INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Ambuja Cements Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Ambuja Cements Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the fifteen months financial year then ended (Refer Note 63), and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section of our report, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the fifteen months financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As stated in Note 65 of the accompanying standalone financial statements, the Company had obtained an opinion from independent law firm in respect of evaluating relationships with parties having transactions with the Company and referred to in the short seller's report. As also detailed in that note, considering the ongoing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and regulatory investigations and adequacy of information in respect of the transaction stated therein, we are unable to comment on the possible consequential effects thereof, if any, on these standalone financial statements.

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone 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 qualified audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to Note 49(b) of the accompanying standalone financial statements which describes the uncertainty related to the outcome of ongoing litigations with the Competition Commission of India. Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

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

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Litigation and Claims (as described in Notes 3(K), 3(Y)(I) and 49 of the standalone financial statements)	
The Company has significant ongoing legal proceedings for various complex matters relating to direct tax, indirect tax, government incentive claims and other legal matters under various laws prevailing in India. Due to the magnitude and complexity involved in these matters, management's judgