group ("BG") for acquisition of 76% stake in the Company. Consequent to failure of BG to meet the Project Conditions specified under SHA, DCBL issued notice to BG to transfer their remaining shareholdings in the Company at Re.1/-, which was disputed by them. The said disputes between the parties were referred to Arbitral Tribunal, which delivered its award on 20 March 2021 inter alia rejecting the claim of BG for transfer of shares held by DCBL in the Company in favour of BG @75% of fair market value.

On an application filed by DCBL & the Company, Hon'ble Delhi High Court ('High Court'), vide its judgment dated 17 October 2022 set aside the award passed by the Tribunal. As regards the claim of DCBL relating to transfer of shareholding of BG in the Company and other claims disallowed by the Arbitral Tribunal, the High Court granted liberty for De Novo arbitral proceedings and inter alia upheld the rejection of claim of BG for transfer of shares held by DCBL in the Company in favour of BG @75% of fair market value. BG has challenged the aforesaid judgment, which is currently pending before the divisional bench of High Court.

In a separate action, DCBL initiated arbitration proceedings against BG for adjudicating the dispute relating to Call option for transfer of entire voting shares held in the Company by BG to DCBL. On failure of BG to nominate its arbitrator, the High Court vide order dated 9 October 2023 has appointed the arbitrator and thereafter the Arbitral Tribunal has been constituted for adjudication of the Call Option exercised by DCBL. The said order was challenged by BG before Hon'ble Supreme Court, which was dismissed on 16 January 2024. Currently, the arbitration on call option is in progress.

Further, on an application filed by DCBL, the High Court vide its order dated June 02, 2023 restrained BG from creating any third party interest over 5,20,34,013 shares held by BG in DCNEL until decided by Arbitral Tribunal.

The Company is of the view that it has a good case and hence considering the pendency of the appeal, no adjustments are required to be made in this regard in these standalone financial statements.

- (d) Interest recompense

The Company and the corporate debt restructuring lenders executed a Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) in July 2012. The MRA gives a right to the lenders to get a recompense of their waivers and sacrifices made as a part of the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) proposal. In terms of the aforesaid MRA, the recompense payable by the Company is contingent on various factors including improved performance of the Company and other conditions. The Intermediate Holding Company ('Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited) ('DCBL') had taken over loan(s) from various banks after entering into novation agreement(s) with the Company along with respective banks. In terms of the novation agreement(s), all the right, privilege, title, interest, claims, benefits and obligations of the banks (past, present & future) under MRA, which was signed during July 2012, got transferred to DCBL. The Company was to enter into a new consolidated secured loan agreement with the Lender on certain terms & conditions. The said agreement could not be signed due to objection raised by a shareholder in the arbitration proceedings. During the financial year 2020-21, DCBL raised the claim for Recompense amounting to Rs 104.24, which is not agreed by the Company on account of various reasons including uncertain future events and same is considered as contingent liability.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

31. (a) Fair Values of financial instrument

See out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Particulars	Note	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	7(iii)	31.07	6.40	31.07	6.40
Bank balances other than above	7(iv) & 4(i)	200.51	0.49	200.51	0.49
Trade receivables	7(ii)	79.11	58.60	79.11	58.60
Subsidies receivable	4(i) and 7(vi)	109.21	65.09	109.21	65.09
Security deposits	4(i)	14.73	14.19	14.73	14.19
Loans and advances to employees	4(ii) and 7(v)	2.95	2.65	2.95	2.65
Interest receivable	4(i) and 7(vi)	36.08	2.49	36.08	2.49
Others	4(v)	3.50	2.17	3.50	2.17
Financial assets carried at FVTPL					
Investments in Mutual funds (Unquoted debt securities)	7(i)	261.45	211.98	261.45	211.98
Investments in Commercial papers (Quoted)	7(i)	49.03	-	49.03	-
Investments in Corporate bonds (Quoted)	7(i)	536.26	33.41	536.26	33.41
Total financial assets		1,323.90	397.47	1,323.90	397.47
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	11(i) and 14(i)	402.25	537.09	402.25	537.09
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 28)		6.22	4.84	6.22	4.84
Trade payables	14(ii)	124.40	111.27	124.40	111.27
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	14(iii)	5.04	2.39	5.04	2.39
Security deposits received	14(iii)	62.92	60.62	62.92	60.62
Liability for capital expenditure	14(iii)	87.05	41.27	87.05	41.27
Rebate to customers	14(iii)	21.97	20.18	21.97	20.18
Others	14(iii)	4.86	3.58	4.86	3.58
Total financial liabilities		714.71	781.24	714.71	781.24

The Company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, bank deposits, trade payables, other current financial liabilities (except current maturity of long term borrowings) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values of the quoted mutual funds and corporate bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is 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.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Subsidy Receivable and Loans to employees

The fair values of subsidies receivable and loan to employees are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Borrowings and lease liabilities

The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities are determined by using discount rate that reflects the Company's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2023 was assessed to be insignificant.

Security deposits and interest receivable

The fair value of security deposits and interest receivable approximates the carrying value and hence the valuation technique and inputs have not been given.

The fair value of other assets/liabilities approximates the carrying value and hence the valuation technique and inputs have not been given.

31. (b) Fair value hierarchy

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 that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

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

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Fair value measuring using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets(Level 1)	Significant observable inputs(Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets carried at FVTPL				
Investments in Mutual funds (unquoted debt securities)	261.45	-	261.45	-
Investments in Commercial papers (Quoted)	49.03	49.03	-	-
Investments in Corporate bonds (Quoted)	536.26	536.26	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 31(a))				
Cash and cash equivalents	31.07	-	-	31.07
Bank balances other than above	200.51	-	-	200.51
Trade receivables	79.11	-	-	79.11
Subsidies receivable	109.21	-	-	109.21
Security deposits	14.73	-	-	14.73
Loans and advances to employees	2.95	-	-	2.95
Interest receivable	36.08	-	-	36.08
Others	3.50	-	-	3.50

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Fair value measuring using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets(Level 1)	Significant observable inputs(Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (note 31(a))				
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	402.25	-	402.25	-
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 28)	6.22	-	-	6.22
Trade payables	124.40	-	-	124.40
Other financial liabilities				
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5.04	-	-	5.04
Security deposits received	62.92	-	-	62.92
Liability for capital expenditure	87.05	-	-	87.05
Rebate to customers	21.97	-	-	21.97
Others	4.86	-	-	4.86

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Fair value measuring using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets(Level 1)	Significant observable inputs(Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets carried at FVTPL				
Investments in Mutual funds (unquoted debt securities)	211.98	-	211.98	-
Investments in Commercial papers (Quoted)	-	-	-	-
Investments in Corporate bonds (Quoted)	33.41	33.41	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 31(a))				
Cash and cash equivalents	6.40	-	-	6.40
Bank balances other than above	0.49	-	-	0.49
Trade receivables	58.60	-	-	58.60
Subsidies receivable	65.09	-	-	65.09
Security deposits	14.19	-	-	14.19
Loans and advances to employees	2.65	-	-	2.65
Interest receivable	2.49	-	-	2.49
Others	2.17	-	-	2.17

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Fair value measuring using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets(Level 1)	Significant observable inputs(Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (note 31(a))				
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	537.09	-	537.09	-
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 28)	4.84	-	-	4.84
Trade payables	111.27	-	-	111.27
Other financial liabilities				
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2.39	-	-	2.39
Security deposits received	60.62	-	-	60.62
Liability for capital expenditure	41.27	-	-	41.27
Rebate to customers	20.18	-	-	20.18
Others	3.58	-	-	3.58

32. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists:

Holding Companies	Dalmia Bharat Limited ('DBL') (Ultimate Holding Company) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') (Intermediate Holding Company)
Subsidiary and Step-down subsidiaries	Vinay Cement Limited ('VCL') RCL Cements Limited ('RCL') SCL Cements Limited ('SCL')
Key Managerial Personnel ('KMP')	Ms. Rachna Gorla (Company Secretary w.e.f March 29, 2022) Awadhesh Kumar Pandey (Chief financial officer w.e.f. July 25, 2022) Padmanav Chakravarty (KMP w.e.f. April 27, 2021) Sudhir Singhvi (Chief financial officer till June 15, 2022)

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Directors	Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar (Director w.e.f. April 27, 2021) Rajiv Kumar Choubey (Director w.e.f. April 01, 2023) Deepak Ambadas Thombre (Independent Director w.e.f. January 25, 2023) Anoop Kumar Mittal (Independent Director w.e.f. December 10, 2022) R A Krishnakumar (Director till March 31, 2023) Manvendra Pratap Singh (Nominee Director - Nominated by Assam Industrial Development Corporation ('AIDC') w.e.f. June 06, 2022) Adil Khan (Nominee Director - Nominated by AIDC till June 05, 2022) Dharmendra Tuteja (Director till October 28, 2022) Harish Chander Sehgal (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) Naveen Jain (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) Vikram Dhokalia (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) J.K.Gadi (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) Purbali Bora (Additional Director w.e.f. October 12, 2023)
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Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Fellow subsidiaries	Alsthom Industries Limited ('AIL') Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited ('DBGVL')
Relatives of key management personnel/ directors	Akshay Kumar Pandey (Relative of KMP) Nirupama Singhvi (Relative of KMP)
Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel / Shareholders / Relatives have significant influence	Dalmia Power Limited Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited Dalmia Bharat Sugar & Industries Limited ('DBSIL') Cosmos Cement Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Subsidiary and Step-down subsidiaries		Fellow subsidiaries		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/ Shareholder and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
	Sale of goods									
DCBL	0.16	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VCL	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	-	-	38.09	72.29	-	-	-	-
Sale of Solar power										
AIL	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.43	-	-	-	-
Other service income										
DCBL	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of raw material										
VCL	-	-	7.79	10.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	-	-	-	0.64	-	-	-	-
DCBL	46.14	40.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of stores and spares										
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.26
DCBL	1.24	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of capital goods and services										
DCBL	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	-	-	4.13	11.65	-	-	-	-
Royalty expense (Brand fees)										
DCBL	3.27	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service expense										
DCBL	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of travelling and conveyance- services										
DBSIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.94	0.63

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Subsidiary and Step-down subsidiaries		Fellow subsidiaries		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/ Shareholder and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of										
VCL	-	-	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	7.29	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.14	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.10	-	-	-	-
Re-imbursement of expenses by the Company to										
VCL	-	-	11.27	14.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	0.39	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	-	-	1.76	0.06	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.09
Management service charges										
DBL	5.25	4.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	61.37	20.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VCL	-	-	1.65	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantee fees/commission										
DCBL	2.82	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantee received										
DCBL	675.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of equity share (Right Issue)										
DCBL	1,530.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings										
Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393.03	-
DCBL - Term loans	116.48	69.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on borrowings										
Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.38	37.95
DCBL - Term loans	3.88	15.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Subsidiary and Step-down subsidiaries		Fellow subsidiaries		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/ Shareholder and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Compensation to KMP's and reimbursement of expenses to relatives of KMP's										
Awadesh Kumar Pandey					1.07	0.84				
Sudhir Singhvi	-	-	-	-	-	0.19				
Padmanav Chakravarty	-	-	-	-	0.77	0.71				
Nirupama Singhvi	-	-	-	-	-	0.01				
Akshay Kumar Pandey	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04				
Director sittings fees										
Jagdish Kumar Gadi	-	-	-	-	-	0.02				
Anoop Kumar Mittal	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.02				
Deepak Ambadas Thombre	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.02				
R A Krishnakumar	-	-	-	-	-	0.01				
Manvendra Pratap Singh	-	-	-	-	0.01	-				
Naveen Jain	-	-	-	-	-	0.02				
Vikram Dhokalia	-	-	-	-	-	0.02				

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Subsidiary Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/ Shareholder and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables										
DBL	0.49	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	5.58	4.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
Govan Travels (Unit of DBSIL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.08
VCL	-	-	2.20	4.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables towards property, plant and equipment										
DCBL	3.01	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBSIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
Capital advance										
DBGVL	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Employee/other payable										
Anoop Kumar Mittal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-
Deepak Ambadas Thombre	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-
Trade receivables										
AIL	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.23	-	-	-	-
Corporate and financial guarantees outstanding										
VCL	-	-	-	49.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
RCL	-	-	-	49.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	775.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Subsidiary Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/ Shareholder and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Advance from customers										
VCL	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings										
Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393.03
DCBL - Term loans	-	116.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share warrants application money										
DCBL	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The intermediate holding company has given a corporate guarantee to a bank in respect of working capital facilities (Non-fund based) taken from Axis bank Rs. 300.00 (Rs.100.00) and Term Loans taken from Indusind bank Rs. 375.00 availed by the Company.

d. Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel (including directors) of the Parent Company:-

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Short-term employee benefits	2.01	1.84
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Share-based payment transactions	-	-
Total compensation paid to key management personnel (refer note 2 below)	2.01	1.84

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. The transactions with related parties have been made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
2. The Company continues to provide requisite financial and operational support to its subsidiary and step- down subsidiaries, if required.
3. The gratuity and leave liability is determined for all the employees on an overall basis, based on the actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary. The specific amount of gratuity and leave liability for KMP cannot be ascertained separately, except for the amount actually paid.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and 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 include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks and also ensure that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk and credit risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity, provisions and non-financial liabilities.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

a. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the long-term debt obligations (including current maturities of long-term borrowings) with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and floating interest rates on borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Currency	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
INR	+50 bps	(1.45)	(2.77)
INR	-50 bps	1.45	2.77

Note: The impact of the above sensitivity would be same in other equity (net of applicable tax).

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

b. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's foreign currency liability.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Hedging activities :

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges against forecast purchases in EURO. These forecast transactions are highly probable since purchase order already issued by the Company and hence expected to be utilised in near term. The foreign exchange contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments	-	(1.05)	0.01	(0.01)

The cash flow hedges of the forecasted purchase transactions during the year ended 31 March 2024 were assessed to be highly effective and unrealised loss of Rs. 1.12 is included in OCI.

Disclosure of effects of Hedge accounting

Foreign exchange risk on cash flow hedge	Nominal value of hedging instrument		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	(51.56)	-	(1.05)	April 2024 to September 2024	1:1

Cash flow hedge	Change in the value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss
Foreign exchange risk	1.12	-	0.22

c. Credit risk

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 and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank guarantee / letter of credit or security deposits.

As per simplified approach, the Group 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 specified period and involves higher risk.

As per policy, receivables are classified into different ageing brackets based on the overdue period

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

ranging from six months to one year and more than one year. Based on the different provisioning policy, provision for expected credit loss is made for each overdue bracket ranging from 50% to 100%.

An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis for major customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 7(ii). The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counter party.

Ageing of trade receivables	Upto 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2024			
Gross carrying amount(A)	79.10	0.32	79.42
Impairment allowance (B)	-	0.31	0.31
Net Carrying Amount (A-B)	79.10	0.01	79.11
As at March 31, 2023			
Gross carrying amount(A)	57.30	1.54	58.84
Impairment allowance (B)	-	0.24	0.24
Net Carrying Amount (A-B)	57.30	1.30	58.60

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made in mutual funds, corporate bonds and deposits only with approved banks and within limits assigned to each bank by the Company.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The approach of the Company to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that these will have sufficient liquidity to meet their respective liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to their reputation.

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds through fund management exercise at regular intervals.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted principal payments.

As at March 31, 2024	On demand	0-12 Months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings *	7.41	-	41.25	333.75	382.41
Lease liabilities	-	2.89	3.70	0.02	6.61
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	5.04	-	-	5.04
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	20.71	-	-	20.71
Trade and other payables					
Trade payables	-	124.40	-	-	124.40
Employee accrued liability	-	3.36	-	-	3.36
Interest payable on income tax	-	0.45	-	-	0.45
Security Deposits	-	62.92	-	-	62.92
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	87.05	-	-	87.05

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2023	On demand	0-12 Months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings *	7.41	59.94	449.56	-	516.91
Lease liabilities	-	2.02	3.38	0.02	5.42
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	2.39	-	-	2.39
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	20.71	-	-	20.71
Trade and other payables					
Trade payables	-	111.27	-	-	111.27
Employee accrued liability	-	3.13	-	-	3.13
Interest payable on income tax	-	0.45	-	-	0.45
Security Deposits	-	60.62	-	-	60.62
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	41.27	-	-	41.27

*Amount is gross of transaction cost of Rs. 0.87 (Rs. 0.54).

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Long term Borrowings	374.13	449.19
Short Term Borrowings (including interest accrued)	28.12	87.90
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7(iii))	31.07	6.40
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (Note 7(iv))	200.13	0.22
Less: Current investments (Note 7(i))	846.74	245.39
Less: Interest receivable on current investment and FDs	35.12	1.59
Net debt	(710.82)	283.48
Equity Share Capital	1,942.01	408.79
Other equity	344.44	69.44
Total capital	2,286.45	478.23
Capital and net debt	1,575.63	761.71
Gearing ratio	N/A	37.22%

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company review the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure. No changes were made in the objectives policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

35. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AS PER MSMED ACT, 2006

The Micro and Small Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information. The disclosures in respect to Micro and Small Enterprise as per Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting period Principal amount Interest thereon (not accounted for in the books of account)	5.54 -	9.07 -
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period	-	-
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period; and	-	-
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding period until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

36. The Company had complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 186 of the Act in respect of loan, guarantees and security provided by it. Refer note 3 for the investment details.

37. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of Cement and cement related products. This is the only activity performed and is thus also the main source of risks and returns. The Company's segments as reviewed by Chief Operating and Decision Maker (CODM) does not result in to identification of different ways / sources in to which they see the performance of the Company and there are no sales outside India for the current and previous financial years. Thus, geographical segment information is not applicable. Accordingly, the Company has a single reportable segment. Hence, the disclosure requirements in terms of Ind-AS 108 "operating segments " are not applicable.

Information about major customers:

Name of the customer	For the year ended March 31, 2024		For the year ended March 31, 2023	
	Revenue	Revenue %*	Revenue	Revenue %*
National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC)	109.20	8.52%	171.18	14.80%

* Represents as % of sale of products.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

38. IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY , PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In terms of Ind AS 36 the management has carried out the impairment assessment of property , plant and equipment. The carrying value of each cash generating unit (CGU) is lower than their respective recoverable value arrived at based on their 'Value in use'. Hence no impairment charge against property , plant and equipment is required to be recognised in the books of account. 'Value in use' is computed based on the management's latest operational and profitability projections which have been extrapolated till the remaining useful life of the respective property , plant and equipment. The cash flows have been discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the property , plant and equipment.

39. The Company have debited direct expenses relating to limestone mining, Solar/WHRS power generation etc. to cost of raw material consumed, power& fuel. These expenses, if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis as required by Schedule-III will be as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Cost of raw materials consumed	54.99	46.96
Power and fuel	4.48	3.03
Total	59.47	49.99

These expenses if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis as required by Schedule III will be as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Employee benefit expenses	3.32	0.29
Power and fuel	14.77	14.40
Other Expenses :		
Consumption of stores & spare parts	2.37	2.61
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	0.38	0.04
Repairs and maintenance - Others	-	0.80
Rates & taxes (including royalty on limestone)	20.66	17.73
Insurance	0.02	-
Professional charges	0.08	-
Payment to Contractors	16.85	14.12
Security charges	0.71	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.31	-
Total	59.47	49.99

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

40. THE COMPANY HAS INCURRED DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE EXPENDITURE RELATED TO ACQUISITION/CONSTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND THEREFORE ACCOUNTED FOR THE SAME AS PRE-OPERATIVE EXPENSES UNDER CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS.

Details of such expenses capitalised and carried forward are given below :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Brought forward from last year	19.40	5.89
Expenditure incurred during the year		
Employees benefits expense		
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	14.51	2.85
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	0.49	0.04
c) Gratuity expense	0.03	-
d) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	0.78	0.00
Interest cost (Refer note 22)	26.15	15.58
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.10	-
Power and fuel	1.09	-
Other expenses		
a) Rent	0.49	0.01
b) Rates and taxes	-	0.07
c) Insurance	2.49	0.00
d) Professional charges	-	0.00
e) Travelling and conveyance	0.75	0.25
f) Enterprise social commitment	2.00	-
g) Miscellaneous expenses	43.31	16.01
Total expenditure during the year	94.19	34.81
Less : Capitalised during the year	(7.65)	(21.30)
Capitalisation of expenditure (pending for allocation)	105.94	19.40
Carried forward as part of Capital work-in-progress	105.94	19.40

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

41. ANALYTICAL RATIOS

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Formula	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	Variance %	Reason For Variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Current Assets Current Liabilities	3.22	1.11	188.64%	Change Due to :increase in current assets due to investment of proceeds from right issue in Mutual funds.
Debt equity ratio	Total debt = [Long term borrowings including current maturities + current borrowings + interest accrued and due on borrowings]	Total Equity = Issued share capital + Other equity + Non controlling interest (if any)	Total debt Total equity	0.18	1.12	-84.34%	Change Due to: Repayment of term loans and increase in total equity due to Right issue of shares in current year.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service = P profit before tax (after exceptional item) + finance costs + depreciation and amortisation	Debt service = Finance costs (including interest capitalised) for the period/ year + Scheduled principal repayments of long term borrowings (excluding prepayment/ re-financing) during the period	(Profit before tax (after exceptional item) + finance costs + depreciation & amortisation) (Finance costs (including interest capitalised) for the period + Scheduled principal repayments of long term borrowings (excluding prepayment/ re-financing) during the period)	1.07	3.08	-65.35%	Change Due to: Repayment of term loans and Inter corporate deposits in Current year.
Return on equity ratio	Net profits after taxes	Average total equity excluding fair value of investments through OCI	Net Profits after taxes Average total equity excluding fair value of Investments through OCI	19.96%	26.74%	-25.36%	Change Due to Increase in total equity due to Right issue of shares in current year.
Inventory Turnover ratio	Revenue from sale of products	Average inventory	Revenue from sale of products Average inventory	12.36	13.97	-11.54%	Not Applicable

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Formula	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	Variance %	Reason For Variance
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from sale of products and services (excluding subsidies)	Average Accounts Receivable - Average rebate to customers	Revenue from sale of products and services (excluding subsidies) (Average Accounts Receivable - Average rebate to customers)	26.81	27.72	-3.29%	Not Applicable
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net purchases of goods = Purchase of raw materials included in cost of raw materials consumed + Purchases of stock in trade	Average Trade Payables	Purchases of goods Average Trade Payables	5.22	4.93	5.76%	Not Applicable
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from sale of products and services (excluding subsidies)	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	Revenue from sale of products and services (excluding subsidies) Working capital	1.20	22.96	-94.78%	Change due to Increase in Revenue from sale of products by Rs 124.59 Increase in current Investment due to investment of proceeds of right issue in Mutual Funds in current year.
Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	Net profit after tax Revenue from operations	19.16%	8.91%	115.13%	Not Applicable
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes (including other income)	Capital Employed = Average total equity excluding fair value of investments through OCI + Average Total Debt	Earnings before interest and taxes (including other income) (Average total equity excluding fair value of Investments through OCI + Average Total Debt)	22.26%	29.64%	-24.88%	Not Applicable
Return on investment	Interest Income on FD, Bonds Debentures+ Dividend Income+ Profit on sale of Investment + Profit on fair valuation of investment	Current Investment+Non Current Investment+ Other bank balances	Interest Income on FD, Bonds Debentures+ Dividend Income+ Profit on sale of Investment+ Profit on fair valuation of Investment Current Investment + Non Current Investment+ Other bank balances	9.67%	4.78%	102.30%	Change Due to: Increase in income due to investment of proceeds from right issue in Mutual funds. Further, major investment in last were done during the end of the year.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

42. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

S. No.	Particulars	Note in financial statements
(i)	Details of Benami Property held	The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
(ii)	Relationship with Struck off Companies	The Company do not have any transactions with struck-off companies.
(iii)	Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)	The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv)	Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency	The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of The Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vi)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	The Company have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that The Company shall: directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vii)	Undisclosed income	The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
(viii)	Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the company	There are no immovable properties which are not registered in the name of the Company.
(ix)	Core Investment Companies (CIC's)	The Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has three unregistered CIC's as part of the Group.

43. SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT

The Board of Directors ("Board") of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited ("DCNEL" or "the Company" or "the Resulting Company") at its meeting held on March 19, 2024 have considered and approved the proposed Scheme of Arrangement for demerger of undertaking comprising of cement and mining business operation between Vinay Cement Limited (Demerger Company) and DCNEL ("the Scheme"). The Scheme is filed with Hon'ble Bench of the National Company Law Tribunal at Guwahati, Assam on March 29, 2024.

The Scheme entails the demerger of undertaking comprising of cement and mining business operation of the Company into DCNEL ("Demerger") in terms of the provisions of the Sections 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016 ("the rules") with reference to its compliance with the accounting standards

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder (the 'applicable accounting standards') and other generally accepted accounting principles in India. The Appointed Date for the Scheme is March 31, 2023.

Pending approvals and orders as necessary in law, no impact has been considered in these standalone financial statements.

44. AUDIT TRAIL

As per Section 128 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 with reference to use of accounting software by the Company for maintaining its books of account, has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such change were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled is applicable with effect from the financial year beginning on 1 April 2023.

During the current year, the audit trail (edit logs) feature for any direct changes made at the database level was not enabled for the accounting software used for maintaining books of accounts and other software used for processing financial information for logistic, freight and discount/ distributor claims.

The management has implemented recording of edit logs at database level for all accounting software w.e.f. April 2024, except for software used for logistics information, for which management is attempting to migrate to a new accounting software in the financial year 2024-25.

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar

Director

DIN: 07479080

Rajiv Kumar Choubey

Director

DIN: 08211030

Place: New Delhi

Date: April 22, 2024

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey

Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Gorla

Company Secretary

Membership No.: F 6741

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (*Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited*)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited** (*Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited*) ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), as listed in Annexure I, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the aforesaid consolidated 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 Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, , as at 31 March 2024, and their consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. 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 Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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.

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to note 29(c) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements regarding the dispute between Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') and Bawri Group ('BG'), the two shareholders of the Holding Company, under which certain claims have been raised against each such shareholder including BG's claim for transfer of shares held by DCBL in the Holding Company in favour of BG at 75% of the fair market value which has been rejected by the Arbitral Tribunal and the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The aforesaid matter is under sub-judice before the divisional bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. In view of the management, the aforesaid matter will not have any material impact on the Holding Company or the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

5. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

6. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.
7. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
8. Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies included in the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

9. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

10. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act 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. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding 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 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 ability of the Group 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

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

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 Group 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; and
 - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information/ financial statements of the entities or business activities within the Group, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors.
11. 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.

Other Matter

12. The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2023 were audited by the predecessor auditor, Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountant who have expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements vide their audit report dated 22 April 2023.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

13. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit we report that the Holding Company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that 3 subsidiaries incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable in respect of such subsidiaries.

14. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act based on the consideration of the Order reports issued, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements and covered under the Act we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks reported in the respective Order reports of such companies.

15. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors, except for the matters stated in paragraph 15(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).
- c) The consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Group companies, are disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith with respect to the consolidated financial statements are as stated in paragraph 15(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

15(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, and its subsidiaries covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure II' wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, as detailed in note 29(a) and 29(c) to the consolidated financial statements;
 - ii. The Holding Company and its subsidiaries, did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;
 - iii. There were amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, covered under the Act, during the year ended 31 March 2024;
 - iv. a. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us to the best of their knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 41 (v) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiaries, to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, or any such subsidiaries, ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 41 (vi) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiaries, from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, or any such subsidiaries, shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c. Based on such audit procedures performed by us, as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Holding Company and its subsidiaries have not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2024; and
 - vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Group, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, have used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature was not enabled at database level for the accounting software used for maintaining books of accounts and other software used for processing financial information for logistic, freight and discount/ distributor claims, as described in note 42 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

UDIN: 24512371BKFEUH4283

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22 April 2024

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure I

List of entities included in the consolidated financial statements :

(I) Subsidiaries / step down subsidiaries:

1. Vinay Cement Limited
2. RCL Cements Limited
3. SCL Cements Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure II

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Group considering the essential components of internal control stated in the guidance note on audit of Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, as aforesaid, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note. 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 if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. 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 includes 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.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. 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.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. 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.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with

reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial control with reference financial statements criteria established by the Group considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

UDIN: 24512371BKFEUH4283

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22 April 2024

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2(i)	718.77	708.61
Capital work-in-progress	2(ii)	765.89	105.40
Other intangible assets	2(iii)	72.10	78.59
Right-of-use-assets	2(iv)	32.94	22.47
Financial assets			
Loans	3(i)	1.63	1.24
Other financial assets	3(ii)	17.31	17.58
Income tax assets (net)		1.20	2.32
Other non-current assets	4	112.91	21.94
		<u>1,722.75</u>	<u>958.15</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	5	113.64	94.03
Financial assets			
Investments	6(i)	869.61	245.39
Trade receivables	6(ii)	79.10	58.62
Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	31.29	7.31
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	6(iv)	201.25	12.94
Loans	6(v)	1.33	1.54
Other financial assets	6(vi)	148.81	69.86
Other current assets	7	131.44	15.87
		<u>1,576.47</u>	<u>505.56</u>
Assets classified as held for sale	2(v)	-	0.12
Total assets		<u>3,299.22</u>	<u>1,463.83</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	1,892.01	358.79
Other equity	9	410.15	123.22
Equity attributable to owners of Holding company		<u>2,302.16</u>	<u>482.01</u>
Non-controlling Interest		1.42	1.09
		<u>2,303.58</u>	<u>483.10</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10(i)	374.13	449.19
Lease liabilities	27	3.82	3.15
Provisions	11	14.73	11.14
Government grants	12	18.99	13.33
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	4(ii)	89.77	49.89
		<u>501.44</u>	<u>526.70</u>
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13(i)	7.41	67.19
Trade payables	13(ii)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.08	6.46
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		119.49	100.84
Lease liabilities	27	2.40	1.69
Other financial liabilities	13(iii)	203.42	152.26
Provisions	14	1.35	2.62
Government grants	12	1.07	10.57
Other current liabilities	15	70.06	63.67
Current tax Liabilities (net)	4(i)	85.92	48.73
		<u>494.20</u>	<u>454.03</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>3,299.22</u>	<u>1,463.83</u>
Summary of material accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar

Director

DIN: 07479080

Rajiv Kumar Choubey

Director

DIN: 08211030

Place: New Delhi

Date: April 22, 2024

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey

Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Goria

Company Secretary

Membership No.: F 6741

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	1,439.81	1,266.63
Other income	17	75.47	21.53
Total Income		1,515.28	1,288.16
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	18	243.84	193.36
Purchases of stock-in-trade		-	2.91
Change in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work in progress	19	(8.34)	2.08
Employee benefits expenses	20	47.92	46.90
Finance cost	21	26.18	43.91
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	143.83	130.90
Power and fuel		215.49	208.33
Freight charges			
- on finished goods		226.83	212.87
- on internal clinker transfer		71.13	65.35
Other expenses	23	163.33	141.82
Total expenses		1,130.21	1,048.43
Profit before tax		385.07	239.73
Tax expense			
	4(i)		
Current tax		57.02	1.93
Deferred tax		40.01	60.52
Tax adjustments for earlier years		(0.10)	(20.88)
Tax adjustments on account of change in tax rate		-	17.27
		96.94	58.84
Profit after tax		288.13	180.89
Other comprehensive income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit/(loss)			
- Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plan		0.11	(0.14)
- Income tax relating to above item		(0.02)	0.02
B. Items that will be reclassified to profit/(loss)			
- Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges		(1.12)	(0.00)
- Income tax relating to above item		0.17	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(0.86)	(0.12)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		287.27	180.77
Profit for the year		288.13	180.89
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		287.79	180.63
Non-controlling interests		0.34	0.26
Total comprehensive income for the year Attributable to:		287.27	180.77
Owners of the Company		286.93	180.51
Non-controlling interests		0.34	0.26
Earning per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.) [Nominal value of share Rs.10 each]	24	2.17	5.03
Summary of material accounting policies			
	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN: 07479080

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN: 08211030

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2024

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Gorla
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F 6741

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	385.07	239.73
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization expense	143.83	130.90
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	-	(2.87)
Impairment allowance	0.08	0.47
Profit on sale of asset classified as held for sale	(7.58)	(4.81)
Change in fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	(5.44)	5.15
Profit on sale of investments	(30.60)	(17.52)
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	0.04	0.08
Interest income (including fair value changes in financial instruments)	(29.95)	(3.76)
Finance cost	26.18	43.91
Operating profit before working capital changes	481.62	391.28
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) in inventories	(19.60)	(22.05)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(20.48)	2.77
(Increase)/decrease in other assets and financial assets	(161.25)	5.87
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	15.27	(3.40)
Increase/(decrease) in other current and financial liabilities	9.03	(7.58)
Increase in provisions	1.46	0.72
Cash generated from operating activities	306.05	367.60
Direct taxes (paid)/refund (net)	(18.77)	4.84
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	287.29	372.44
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and intangibles assets	(838.60)	(343.23)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7.89	5.10
Fixed deposits (placed)/ matured (having original maturity of more than three months) (net)	(187.60)	(11.35)
(Investment)/proceeds in mutual funds and corporate bonds (net)	(588.18)	103.24
Interest received	(3.47)	2.99
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	(1,609.96)	(243.25)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	375.00	-
Repayment of long term borrowings	(450.06)	(69.16)
Repayment of short term borrowing	(59.78)	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(2.77)	(2.28)

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

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CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Proceeds from right issue of equity shares	1,533.22	-
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(0.62)	(0.36)
Interest paid	(48.34)	(56.17)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	1,346.66	(127.97)
Net Increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	23.98	1.22
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7.31	6.09
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	31.29	7.31
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
- In current accounts	17.09	3.16
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	14.20	4.15
Net cash and cash equivalents	31.29	7.31

Note:

- The above Statement of Cash flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	April 01, 2023	Cash flows	Changes in fair value	Other	March 31, 2024
Current borrowings (refer note 10(i) and 13(ii))	7.41	-	-	-	7.41
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 10(i) and 13 (i))	508.96	(134.84)		-	374.13

Particulars	April 01, 2022	Cash flows	Changes in fair value	Other	March 31, 2023
Current borrowings (refer note 10(i) and 13(ii))	400.44	-	-	(393.03)	7.41
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 10(i) and 13 (i))	184.86	(69.16)	0.23	393.03	508.96

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar

Director

DIN: 07479080

Rajiv Kumar Choubey

Director

DIN: 08211030

Place: New Delhi

Date: April 22, 2024

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey

Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Gorla

Company Secretary

Membership No.: F 6741

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital:

Reconciliation of equity share capital outstanding at the end of period as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 1, 2022	35,87,86,480	358.79
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	35,87,86,480	358.79
Changes in equity share capital	1,53,32,25,000	1,533.22
As at March 31, 2024	1,89,20,11,480	1,892.01

b. Other equity:

Other equity attributable to owners of the Company as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company					Attributable to non-controlling interest	Total other equity
	Reserves and surplus				Other comprehensive income		
	Capital reserve	Other reserves (contribution from shareholders (financial guarantee))	Retained earnings	Money received against share warrants	Effective portion of cash flow hedges		
Balance as at April 1, 2023	8.67	2.98	111.56	0.01	-	1.09	124.31
Profit for the year	-	-	287.79	-	-	0.33	288.13
Other comprehensive income	-	-	0.09	-	(0.95)	-	(0.86)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	8.67	2.98	399.44	0.01	(0.95)	1.42	411.57

Other equity attributable to owners of the Company as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company					Attributable to non-controlling interest	Total other equity
	Reserves and surplus				Other comprehensive income		
	Capital reserve	Other reserves (contribution from shareholders (financial guarantee))	Retained earnings	Money received against share warrants	Effective portion of cash flow hedges		
Balance as at April 1, 2022	8.67	2.98	(68.95)	0.01	-	0.83	(56.46)
Profit for the year	-	-	180.63	-	-	0.26	180.89
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(0.12)	-	-	-	(0.12)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	8.67	2.98	111.56	0.01	-	1.09	124.31

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar

Director

DIN: 07479080

Rajiv Kumar Choubey

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Awadhesh Kumar Pandey

Chief Financial Officer

Rachna Gorla

Company Secretary

Membership No.: F 6741

Place: New Delhi

Date: April 22, 2024

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 1

A. Corporate Information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited) ("the Parent"), its subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024. The Parent is a public Group domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Parent is located at 3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza-II, ABC, G.S. Road, Guwahati

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing and selling of cement and clinker having its manufacturing facility at Lanka and Umrangshu, Assam. Information on related party relationships of the Group are provided in Note No. 33.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 22, 2024.

B. Material accounting policies

(i) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value
- Assets held for disposal - measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.) and all the values are rounded off to the nearest Crore, except number of shares, face value of share, earning per share or wherever otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represented Rs. '0' (zero) construes value less than Rupees fifty lakhs. Adding the individual figures may therefore not always result in the exact total given.

(ii) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2024. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the Parents of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Parent, i.e., year ended on March 31, 2024.

Consolidation procedure:

- Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the Parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the Parent's investment in each subsidiary and the Parent Group's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes" applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss of each component and other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss

(iii) Summary of material accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b. Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. The management selects external valuer on various criteria such as market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained by valuer. The management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 25)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 30(b))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 30(a))

c. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from contracts includes revenue from customers for sale of goods and provision of services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The Group has generally

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of goods (including sale of scrap included under other operating revenue)

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, cash discounts and volume rebates.

The Group considers the effects of variable consideration, non-cash incentives and consideration payable to the customer (if any). No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 0 days and 60 days.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception 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. Where the sale of goods provides customers with discounts, volume rebates etc., such discounts, volume rebates etc. give rise to variable consideration.

The Group follows the 'most expected value' method in estimating the amount of variable consideration. The Group estimates the variable consideration based on an analysis of accumulated historical experience.

Non-cash incentives

The Group provides non-cash incentives at fair value to customers. These benefits are passed on to customers on satisfaction of various conditions of various sales schemes. Consideration received is allocated between the products sold and non-cash incentives to be issued to customers. Fair value of the non-cash incentive is determined by applying principle of Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement" i.e. at market rate. A contract liability for the non-cash incentive is recognised at the time of sale.

Revenue from services

Revenues from management services are recognized at the point in time i.e. as and when services are rendered.

Contract balances

Trade receivables - A trade receivable is recognised when the goods or services are delivered/ rendered to a customer as this is the point in time that the consideration becomes unconditional because only a passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Interest income

For all debt instruments/ subsidies measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument/ subsidies or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in "Other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

d. Government grants

Government grants and subsidies are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant/ subsidy will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant/ subsidy relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the grant/ subsidy relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income which is recognised as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the related asset.

Government grant and subsidy that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs, are recognised in statement of profit and loss of the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants and subsidies are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants/ subsidy are intended to compensate. The Group has chosen to present grants related to income to be deducted in reporting the related expense. Income from subsidies in the nature of operations are included under "Revenue from operations".

e. Income Taxes

Tax expense comprises current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable statement of profit and loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the

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Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable statement of profit and loss.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

f. Property, plant and equipment

PPE are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (note 25).

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalised at cost. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any asset in the course of construction are capitalised in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs (net of income) associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised till the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Expenses incurred relating to project during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under 'Capital work in progress'.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Depreciation expense

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a written down value method (straight-line basis w.e.f. January 1, 2024, also refer note 25), based on the respective estimate of useful lives as given below. Estimated useful lives of assets are determined based on technical parameters/assessments.

The management believes that useful lives currently used, which are as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these lives in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II.

Type of Asset	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	
- Factory buildings	30 years
- Non-factory buildings *	30 to 60 years
- Roads	3 to 10 years
Plant and equipments	
- Continuous process plant	25 years
- Other plant and equipment *	5 to 15 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Vehicles *	8 to 10 years

* The Group, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates these items of property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Capitalised spares are depreciated over their own estimated useful life or the remaining estimated useful life of the related asset, whichever is lower.

On an item of property, plant and equipment discarded during the year, accelerated depreciation is provided upto the date on which such item of property, plant and equipment is discarded.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

g. Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The useful life of computer software is estimated as 3 years to 6 years and accordingly amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life.

Mining Rights includes the amount paid to acquire consent to establish and consent to operate for extracting limestone from the allotted mining area of 417.50 Hectares. Total minable reserves of the mines are 162.56 Million MT as per the submission made to Indian Bureau of Mines ('IBM') dated February 02, 2017.

Mining development expenditure includes over burden removal (stripping) cost and asset created for mining reclamation and depreciated over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

h. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest (calculated using the effective interest rate method), hedge related cost incurred in connection with foreign currency borrowings and other costs that an entity incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Expenses incurred on the issue of debt securities are amortised over the term of the related securities and included within borrowing costs. Premium payable on early redemption of debt securities, in lieu of future finance costs, is written off as borrowing costs as and when paid.

i. Leases

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

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, 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. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

date over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Right-of-use assets	Lease term(in years)
Leasehold land	20 to 30 years
Buildings	2 to 12 years
Vehicles	2 to 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

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

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

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

iii) Short-term leases

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease.

j. Inventories

All inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials, packing material, fuel and Spares: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis, except in case of Limestone inventories included in Raw materials where cost is determined on annual weighted average basis.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

k. Provisions & Contingent Liabilities

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Mine reclamation liability

The Group records a provision for mine reclamation cost until the closure of mine. Mine reclamation costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows, with a corresponding amount being capitalised at the start of each project. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the mine reclamation liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of mine reclamation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are capitalised in property, plant and equipment and are depreciated over the estimated commercial life of the related asset based on the unit of production method.

Contingent liabilities

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

l. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund contribution to Statutory Provident Fund is defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group recognizes contribution payable to this scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

The Group operates one defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Actuarial valuation is carried out using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the Statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Current service cost is recognised within employee benefits expenses. Net interest expense or income is recognised within finance costs.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

m. 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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of -cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Group. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade receivable, loans and other receivables.

Financial assets at FVTOCI (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognises interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss.

The Group has not designated any financial asset (debt instruments) at FVTOCI.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (equity instruments)

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL.

Subsequently, these financial assets are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled from other comprehensive income to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Dividends on these investments are recognised as 'other income' in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has designated investment in mutual funds, bonds and derivative instruments as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. The credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk of customer has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Group considers:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'Other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss, loans and borrowings, payables.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109 'Financial instruments'.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information, refer note 10(i) and 13(i).

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

n. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operation

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as profit or loss before / after tax from discontinued operation in the statement of profit and loss.

o. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange option contract, foreign exchange forward contract and interest rate swap contract, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedges

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 the heading of cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Group uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in other income or expenses.

Amounts previously recognised in OCI and accumulated in other equity relating to (effective portion as described above) are re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. 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.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in other equity is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

C. Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards notified but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2023

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

2(i) Property, plant and equipment	Mines Development	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Computers	Total
Deemed cost/ Cost								
As at April 1, 2022	0.40	179.70	851.89	5.05	8.82	2.64	2.20	1,050.71
Additions	-	21.04	368.74	0.14	1.51	0.43	0.50	392.36
Deletions	(0.12)	-	(34.05)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(34.50)
As at March 31, 2023	0.28	200.74	1,186.58	5.12	10.29	3.04	2.51	1,408.57
Additions	-	62.33	65.45	1.66	1.06	0.76	0.86	132.12
Deletions	-	(2.60)	(16.51)	(0.23)	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(19.55)
Reclassification	-	6.38	(6.79)	0.03	-	0.09	0.29	-
As at March 31, 2024	0.28	266.85	1,228.73	6.58	11.25	3.84	3.60	1,521.14
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 1, 2022	0.27	78.27	520.56	2.94	1.77	2.11	1.71	607.63
Charge for the year	0.01	17.18	105.62	0.62	2.41	0.30	0.45	126.59
Deletions	-	-	(33.93)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(34.26)
As at March 31, 2023	0.28	95.45	592.24	3.49	4.14	2.39	1.97	699.96
Charge for the year	-	18.58	99.89	0.61	1.74	0.37	0.50	121.71
Deletions	-	(2.60)	(16.26)	(0.23)	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(19.29)
As at March 31, 2024	0.28	111.43	675.87	3.87	5.79	2.71	2.41	802.37
Net block								
As at March 31, 2024	0.00	155.42	552.86	2.71	5.46	1.13	1.19	718.77
As at March 31, 2023	0.00	105.29	594.34	1.63	6.15	0.66	0.54	708.61

Notes:

1. All movable and immovable (both tangible and intangible) assets are subject to charge created against term loans (refer note 10 (i) and 13 (i)).
2. The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipments during the year.
3. Refer to note 28 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
2(ii) Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)		
Movement of capital work in progress		
Opening	105.40	129.02
Addition	808.86	365.12
Capitalised	(148.37)	(388.75)
Closing	765.89	105.40

Note: Borrowing costs of Rs 26.10 (Rs 15.58) capitalized on other items of property, plant and equipment under construction. (refer note 21)

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
Line 2 expansion project	739.79	23.19	-	-	762.98
Others	0.92	1.72	0.27	-	2.91
Total	740.71	24.91	0.27	-	765.89
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
Roller press	24.37	-	-	-	24.37
VL8 clinker capacity enhancement	29.69	0.83	-	-	30.52
Line 2 expansion project	41.72	-	-	-	41.72
Others	6.59	2.16	0.03	-	8.79
Total	102.37	3.00	0.03	-	105.40
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There is no capital work-in progress, whose completion is overdue as compared to its original plan and has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

2(iii) Intangible assets

	Software	Mining rights	Mining development expense	Total
Cost				
As at April 1, 2022	1.19	65.52	7.19	73.90
Additions	0.19	-	12.20	12.39
As at March 31, 2023	1.37	65.52	19.39	86.29
Additions	0.28	-	15.40	15.68
As at March 31, 2024	1.66	65.52	34.79	101.97

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

	Software	Mining rights	Mining development expense	Total
Amortisation				
As at April 1, 2022	1.00	0.05	0.68	1.73
Charge for the year	0.13	0.14	5.70	5.97
As at March 31, 2023	1.12	0.19	6.38	7.70
Charge for the year	0.22	0.36	21.59	22.17
As at March 31, 2024	1.34	0.55	27.97	29.87
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2024	0.32	64.97	6.82	72.10
As at March 31, 2023	0.25	65.32	13.01	78.59

Notes:

All movable and immovable (both tangible and intangible) assets are subject to charge created against term loans (refer note 10 (i) and 13 (i)).

The Group has not revalued other intangible assets during the year.

2(iv) Right-of-use-assets (ROU)

	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
As at April 1, 2022	26.33	4.05	3.87	34.25
Additions	-	2.57	1.79	4.35
Deletions	-	(1.63)	(0.45)	(2.08)
As at March 31, 2023	26.33	4.98	5.21	36.51
Additions	12.49	2.01	4.41	18.91
Deletions	-	(3.38)	(4.49)	(7.87)
As at March 31, 2024	38.82	3.61	5.13	47.55
Accumulated depreciation				
As at April 1, 2022	6.29	2.97	2.18	11.47
Charge for the year	2.10	1.04	0.96	4.10
Deletions	-	(1.24)	(0.28)	(1.52)
As at March 31, 2023	8.38	2.77	2.86	14.04
Charge for the year	3.39	1.16	1.33	5.88
Deletions	-	(2.59)	(2.72)	(5.31)
As at March 31, 2024	11.77	1.34	1.47	14.61
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2024	27.04	2.27	3.66	32.94
As at March 31, 2023	17.95	2.21	2.34	22.47

Note: The Group has not revalued ROU assets during the year.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
2(v) Assets classified as held for sale		
<p>Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction 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 sale of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. As at each balance sheet date, the management reviews the appropriateness of such classification.</p> <p>Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.</p> <p>Property, plant and equipment once classified as held for sale/distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.</p> <p>During the year, the Company has sold assets having carrying amount of Rs. 0.12 (Rs. 0.05) on which profit of Rs. 7.58 (Rs. 4.79) has been recognised on the sale (refer note 17).</p>		
Assets held for sale	-	0.12
3. NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS (Unsecured and considered good)		
(i) Loans (carried at amortised cost)		
Loans to employees	1.63	1.24
	1.63	1.24
(ii) Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost) (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Interest receivable	0.07	0.22
Subsidy/incentive receivables	0.34	0.28
Deposits with banks having remaining maturity of more than 12 months*	2.17	2.88
Security deposits	14.73	14.20
	17.31	17.58
* Represents deposits pledged with banks against bank guarantees Rs. 2.02 (Rs.2.05)		
4. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances		
Secured*	72.04	3.36
Unsecured, considered good	40.28	17.44
Prepayments	0.50	0.56
Deposit and balances with government departments and other authorities	0.09	0.58
	112.91	21.94

* Secured against bank guarentees

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
4(i). Income tax		
The major component of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2024:		
Statement of profit and loss:		
Current tax	57.02	1.93
Deferred tax expense	40.01	60.52
Current income tax adjustment relating to earlier years	(0.12)	-
Deferred tax adjustment relating to earlier years	0.03	(20.88)
Tax adjustments on account of changes in tax rate	-	17.27
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	96.94	58.84
Other comprehensive income (OCI):		
Tax on defined benefits plan	0.02	(0.02)
Tax on cash flow hedge	(0.17)	-
Income tax expenses/(credit) in OCI	(0.15)	(0.02)
Income tax expense (net of OCI)	96.79	58.82
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s) :		
Accounting profit before tax	385.07	239.73
Tax using the Company 's domestic rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expenses	96.92	60.34
Non-deductible expenses/(Non taxable income) for tax purposes:		
Non-deductible expenses	0.02	0.92
Elimination of subsidiary profit	-	(2.86)
Tax adjustments for earlier years (net of MAT credit reversal)	-	(20.88)
Tax adjustments on account of changes in tax rate	-	17.27
Reversal of additional depreciation and others due to new tax regime	-	2.21
Others	-	1.84
Tax expenses reported in the statement of profit and loss	96.94	58.84
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss for the current year	96.94	58.84

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Deferred tax:

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liability	Opening balance as at April 1, 2023	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets				
Statutory dues and other items allowed on payment basis	(2.72)	0.35	-	(2.37)
Others	(0.36)	(4.95)	(0.15)	(5.47)
	(3.08)	(4.61)	(0.15)	(7.85)
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	36.51	31.43	-	67.94
Market-to-market gain on investment	-	1.82	-	1.82
Subsidy/ Incentives accrued but not received	16.37	11.10	-	27.47
Others	0.09	0.30	-	0.39
	52.97	44.65	-	97.62
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	49.89	40.04	(0.15)	89.77

For the year ended March 31, 2023

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liability	Opening balance as at April 1, 2022	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets				
Statutory dues and other items allowed on payment basis	(2.58)	(0.14)	-	(2.72)
Others	(42.86)	42.52	(0.02)	(0.36)
	(45.44)	42.38	(0.02)	(3.08)
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	35.70	0.81	-	36.51
Market-to-market gain on investment	2.54	(2.54)	-	-
Subsidy/ Incentives accrued but not received	-	16.37	-	16.37
Others	0.20	(0.11)	-	0.09
	38.44	14.53	-	52.97
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(7.00)	56.91	(0.02)	49.89

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	(7.85)	(3.08)
Deferred tax liability	97.62	52.97
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	89.77	49.89

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

*During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has elected to exercise the option of reduced tax rate permitted under Section 115BAA as per Income Tax Act, 1961. Consequently, net deferred tax charge of Rs. 17.27 has been recognized in tax expense as included under 'Tax adjustments on account of change in tax rate' which is on account of re-measurement of net deferred tax assets as at April 01, 2022; and MAT credit recoverable of Rs. 37.68 has been expensed off.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets was not recognised in respect of the following items, because it was not probable that future taxable profit would be available against which the Group can use the benefits therefrom:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Gross amount	Tax effect	Gross amount	Tax effect
Unused tax losses	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.25
Unabsorbed depreciation	0.99	0.25	1.48	0.37
Total	1.99	0.50	2.48	0.62

The expiry schedule of the above unrecognised losses is as follows:

Expiry date

Within one to three years	-	-
Within three to five years	-	-
Above five years	0.25	0.25
Unlimited	0.25	0.37
Total	0.50	0.62

5. INVENTORIES

(At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Raw materials {includes goods in transit Rs. 5.58 (Rs.1.33)}	19.51	18.75
Work-in-progress	6.24	3.32
Finished goods {includes goods in transit Rs. 2.75 (Rs.1.85)}	9.76	3.98
Fuel {includes goods in transit Rs. 2.39 (Rs.NIL)}	63.28	53.85
Stores and spares {includes goods in transit Rs. 0.18 (Rs. 0.33)}	12.10	11.02
Packing materials {includes goods in transit Rs. 0.23 (Rs.Nil)}	2.75	2.75
Stock in trade	-	0.36
	113.64	94.03

Notes:

- Net of provision for slow moving /obsolete or shortage amounting to Rs. 1.39 (Rs. 1.22) recognised as an expense and included in the Statement of profit and loss.
- Refer note 33 for related party transactions

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
6. CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS		
(i) Investments (At fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL))		
Units of debt based schemes of various mutual funds (unquoted)	284.32	211.98
Commercial papers(quoted)	49.03	-
Corporate bonds (quoted)	536.26	33.41
Total	869.61	245.39
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	536.26	33.41
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	333.34	211.98
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables		
Receivables from others	78.92	58.40
Receivables from related parties	0.18	0.22
Total trade receivables	79.10	58.62
Break-up for security details :		
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good	41.97	33.48
Unsecured, considered good	37.13	25.14
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.31	0.24
	79.41	58.86
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful receivables)	(0.31)	(0.24)
Total Trade receivables	79.10	58.62
Notes:		
1. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0-21 days.		
2. The Group does not have any unbilled and disputed trade receivables as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.		
3. No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries either severally or jointly with any person. For terms and conditions relating to related party receivable, refer note 33.		
4. Secured by way of security deposits collected from customers or bank guarantees or letter of credit held against them.		
5. For information on financial risk management objectives and policies, refer note 31.		
Movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables as follows:		
Opening Balance	0.24	0.16
Amount provided for during the year (net)	0.07	0.08
Amount written off during the year	-	-
Closing balance	0.31	0.24

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023

Trade receivable ageing as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	71.03	8.07	-	-	-	-	79.10
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.16	0.31
Total as on March 31, 2024	71.03	8.07	-	0.15	-	0.16	79.41

Trade receivable ageing as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	51.22	6.09	1.09	0.24	-	-	58.63
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.16	0.24
Total as on March 31, 2023	51.22	6.09	1.17	0.24	-	0.16	58.86

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks:

- In current accounts	17.09	3.16
- In deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months ^	14.20	4.15
	31.29	7.31

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
- In deposit accounts with remaining maturity of less than 12 months ^{^*}	201.25	12.94
	<u>201.25</u>	<u>12.94</u>
Note :		
[^] Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and twelve months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and on interest at the respective short-term deposit rates ranging from 3.00% -7.00%.		
*Includes Rs.0.13 (Rs.0.21), deposit kept with banks against bank guarantees.		
The Group has available Rs 132.39 (Rs 32.10) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.		
(v) Loans (carried at amortised cost) (Unsecured and considered good)		
Loan to employees	1.33	1.54
	<u>1.33</u>	<u>1.54</u>
(vi) Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost) (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Interest receivable	36.41	2.83
Subsidy/incentive receivable		
- Unsecured, considered good	108.87	64.81
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.47	0.47
	<u>109.34</u>	<u>65.28</u>
Less: Impairment allowance	(0.47)	(0.47)
	<u>108.87</u>	<u>64.81</u>
Other receivables	3.50	2.19
Security deposits	0.03	0.03
	<u>148.81</u>	<u>69.86</u>
7. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (Unsecured and considered good)		
Advances other than capital advances		
Advances	13.81	4.58
Prepayments	3.73	3.62
Deposits and balances with government departments and other authorities	113.90	7.67
	<u>131.44</u>	<u>15.87</u>

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised :				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,43,00,00,000	2,430.00	1,43,00,00,000	1,430.00
Preference shares of Rs.10 each	7,00,00,000	70.00	7,00,00,000	70.00
	2,50,00,00,000	2,500.00	1,50,00,00,000	1,500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,89,20,11,480	1,892.01	35,87,86,480	358.79
	1,89,20,11,480	1,892.01	35,87,86,480	358.79

a. Reconciliation of issued,subscribed and fully paid up equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	35,87,86,480	358.79	35,87,86,480	358.79
Shares issued during the year*	1,53,32,25,000	1,533.22	-	-
At the end of the year	1,89,20,11,480	1,892.01	35,87,86,480	358.79

* The Board of Directors of the Holding Company at its meeting held on August 01, 2023, approved a Rights issue of 220.31 crores equity shares at Rs. 10 each for cash at par to the shareholders of the Company in the ratio of 49 equity shares for every 10 equity shares held on the record date July 29, 2023. The rights issue opened for subscription on August 05, 2023 and concluded on August 12, 2023. Further, out of the 220.31 crores equity shares offered, 153.65 crores equity shares were subscribed. The Holding Company allotted and issued 153.32 crores equity shares amounting to Rs. 1,533.23 crores and rejected 0.33 crores equity shares amounting to Rs. 3.24 crores as the same was not made in terms of letter of offer i.e., shareholding must be in dematerialized form.

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Parent Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Parent Company and its Subsidiary Companies have not declared any dividend in the current year and previous year.

c. Equity shares held by intermediate holding company

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited(DCBL) (including its nominees)	1,74,52,71,888	1,745.27	21,52,71,888	215.27

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
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d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Dalmia Cement Bharat Limited(DCBL)	1,74,52,71,888	92.24%	21,52,71,888	60.00%
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - DCBL)	5,74,05,837	3.03%	5,74,05,837	16.00%
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - Bawri Group)	2,05,33,729	1.09%	2,05,33,729	5.72%

List of promoters holding share as at March 31, 2024 and as at March 31, 2023

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year				
Promoter's name*		Number of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	March 31, 2024	1,74,52,71,888	92.24%	32.24%
	March 31, 2023	21,52,71,888	60.00%	
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - DCBL)	March 31, 2024	5,74,05,837	3.03%	-12.97%
	March 31, 2023	5,74,05,837	16.00%	

9. OTHER EQUITY

Money received against share warrant	0.01	0.01
Other reserves		
Contribution from shareholders (financial guarantee)- issued by DCBL on behalf of the Holding Company	2.98	2.98
Capital reserve	8.67	8.67
Retained earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	111.56	(68.95)
Profit for the year	286.93	180.51
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	398.49	111.56
Other equity attributable to owners of Holding Company	410.15	123.22

Description of nature & purpose of each reserve

Money received against share warrant:- *During the earlier years, the Parent Company had received Rs. 0.01 from Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. (DCBL) as application money towards share warrants. In terms of the agreement dated January 16th, 2012, between DCBL and Bawri Group, erstwhile promoter, the above share warrants, in case of non-fulfilment of certain specific project conditions by the Bawri Group, would be converted into such number of equity shares that post conversion, the share of DCBL in the Holding Company becomes 99%. Refer note 29(c) for details.

Other Reserves:- The Holding Company, had given the Corporate guarantee against the loan of Axis Bank. In Financial year 2016-17, the same has been recognised as contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee) during adoption of Ind AS for the first time.

Capital Reserves:- Capital reserve mainly includes reserve created pursuant to acquisition of Subsidiaries.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Retained earnings - Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the company.

10. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(i) Borrowings (at amortised cost)

	Rate of Interest %	Maturity	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Term loan from related parties (secured) (refer note 33) *				
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd (DCBL) (Rs.186.77)#	1 Yr Axis MCLR plus 150 bps	January 2024	-	49.78
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd (Rs. 47.92)#	1 Yr Axis MCLR plus 150 bps	March 2027	-	29.20
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd (Rs. 60.00)#	1 Yr Yes Bank MCLR plus 80 bps	December 2027	-	37.50
IndusInd Bank Limited Term Loan*** Less: Transaction cost adjustment	3 Month Treasury Bill plus 145bps	June 2038	375.00 (0.87)	- (0.54)
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 13(i))			-	59.78
			374.13	56.16
Inter Corporate Deposits (Unsecured) (refer note 33)				
Dalmia Power Ltd (DPL) **	3 Month Axis MCLR plus 185 bps	March 2027	-	393.03
			-	393.03
Total Non Current Borrowings			374.13	449.19

* Term loans are secured by the mortgage and first charge on all the movable and immovable properties (both tangible & intangible assets) of the Parent, both present and future, and a second charge on all other assets, trade receivables and inventories of the parent. These loans (except Yes bank and Axis bank (FTL-5) loan) are also secured by/ to be pledge of Rs.4.38 (Rs. 4.38) equity shares of the Parent Company held by the erstwhile promoters, their relatives, subsidiary and step-down subsidiary of the Parent Company. Besides, the above loans are additionally secured by the corporate guarantee of subsidiary and step-down subsidiary. All the above charges rank pari- passu inter-se amongst various lenders.

Term Loans contain certain debt covenants relating to limitation on indebtedness, total debt to tangible net worth ratio and debt service coverage ratio. The limitation on indebtedness covenant gets suspended if the Parent Company meets certain prescribed criteria. The debt covenant related to limitation on indebtedness remained suspended as of the date of the authorisation of the financial statements. The Parent Company has also satisfied all other debt covenants prescribed in the terms of loans.

**During the last year, Parent Company has requested DPL to change its payment terms from repayable on demand to repayable as per agreed schedule starting from FY 2025-26, after considering the cash outflow in outcoming expansion projects in Umarsnghsu and lanka. Pursuant to this, addendum to the novation agreement (dated November 10, 2020) was signed on March 29, 2023.

***During the current year, Parent Company has taken fresh term loan of Rs. 375 from IndusInd Bank Limited, which is repayable in 48 instalments starting from 30 Sept, 2026 to 30 June 2038. All the movable and immovable fixed assets of Lanka and Umranshu plant of the company is pledged against the term loan on first pari passu charge basis. Minimum Fixed Asset coverage Ratio (FACR) to be maintained at 1.2 times and the Loan is secured by corporate guarantee of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited.

During the financial year 2018-19, DCBL had taken over Loan from Axis Bank, Yes Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank and Exim after entering into Novation agreement with Parent Company and

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

two subsidiaries along with the respective Banks. The terms of Security and repayment remains the same for Holding company and two other subsidiary companies towards Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited as was the case with the respective banks.

The summary of such loans bank wise with novation agreement date and buy out amount given by DCBL is given below.

Particulars	Terms of repayment and security
Axis Bank FTL1, FTL2, FTL3, FTL4	<p>Fresh Term Loan (FTL) Repayable in 37 structured Periodly instalments starting from January 1, 2015 to January 1, 2024 First Pari passu charge on entire property, plant and equipment (immovable and movable assets), both present and future, having priority over existing charge holders.</p> <p>First Pari passu charge on all intangible assets, both present and future, having priority over existing charge holders, but not limited to goodwill, trademark and patents and undertakings. Second pari-passu charge on all other assets. Priority over existing lenders on the cash flows of the Company towards repayments.</p> <p>Pledge of shares of the Parent Company held by the promoters—Bawri Group (15.92% stake after entry of Dalmia Group).</p> <p>During the year Parent Company has fully repaid FTL1 and partially repaid other term loans.</p>
Axis Bank FTL5	<p>Fresh Term Loan (FTL) repayable in 36 structured Periodly instalments starting from March 31, 2018 to March 31, 2027.</p> <p>First Pari passu charge on entire property, plant and equipment (immovable and movable assets), both present and future, having priority over pre-CDR lenders of Rs. 277 crores.</p> <p>First Pari passu charge on all intangible assets, both present and future, including but not limited to goodwill, trademark and patents and undertaking having priority charge over pre-CDR lenders of Rs.277 crores.</p> <p>Second pari-passu charge on the entire current assets. Priority over existing lenders on the cash flows of the Parent Company towards repayments.</p>
Yes Bank	<p>Fresh Term Loan (FTL) Repayable in 36 structured Periodly instalments starting from January 1, 2019 to December, 2027.</p> <p>First Parri passu charge over all the movable and immovable Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets of the company at par with Phase II lenders for Rs. 302 loans and having priority charge over Phase I lenders of Rs. 277 (both present and future). First Parri Passu Charge on all the cash flows of the Company towards repayments at par with Phase II lenders for Rs. 302 loans and having priority charge over Phase I lenders of Rs. 277 (Both present and future).</p> <p>Second parri-passu on all the other assets, trade receivables and inventories.</p>
Axis Bank, Yes Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank and Exim Bank	<p>The Parent Company had novated Term Loans amounting to Rs 202.09 from various banks to DCBL in FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20. The said Loans have been fully repaid in previous years.</p>

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
11. PROVISIONS		
Mining reclamation*	6.41	3.82
Gratuity (refer note 26)	6.92	6.12
Leave encashment	1.04	1.20
Other Provision	0.36	-
	<u>14.73</u>	<u>11.14</u>
*Mining reclamation (refer note 25(iv))		
At the beginning of the year	3.83	4.15
Additions	2.37	-
Reversal	-	(0.38)
Utilised	(0.23)	-
Interest on Unwinding	0.44	0.05
At the end of the year	<u>6.41</u>	<u>3.83</u>
12. GOVERNMENT GRANT (Deferred capital investment subsidy)		
Opening	23.90	30.03
Recoupment during the year (refer note 22)	(3.84)	(6.12)
Closing	<u>20.06</u>	<u>23.90</u>
Current	1.07	10.57
Non current	18.99	13.33
13. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
(i) Borrowings (at amortised cost) (refer note 33)		
Loan from others*^	7.41	7.41
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 10(i))	-	59.78
Total borrowings	<u>7.41</u>	<u>67.19</u>
* Loans are repayable on demand and carry interest @ 18% p.a. (9.15%-18% p.a.)		
^ The Group has not paid the principal along with interest (classified in current borrowings and other current liabilities below) of Rs. 28.85 to Saroj Sunrise Private Limited ('SSPL') and Rs. 4.31 to J.C Textiles Private Limited ('JCTPL') due to dispute between the Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited, the Holding Company and Bawri Group (SSPL and JCTPL forming part of Bawri Group). Refer note 29(c) for further details on dispute with Bawri Group.		
(ii) Trade payables (at amortised cost)		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 34)	3.08	6.46
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	113.33	95.99
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 33)	6.16	4.85
	<u>122.57</u>	<u>107.30</u>

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
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Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60-day terms. For explanations on the companies credit risk management processes, refer note 31.

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	3.08	-	-	-	-	3.08
(ii) Others	21.85	86.70	9.15	1.35	0.36	0.06	119.47
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02
Total as on March 31,2024	21.85	89.80	9.15	1.35	0.36	0.06	122.57

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	6.46	-	-	-	-	6.46
(ii) Others	13.62	76.89	10.13	0.15	-	-	100.80
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04
Total as on March 31,2023	13.62	83.40	10.13	0.15	-	-	107.30

(iii) Other financial liabilities

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings*	5.04	2.39
Interest accrued and due on borrowings*	20.71	20.71
Security deposit received	62.93	63.15
Employee accrued liability	3.43	3.38
Interest payable on others	1.25	1.17
Liability for capital expenditure (refer note 33 and 34)	87.06	41.29
Rebate to customer	21.95	20.18
Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI (refer note 31(b))**	1.05	0.00
Cash flow hedges - foreign currency forward contracts		
	203.42	152.27

* refer note 13(i)

** Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI reflect the change in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable future purchases in USD, GBP and EURO.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
14. PROVISIONS		
Gratuity (refer note 26)	1.10	0.63
Leave encashment	0.25	0.26
Export promotion capital goods (EPCG) (refer note below)	-	1.73
	<u>1.35</u>	<u>2.62</u>
Provision for EPCG		
At the beginning of the year	1.73	1.65
Created during the year	-	0.08
Released to statement of profit and loss	(1.73)	-
At the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>1.73</u>
15. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Liability towards dealer incentive	13.07	7.84
Advance from customers*	17.27	15.38
Other liabilities		
Statutory dues	39.03	39.76
Others	0.69	0.69
	<u>70.06</u>	<u>63.67</u>

*Includes Rs NIL (Rs. 0.01) from related parties (refer note 33).

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
16. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
A. Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of products *		
- Cement and its related products	1,280.78	1,156.41
- Power	0.21	-
	<u>1,280.99</u>	<u>1,156.41</u>
B. Other operating income:		
Subsidy on sale of finished goods	156.08	104.60
Scrap sale	1.78	2.82
Other operating revenue	0.96	2.80
Sub total (B)	<u>158.82</u>	<u>110.22</u>
Total revenue from operation (A+B)	<u>1,439.81</u>	<u>1,266.63</u>

*Includes Rs. 38.10 (Rs. 72.99) to related parties (refer note 33).

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Notes:		
a. Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on nature of product or services:		
Sale of products		
Cement and its related products	1,280.78	1,156.41
Power	0.21	-
Total sale of products	1,280.99	1,156.41
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,280.99	1,156.41
Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss:		
Revenue as per contract price	1,358.65	1,228.23
Less: Discounts and incentives	(77.66)	(71.82)
	1,280.99	1,156.41
Set out below is the revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to profit and loss account		
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,280.99	1,156.41
Add: Items not included in disaggregated revenue:		
Scrap Sale	1.78	2.82
Other operating revenue	157.04	107.40
Revenue as per the statement of profit and loss	1,439.81	1,266.63
b. Contract balances		
The following table provides information about contract liabilities and receivables from contracts with customers:		
Contract liabilities :		
Advances received from customers (refer note 15)	17.27	15.38
Rebate to customers (refer note 13(iii))	21.95	20.18
Receivables:		
Trade receivables (refer note 6(ii))	79.10	58.62

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
17. OTHER INCOME		
Gains/ (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net):		
Profit on sale of investments (net)	30.60	17.52
On change of fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	5.44	(5.15)
Profit on sale of asset classified as held for sale	7.58	4.81
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	(0.22)	(0.08)
Interest income on		
- Financial assets at amortised cost	0.33	0.33
- Bank deposits	10.86	0.35
- Security Deposits	0.97	0.71
- Income tax refund	0.28	0.68
- Others	17.84	1.69
Miscellaneous receipts	1.79	0.67
	<u>75.47</u>	<u>21.53</u>
18. COST OF RAW MATERIALS CONSUMED		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	18.75	4.05
Add: Purchases*	244.60	208.06
	<u>263.35</u>	<u>212.11</u>
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	19.51	18.75
	<u>243.84</u>	<u>193.36</u>
* Includes Rs.46.14 (Rs. 38.60) from related parties (refer note 33)		
19. CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK IN TRADE AND WORK IN PROGRESS		
Finished goods		
- Closing stock	9.76	3.98
- Opening stock	3.98	4.65
	<u>(5.78)</u>	<u>0.67</u>
Work-in-process		
- Closing stock	6.24	3.32
- Opening stock	3.32	4.73
	<u>(2.92)</u>	<u>1.41</u>
Traded goods		
- Closing stock	-	0.36
- Opening stock	0.36	0.36
	<u>0.36</u>	<u>(0.00)</u>
Net (increase)/ decrease in inventories	<u>(8.34)</u>	<u>2.08</u>

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES		
Salaries, wages and bonus*	41.14	40.28
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.94	1.93
Gratuity expense (refer note 26)	0.74	0.67
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	4.10	4.02
	<u>47.92</u>	<u>46.90</u>
* Refer note 33 for related party transactions		
21. FINANCE COST		
Interest		
- On Inter corporate deposits (refer note 33)	2.66	40.60
- On term loans (refer note 33)	40.89	15.30
- On defined benefit obligation (refer note 26)	0.46	0.39
- On lease liability (refer note 27)	0.62	0.36
- On income tax balances	1.55	-
- Unwinding of interest	0.44	0.05
- Others	3.46	2.53
Other borrowing cost	2.25	0.27
Less: Cost allocated to Capital work-in-progress (refer note 38)	(26.15)	(15.58)
	<u>26.18</u>	<u>43.91</u>
22. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	121.71	126.93
Amortisation of intangible assets	22.17	5.99
Depreciation on right-of use assets (refer note 27)	5.88	4.10
Less: Adjusted against recoupment from deferred capital investment subsidy (refer note 12)	(3.84)	(6.12)
Less: Cost allocated to Capital work-in-progress (refer note 38)	(2.09)	-
	<u>143.83</u>	<u>130.90</u>
23. OTHER EXPENSES		
Packing expenses	30.60	30.04
Consumption of stores and spares parts*	4.82	6.09
Payment to contractor expenses	19.22	17.60
Repairs and maintenance*		
Plant and machinery	12.26	8.39
Buildings	1.90	0.43
Others	1.01	1.45
Rent	0.95	1.00
Rates and taxes	1.33	1.29
Insurance	2.38	1.91
Management service charges*	31.82	20.59

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
23. OTHER EXPENSES (CONTD.)		
Bank charges	0.16	0.31
Depot expenses	5.31	4.13
Telephone and communication	0.62	0.64
Legal and professional charges	3.65	1.36
Travelling and conveyance*	5.55	5.19
Advertisement and sales promotion	8.88	10.16
Sales commission	10.62	8.19
Charity and donations	-	1.53
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	0.04	0.08
Payments to auditors	0.48	0.55
Impairment allowance	0.08	0.47
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses#	1.28	0.09
Security charges	5.55	5.36
Materials handling charges	7.77	7.09
Branding fees*	3.27	2.94
Miscellaneous expenses*	3.78	4.94
	163.33	141.82
* Refer note 33 for related party transactions		
#Details of CSR expenditure (refer note 33)		
a) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	1.28	0.09
b) Amount spent during the year		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset*	-	-
ii) On purpose other than above	0.37	1.00
c) Excess amount spent on CSR as per section 135(5) of Companies Act, 2013:		
Opening balance	0.91	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	1.28	0.09
Amount spent during the year	0.37	1.00
Closing balance carry forward to next year	-	0.91
(d) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	-	-
(f) Nature of CSR activities	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project
24. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNING PER SHARE (EPS)		
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	288.13	180.89
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the period	1,89,20,11,480	35,87,86,480
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS*	1,33,06,66,808	35,87,86,480
Basic and Diluted EPS (Rs.)	2.17	5.03

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

25. DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group'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.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgement, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

(i) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Company as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g. construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

(ii) Litigations and contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Group. A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation.

Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of specific applicable law, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision.

Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Group does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Group's financial position or profitability. These are set out in note 29.

Estimates and 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 Group 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 Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Income taxes

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

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. The Group is having unabsorbed depreciation and business losses that may be used to offset taxable income.

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax provisions, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given that differences may arise between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions and may necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded, the Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax provisions by the taxable entity and the tax authority.

(ii) Defined benefit plan (gratuity benefits)

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.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on mortality rates from Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about the defined benefit plans are given in note 26.

(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 DCF 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 at each reporting date. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 30(a) and 30(b) for further disclosures.

(iv) Provision for mining reclamation

The Group has recognised a provision for mines reclamation based on its best estimates. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected future inflation rates, discount rate, expected cost of reclamation of mines, expected balance of reserves available in mines and the expected life of mines. The carrying amount of the provision as at March 31, 2024 is Rs. 6.41 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3.82). The Group calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 7.09% p.a to 7.32%. (March 31, 2023: 7.32% p.a.). Details of such provision are disclosed in note 11.

(v) Revenue from contracts with customers – Non-cash incentives given to customers

The Group estimates the fair value of non cash discount awarded by applying market rate. The assumption for determining fair value of non cash schemes is based on the market rate of such schemes. As at March 31, 2024, the estimated revenue deferred towards non cash discount amounted to approximately Rs. 13.07 (Rs. 7.84) (Refer note 15).

Change in assumptions for estimating fair value of non-cash incentives does not have any significant impact on income statement.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

(vi) Property, plant and equipment

The Group 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.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Group has re-evaluated :

- (a) The pattern of economic benefits derived from Property, plant and equipment ('PPE') of the Group and based on such technical evaluation, the management has decided to change the method of providing depreciation on PPE situated at the above mentioned units, from written down value method to straight line method with effect from January 01, 2024.
- (b) The salvage value of the building and plant & equipment from 1% to 5% with effect from January 01, 2024 and accounted as change in accounting estimate in accordance with Ind-AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Consequent to the above changes, depreciation charged for the year ended March 31, 2024 is lower by Rs. 31.76.

As above change will have an impact on future acquired assets also, accordingly, it is not practically possible to calculate correct future impacts.

(vii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived based on remaining useful life of the respective assets. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

There are no impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 (refer note 36).

(viii) Subsidies receivable

The Group is entitled to various subsidies from Government in the form of government grant and recognise amount receivable from government as subsidy receivable when the Group is entitled to receive it to match them with expenses incurred for which they are intended to compensate. The Group records subsidy receivable by discounting it to its present value. The Group uses assumptions in respect of discount rate and estimated time for receipt of funds from government. The Group reviews its assumptions periodically, including at each financial year end.

(ix) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets and non-current investment disclosed in Note 3 and 6 are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PLANS

Defined contribution plans

The Group makes contribution towards employees' provident fund and employees' deposit linked insurance scheme for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of the schemes, to these defined contribution schemes.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

The Group has recognised for contributions to these plans in the statement of profit and loss as under:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Group's contribution to provident fund and other funds	1.94	1.93
Total	1.94	1.93

Defined benefits plans (Gratuity)

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972. Under the Act employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Group makes provision of such gratuity liability in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary.

The following tables summarize the components of net employee benefit expenses recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Total amount recognised in balance sheet and the movement in the net defined obligation over the year are as follows:

Particulars	Amount
April 1, 2022	5.87
Current service cost (including Acquisition Adjustment on account of transfer of employees)	0.67
Interest cost	0.39
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	1.06
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.10
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	0.07
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.03)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income - (gain)	0.14
Benefits paid	(0.29)
Transfer in/(out)	(0.02)
March 31, 2023	6.75
April 01, 2023	6.75
Acquisition adjustment on account of transfer of employees	(0.60)
Sub total (A)	6.15
Current service cost (Rs. 0.07 Capitalised in current Financial Year)	0.81
Interest cost (Rs. 0.04 Capitalised in current Financial Year)	0.50
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	1.31
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.14
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	(0.21)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.04)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income- loss/(gain)	(0.11)
Benefits paid	(0.54)
Transfer in/(out)	1.21
March 31, 2024	8.02

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current	1.10	0.63
Non-current	6.92	6.12
	8.02	6.75

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and other defined benefits for the group are shown below:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	%	%
Discount rate	7.15	7.40
Future salary increment	7.00	7.00

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption of Gratuity as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	8.02	6.75	8.02	6.75
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Defined benefit obligation (base)				
Discount rate (-/+1%)	8.55	7.56	7.28	6.27
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	6.50%	-5.80%	7.80%	-6.90%
Salary growth rate (-/+1%)	7.55	8.55	7.28	6.27
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	-5.90%	6.50%	-7.00%	7.80%
Attrition rate (-/+1%)	8.03	8.01	6.70	6.77
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	0.10%	-0.20%	-0.70%	0.40%
Mortality rate (-/+1%)	8.03	8.03	6.75	6.75
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Demographic assumption - Gratuity

Particulars	As on	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Mortality rate (% of IALM 2012-14)	100%	100%
Normal retirement age	60 years	60 years
Withdrawal rates based on age: (per annum)	10.00%	7.44%

	As on	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
The following is the maturity profile of defined benefit obligation		
Weighted average durations (based on discounted cash flows)	6 to 14 years	6 to 14 years
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)	Amount	Amount
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1.10	0.63
Between 2 and 5 years	4.23	2.97
Between 6 and 10 years	3.37	3.08
Beyond 10 years	4.94	6.62

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Risk Exposure

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Group is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

Interest rate risk: The plan exposes the Group to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Liquidity risk: This is the risk that the Group is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

Salary escalation risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic risk: The Group has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Group is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

27. LEASES

Company as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for leasehold land, various buildings (godowns, office, record room and knowledge centre) and vehicles used in its operations. Lands have lease terms between 20-30 years, various building generally have lease terms between 2 and 12 years, while office premises have lease term of 3 years and vehicles used in car hire arrangement generally have lease terms between 2 and 5 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Group also has certain leases of various buildings with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening lease liabilities	4.84	3.02
Additions	6.42	4.35
Deletion	2.90	0.61
Accruals of interest	0.62	0.36
Payments	2.76	2.28
Closing lease liabilities	6.22	4.84
Current	2.40	1.69
Non Current	3.82	3.15
	6.22	4.84

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is ranging from 8% to 10%, with maturity between 2024-2033.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (refer note 22)	5.88	4.10
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 21)	0.62	0.36
Expense relating to short-term leases (refer note 23)	0.95	1.00
Total amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	7.45	5.45

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

The Group has entered into various lease/license agreements for leased/licensed premises, which expire at various dates over the next twelve years. There are no contingent lease/license fees payments. The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as follows :

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) not later than one year	2.89	2.02
(ii) later than one year and not later than five years	3.70	3.38
(iii) later than five years	0.02	0.02

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total cash outflow for leases	(2.77)	(2.28)

28. CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	940.96	224.24

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES / LITIGATIONS :

(a) Contingent liabilities (under litigation), not acknowledged as debt, include:-

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31,2023
i)	Demands raised by following authorities in dispute/ appeal:		
a)	Service tax	0.37	0.32
b)	Excise remission including interest under dispute	4.61	4.61
c)	Entry tax	0.96	0.92
d)	Export promotion capital goods demand	0.10	0.10
	Total	6.04	5.95

(b) Contingent liabilities, not acknowledged as debt, include:-

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31,2023
i)	Claims of vendors against the Group not acknowledged as debts	3.03	3.03
ii)	Interest recompense (refer note 29(d) below)	104.24	104.24
	Total	107.27	107.27

Note: The Group believes that there is a fair chance of favourable decisions in respect of the items listed in (a) and (b) above and hence no provision is considered necessary against the same.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

- (c) At present, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL), the Intermediate Holding Company held 95.27% of the voting rights in the Holding Company and the Bawri Group (BG) held 4.15% of the voting rights in the Holding Company.

DCBL entered into various agreements including Shareholders' Agreement ('SHA') dated 16 January 2012 and 30 November 2012 with Bawri Group ("BG") for acquisition of 76% stake in the Holding Company. Consequent to failure of BG to meet the Project Conditions specified under SHA, DCBL issued notice to BG to transfer their remaining shareholdings in the Holding Company at Re.1/-, which was disputed by them. The said disputes between the parties were referred to Arbitral Tribunal, which delivered its award on 20 March 2021 inter alia rejecting the claim of BG for transfer of shares held by DCBL in the Holding Company in favour of BG @75% of fair market value.

On an application filed by DCBL & the Holding Company, Hon'ble Delhi High Court ('High Court'), vide its judgment dated 17 October 2022 set aside the award passed by the Tribunal. As regards the claim of DCBL relating to transfer of shareholding of BG in the Holding Company and other claims disallowed by the Arbitral Tribunal, the High Court granted liberty for De Novo arbitral proceedings and inter alia upheld the rejection of claim of BG for transfer of shares held by DCBL in the Holding Company in favour of BG @75% of fair market value. BG has challenged the aforesaid judgment, which is currently pending before the divisional bench of High Court,.

In a separate action, DCBL initiated arbitration proceedings against BG for adjudicating the dispute relating to Call option for transfer of entire voting shares held in the Holding Company by BG to DCBL. On failure of BG to nominate its arbitrator, the High Court vide order dated 9 October 2023 has appointed the arbitrator and thereafter the Arbitral Tribunal has been constituted for adjudication of the Call Option exercised by DCBL. The said order was challenged by BG before Hon'ble Supreme Court, which was dismissed on 16 January 2024. Currently, the arbitration on call option is in progress.

Further, on an application filed by DCBL, the High Court vide its order dated June 02, 2023 restrained BG from creating any third party interest over 5,20,34,013 shares held by BG in DCNEL until decided by Arbitral Tribunal.

The Group is of the view that it has a good case and hence considering the pendency of the appeal, no adjustments are required to be made in this regard in these financial statements.

- (d) Interest recompense

The Parent Company and the corporate debt restructuring lenders executed a Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) in July 2012. The MRA gives a right to the lenders to get a recompense of their waivers and sacrifices made as a part of the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) proposal. In terms of the aforesaid MRA, the recompense payable by the Parent Company is contingent on various factors including improved performance of the Parent Company and other conditions. The Intermediate Holding Company ('Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited') ('DCBL') had taken over loan(s) from various banks after entering into novation agreement(s) with the Parent Company along with respective banks. In terms of the novation agreement(s), all the right, privilege, title, interest, claims, benefits and obligations of the banks (past, present & future) under MRA, which was signed during July 2012, got transferred to DCBL. The Parent Company was to enter into a new consolidated secured loan agreement with the Lender on certain terms & conditions. The said agreement could not be signed due to objection raised by a shareholder in the arbitration proceedings. During the financial year 2020-21, DCBL raised the claim for Recompense amounting to Rs 104.24, which is not agreed by the Parent Company on account of various reasons including uncertain future events and same is considered as contingent liability.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

30. (a) Fair Values

See out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments:

Particulars	Note	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	31.29	7.31	31.29	7.31
Bank balances other than above	6(iv)	203.42	15.82	203.42	15.82
Trade receivables	6(ii)	79.10	58.62	79.10	58.62
Subsidy/ incentive receivables	3(ii) and 6(vi)	109.21	65.09	109.21	65.09
Interest receivable	3(ii) and 6(vi)	36.48	3.06	36.48	3.06
Security deposit	3(ii) and 6(vi)	14.76	14.23	14.76	14.23
Loans and advances to employees	3(i) and 6(v)	2.97	2.78	2.97	2.78
Others	6(vi)	3.50	2.19	3.50	2.19
Financial assets carried at FVTPL					
Investments in mutual funds (unquoted debt securities)	6(i)	284.32	211.98	284.32	211.98
Investments in commercial papers (quoted)	6(i)	49.03	-	49.03	-
Investments in corporate bonds (quoted)	6(i)	536.26	33.41	536.26	33.41
Total financial assets		1,350.34	414.49	1,350.34	414.49
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Borrowings	13(i) and 10	402.25	537.09	402.25	537.09
Lease liabilities (refer note 27)		6.22	4.85	6.22	4.85
Trade payables	13(ii)	122.57	107.30	122.57	107.30
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	13(iii)	5.04	2.39	5.04	2.39
Security deposits received	13(iii)	62.93	63.15	62.93	63.15
Liability for capital expenditure	13(iii)	87.06	41.29	87.06	41.29
Rebate to customers	13(iii)	21.95	20.18	21.95	20.18
Others	13(iii)	5.73	4.55	5.73	4.55
Total financial liabilities		713.75	780.80	713.75	780.80

The Group assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, bank deposits, trade payables, other current financial liabilities (except current maturity of long term borrowing) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values of the quoted mutual funds and corporate bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is 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.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Subsidy/incentive receivables and loans and advances to employees

The fair values of subsidies receivable and loan to employees are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Borrowings and lease liabilities

The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities are determined by using discount rate that reflects the Group's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2024 was assessed to be insignificant.

Security deposits, loans and advances to employees parties and interest receivable

The fair value of security deposits, loans to related parties and interest receivable approximates the carrying value and hence the valuation technique and inputs have not been given.

The fair value of other assets/liabilities approximates the carrying value and hence the valuation technique and inputs have not been given.

30 (b) Fair value hierarchy

The Group 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 that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

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

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Fair value measuring using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets(Level 1)	Significant observable inputs(Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	31.29	-	-	31.29
Bank balances other than above	203.42	-	-	203.42
Trade receivables	79.10	-	-	79.10
Subsidies receivable	109.21	-	-	109.21
Security deposits	36.48	-	-	36.48
Loans and advances to employees	14.76	-	-	14.76
Interest receivable	2.97	-	-	2.97
Others	3.50	-	-	3.50
Financial assets carried at FVTPL				
Investments in mutual funds (unquoted debt securities)	284.32	-	284.32	-
Investments in commercial papers (quoted)	49.03	49.03	-	-
Investments in corporate bonds (quoted)	536.26	536.26	-	-

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Fair value measuring using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets(Level 1)	Significant observable inputs(Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Borrowings	402.25	-	402.25	-
Lease liabilities (refer note 27)	6.22	-	-	6.22
Trade payables	122.57	-	-	122.57
Other financial liabilities				
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5.04	-	-	5.04
Security deposits received	62.93	-	-	62.93
Liability for capital expenditure	87.06	-	-	87.06
Rebate to customers	21.95	-	-	21.95
Others	5.73	-	-	5.73

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Fair value measuring using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets(Level 1)	Significant observable inputs(Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	7.31	-	-	7.31
Bank balances other than above	15.82	-	-	15.82
Trade receivables	58.62	-	-	58.62
Subsidies receivable	65.09	-	-	65.09
Security deposits	3.06	-	-	3.06
Loans and advances to employees	14.23	-	-	14.23
Interest receivable	2.78	-	-	2.78
Others	2.19	-	-	2.19
Financial assets carried at FVTPL				
Investments in mutual funds (unquoted debt securities)	211.98	-	211.98	-
Investments in corporate bonds (quoted)	33.41	33.41	-	-

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Fair value measuring using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets(Level 1)	Significant observable inputs(Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Borrowings	537.09	-	537.09	-
Lease liabilities (refer note 27)	4.85	-	-	4.85
Trade payables	107.30	-	-	107.30
Other financial liabilities				
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2.39	-	-	2.39
Security deposits received	63.15	-	-	63.15
Liability for capital expenditure	41.29	-	-	41.29
Rebate to customers	20.18	-	-	20.18
Others	4.55	-	-	4.55

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks and also ensure that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 and have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity, other post-retirement obligations, provisions and non financial liabilities.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

a. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the long-term debt obligations (including current maturities of long term borrowings) with floating interest rates.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and floating interest rates on borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Currency	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
INR	+50 bps	(1.45)	(2.77)
INR	-50 bps	1.45	2.77

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

Note: The impact of the above sensitivity would be same in other equity (net of applicable tax).

b. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's foreign currency liability.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Hedging activities :

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges against forecast purchases in EURO. These forecast transactions are highly probable since purchase order already issued by the Company and hence expected to be utilised in near term. The foreign exchange contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments	-	(1.05)	0.01	(0.01)

The cash flow hedges of the forecasted purchase transactions during the year ended 31 March 2024 were assessed to be highly effective and unrealised loss of Rs. 1.12 is included in OCI.

Disclosure of effects of Hedge accounting

Foreign exchange risk on cash flow hedge	Nominal value of hedging instrument		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	(51.56)	-	(1.05)	April 2024 to September 2024	1:1

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Cash flow hedge	Change in the value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge in effectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss
Foreign exchange risk	1.12	-	0.22

c. Credit risk

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 Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Wherever the Group assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank guarantee / letter of credit or security deposits.

As per simplified approach, the Group 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 specified period and involves higher risk.

As per policy, receivables are classified into different ageing brackets based on the overdue period ranging from six months to one year and more than one year. Based on the different provisioning policy, provision for expected credit loss is made for each overdue bracket ranging from 50% to 100%.

An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis for major customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 7(ii). The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counter party.

Ageing of trade receivables	Upto 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2024			
Gross carrying amount (A)	79.10	0.31	79.41
Impairment allowance (B)	-	0.31	0.31
Net carrying amount (A-B)	79.10	0.00	79.10
As at March 31, 2023			
Gross carrying amount (A)	57.30	1.56	58.86
Impairment allowance (B)	-	0.24	0.24
Net carrying amount (A-B)	57.30	1.32	58.62

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made in mutual funds, corporate bonds, deposits only with approved banks and within limits assigned to each bank by the Group.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The approach of the Group to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that these will have sufficient liquidity to meet their respective liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to their reputation.

The Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds through fund management exercise at regular intervals.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted principal payments.

As at March 31, 2024	On demand	0-12 Months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings *	7.41	-	41.25	333.75	382.41
Trade payables	-	122.57	-	-	122.57
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	5.04	-	-	5.04
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	20.71	-	-	20.71
Security Deposits	-	62.93	-	-	62.93
Rebate to customer	-	21.95			21.95
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	87.06	-	-	87.06
Cash flow hedges - foreign currency forward contracts	-	1.05			1.05
Interest payable on others	-	1.25	-	-	1.25
Lease liability	-	2.89	3.70	0.02	6.61
Employee accrued liability	-	3.43	-	-	3.43

As at March 31, 2023	On demand	0-12 Months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings *	7.41	59.94	449.56	-	516.91
Trade payables	-	107.30	-	-	107.30
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	2.39	-	-	2.39
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	20.71	-	-	20.71
Security Deposits	-	63.15	-	-	63.15
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	41.29	-	-	41.29
Interest payable on income tax	-	1.17	-	-	1.17
Lease liability	-	2.02	3.38	0.02	5.42
Employee accrued liability	-	3.38	-	-	3.38

*Amount is gross of transaction cost of Rs. 0.87 (Rs. 0.54).

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

32. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Long term borrowings	374.13	449.19
Short term borrowings (including interest accrued)	28.12	87.90
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(iii))	31.29	7.31
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (note 6(iv))	201.25	12.94
Less: Current investments (note 6(i))	869.61	245.39
Less: Interest receivable on current investment and fixed deposits	35.21	1.73
Net debt	(735.11)	269.72
Equity share capital	1,892.01	358.79
Other equity (includes non controlling interest)	411.57	124.31
Total capital	2,303.58	483.10
Capital and net debt	1,568.47	752.81
Gearing ratio	N/A	35.83%

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group review the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure. No changes were made in the objectives policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

33. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists:

Holding Companies

Dalmia Bharat Limited ('DBL') (Ultimate Holding Company)
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL')
(Intermediate Holding Company)

Key Managerial Personnel ('KMP')

Ms. Rachna Gorla (Company Secretary w.e.f March 29, 2022)
Awadhesh Kumar Pandey (Chief financial officer w.e.f. July 25, 2022)
Padmanav Chakravarty (Manager w.e.f. April 27, 2021)
Sudhir Singhvi (Chief financial officer till June 15, 2022)

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Directors	Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar (Director w.e.f. April 27, 2021) Rajiv Kumar Choubey (Director w.e.f. April 01, 2023) Deepak Thombre (Independent Director w.e.f. January 25, 2023) Anoop Kumar Mittal (Independent Director w.e.f. December 10, 2022) R A Krishnakumar (Director till March 31, 2023) Manvendra Pratap Singh (Nominee Director - Nominated by Assam Industrial Development Corporation ('AIDC') w.e.f. June 06, 2022) Adil Khan (Nominee Director - Nominated by AIDC till June 05, 2022) Dharmendra Tuteja (Director till October 28, 2022) Harish Chander Sehgal (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) Naveen Jain (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) Vikram Dhokalia (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) J.K.Gadi (Independent Director till October 28, 2022) Purbali Bora (Additional Director w.e.f. October 12, 2023)
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Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Fellow subsidiaries	Alsthom Industries Limited ('AIL') Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited ('DBGVL') Dalmia Power Limited Cosmos Cement Limited
Relatives of key management personnel/ directors	Akshay Kumar Pandey (Relative of KMP) Nirupama Singhvi (Relative of KMP)
Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel / Holding company/Relatives have significant influence	Dalmia Bharat Foundation Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited Dalmia Seven Refractories Limited Dalmia Bharat Sugar & Industries Limited ('DBSIL')

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Fellow subsidiaries		Directors, KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/Holding company and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of goods								
DCBL	0.16	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	38.09	72.29	-	-	-	-
Sale of Solar power								
AIL	-	-	0.21	0.43	-	-	-	-
Other service income								
DCBL	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Scrap								
AIL	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Purchase of raw material								
AIL	-	-	-	0.64	-	-	-	-
DCBL	46.14	40.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of stores and spares								
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.26
DCBL	1.24	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of capital goods and services								
DCBL	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	4.13	11.65	-	-	-	-
Royalty expense (Brand fees)								
DCBL	3.27	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service expense								
DCBL	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of travelling and conveyance - services								
DBSIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.94	0.63

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)

Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Fellow subsidiaries		Directors, KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/Holding company and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of								
DCBL	7.29	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	0.10	0.14	-	-	-	-
AIL	-	-	0.02	0.10	-	-	-	-
Re-imburement of expenses by the Company to								
DCBL	0.39	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
DBGVL	-	-	1.76	0.06	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Dalmia Bharat Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.09
Management service charges								
DBL	5.25	4.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCBL	61.37	20.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantee fees/Commission								
DCBL	2.82	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantee received								
DCBL	675.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Equity Share (Right Issue)								
DCBL	1,530.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings								
Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	393.03	-
DCBL - Term loans	116.48	69.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on borrowings								
Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	15.38	37.95	-	-	-	-
DCBL - Term loans	3.88	15.07	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Fellow subsidiaries		Directors, KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/Holding company and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Compensation to KMP's and reimbursement of expenses to relatives of KMP's								
Awadhesh Kumar Pandey	-	-	-	-	1.07	0.84	-	-
Sudhir Singhvi	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	-
Padmanav Chakravarty	-	-	-	-	0.77	0.71	-	-
Nirupama Singhvi	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
Akshay Kumar Pandey	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-
Director Sittings Fees								
Jagdish Kumar Gadi	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-
Anoop Kumar Mittal	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.02	-	-
Deepak Ambadas Thombre	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.02	-	-
R A Krishnakumar	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
Manvendra Pratap Singh	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Naveen Jain	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-
Vikram Dhokalia	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

c. Balance outstanding	Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company		Directors, KMP & their relatives		Enterprises over which KMP/Holding company and/or their relatives have significant influence	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Trade payables								
	DBL	0.49	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DCBL	5.59	4.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
	DBSIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.08
	Payables towards property, plant and equipment								
	DCBL	3.01	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DBSIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
	Capital Advance								
	DBGVL	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
	Employee/Other Payable								
	Anoop Kumar Mittal	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-
	Deepak Ambadas Thombre	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-
	Trade Receivables								
	AIL	-	-	0.18	0.23	-	-	-	-
	Corporate and financial guarantees outstanding								
	DCBL	775.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Borrowings								
	Dalmia Power Limited - Inter corporate deposit (ICD)	-	-	-	393.03	-	-	-	-
	DCBL - Term loans	-	116.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Share warrants application money								
	DCBL	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-

The intermediate holding company has given a corporate guarantee to a bank in respect of working capital facilities (Non-fund based) taken from Axis bank Rs. 300.00 (Rs.100.00) and Term Loans taken from Indusind bank Rs. 375.00 availed by the Company.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

d. Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel (including directors) of the Parent Company:-

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Short-term employee benefits	2.03	1.85
Post- employment benefits	-	-
Share-based payment transactions	-	-
Total compensation paid to key management personnel (refer note 3 below)	2.03	1.85

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. The transactions with related parties have been made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
2. The gratuity and leave liability is determined for all the employees on an overall basis, based on the actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary. The specific amount of gratuity and leave liability for KMP cannot be ascertained separately, except for the amount actually paid.

34. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AS PER MSMED ACT 2006

The Micro and Small Enterprises have been identified by the Group from the available information. The disclosures in respect to Micro and Small Enterprise as per Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting period		
Principal amount	5.54	9.07
Interest thereon	-	-
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period	-	-
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period; and	-	-
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding period until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006	-	-

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

35. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is exclusively engaged in the business of “Cement and cement related products” primarily in India. As per Ind AS 108 “Operating Segments”, specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no reportable operating or geographical segments applicable to the Group.

Revenue from major customers

Revenue from major customers with percentage of total revenue are as below:-

Name of the customer	For the year ended March 31, 2024		For the year ended March 31, 2023	
	Revenue	Revenue %*	Revenue	Revenue %*
National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC)	109.20	8.52%	171.18	14.80%

* represents as % of sale of products.

36. IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In terms of Ind AS 36 the management has carried out the impairment assessment of property , plant and equipment. The carrying value of each cash generating unit (CGU) is lower than their respective recoverable value arrived at based on their ‘Value in use’. Hence no impairment charge against property , plant and equipment is required to be recognised in the books of account. ‘Value in use’ is computed based on the management’s latest operational and profitability projections which have been extrapolated till the remaining useful life of the respective property , plant and equipment. The cash flows have been discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the property , plant and equipment.

37. The Group have debited direct expenses relating to limestone mining, Solar plant /Waste Heat Recovery System (‘WHRS’) power generation etc. to cost of raw material consumed, power and fuel . These expenses, if reclassified on ‘nature of expense’ basis as required by Schedule-III will be as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Cost of raw materials consumed	56.69	49.50
Power and fuel	4.48	3.03
Total	61.17	52.53

These expenses if reclassified on ‘nature of expense’ basis as required by Schedule III will be as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Employee benefits expenses	3.91	0.29
Power and fuel	14.77	14.40
Other expenses :		
Consumption of stores & spare parts	2.42	2.95
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	0.40	0.04
Repairs and maintenance - Others	-	0.80
Rates & taxes (including royalty on limestone)	21.56	19.93
Insurance	0.02	-
Professional charges	0.19	-

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Payment to Contractors	16.85	14.12
Security charges	0.71	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.34	-
Total	61.17	52.53

38. THE GROUP HAS INCURRED DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE EXPENDITURE RELATED TO ACQUISITION/ CONSTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND THEREFORE ACCOUNTED FOR THE SAME AS PRE-OPERATIVE EXPENSES UNDER CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS.

Details of such expenses capitalized and carried forward are given below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Brought forward from last year	19.40	5.89
Expenditure incurred during the year		
Employees benefits expense		
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	14.51	2.85
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	0.49	0.04
c) Gratuity expense	0.03	-
d) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	0.78	0.00
Interest cost (refer note 21)	26.15	15.58
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.10	-
Power and fuel	1.09	-
Other expenses		
a) Rent	0.49	0.01
b) Rates and taxes	-	0.07
c) Insurance	2.49	0.00
d) Professional charges	-	0.00
e) Travelling and conveyance	0.75	0.25
f) Enterprise social commitment	2.00	-
g) Miscellaneous expenses	43.31	16.01
Total expenditure during the year	94.19	34.81
Less : Capitalized during the year	(7.65)	(21.30)
Capitalization of expenditure (pending for allocation)	105.94	19.40
Carried forward as part of Capital work-in-progress	105.94	19.40

39. MATERIAL PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

Financial information of subsidiary that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Vinay Cement Limited	India	2.79%	2.79%

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

Information regarding non-controlling interest

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest:		
Vinay Cement Limited	1.42	1.09
Profit/ (loss) allocated to material non-controlling interest:		
Vinay Cement Limited	0.34	0.26

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries are provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised Consolidated statement of profit and loss of Vinay Cement Limited

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Total income	19.80	18.10
Profit for the year	12.20	9.49
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	0.03	(0.02)
Total comprehensive income	12.23	9.48
Attributable to: non-controlling interests	0.34	0.26

Summarised Consolidated balance sheet of Vinay Cement Limited

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current assets	28.27	19.35
Current liabilities	14.30	18.00
Net current assets	13.97	1.35
Non-current assets	37.92	38.99
Non-current liabilities	0.91	1.59
Net non-current assets	37.01	37.40
Net assets	50.98	38.75
Attributable to:		
Non-controlling interest	1.42	1.09

Summarised consolidated statement of cash flows of Vinay Cement Limited

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Operating activities	0.60	9.40
Investing activities	(1.28)	(8.61)
Financing activities	(0.00)	(0.06)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(0.68)	0.73

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

40. STATUTORY GROUP INFORMATION

Name of the entity in the Group	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2024	
	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income/loss	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income/loss	Amount
Holding Company								
Dalmia Cement (North East) India Limited	99.32%	2,286.46	95.87%	275.90	103.95%	(0.89)	95.85%	275.01
Subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries - Indian								
Vinay Cement Limited	2.73%	62.77	3.48%	10.02	-3.83%	0.03	3.50%	10.05
RCL Cements Limited	1.54%	35.52	0.17%	0.50	0.00%	0.00	0.17%	0.50
SCL Cements Limited	0.01%	0.12	0.58%	1.68	0.00%	0.00	0.59%	1.68
Less: Elimination and non-controlling interest	-3.59%	(82.71)	-0.11%	(0.31)	-0.13%	0.00	-0.11%	(0.31)
Total	100.00%	2,302.16	100.00%	287.79	100.00%	(0.86)	100.00%	286.93

Name of the entity in the Group	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2023	
	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income/loss	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income/loss	Amount
Holding Company								
Dalmia Cement (North East) India Limited	98.99%	478.23	62.35%	112.80	79.16%	(0.10)	62.34%	112.70
Subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries - Indian								
Vinay Cement Limited	10.91%	52.72	3.43%	6.21	15.87%	(0.02)	3.43%	6.19
RCL Cements Limited	7.25%	35.02	1.89%	3.42	0.00%	0.00	1.89%	3.42
SCL Cements Limited	-0.32%	(1.56)	-0.07%	(0.13)	0.00%	0.00	-0.07%	(0.13)
Less: Elimination and non-controlling interest	-16.83%	(81.30)	32.39%	58.60	1.66%	(0.00)	32.41%	58.59
Total	100.00%	483.10	100.00%	180.89	100.00%	(0.12)	100.00%	180.77

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

41. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

S. No.	Particulars	Note in financial statements
(i)	Details of Benami Property held	The Group do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
(ii)	Relationship with Struck off Companies	The Group do not have any transactions with struck-off companies.
(iii)	Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)	The Group do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv)	Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency	The Group have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	The Group have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of The Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vi)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	The Group have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that The Group shall: directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vii)	Undisclosed income	The Group does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
(viii)	Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the company	There are no immovable properties which are not registered in the name of the Group.
(ix)	Details of scheme of arrangement	The Group has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
(x)	Wilful defaulter	The Group has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India
(xi)	Core Investment Companies (CIC's)	The Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has three unregistered CIC's as part of the Group.
(xii)	Other	The Group is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (Formerly known as Calcom Cement India Limited)
Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rs. Crores unless otherwise stated)

42. AUDIT TRAIL

As per Section 128 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 with reference to use of accounting software by the Group for maintaining its books of account, has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such change were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled is applicable with effect from the financial year beginning on 1 April 2023.

The Group uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. However, the audit trail (edit logs) feature for any direct changes made at the database level was not enabled for accounting software used for maintenance of books of account and other software used for processing financial information for logistic, freight and discount/distributor claims. The management has implemented recording of edit logs at database level for all accounting software w.e.f. April 2024, except for the software used for logistics information, for which management is attempting to migrate to a new accounting software in the financial year 2024-25.

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN: 07479080

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer

Rajiv Kumar Choubey
Director
DIN: 08211030

Rachna Gorla
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F 6741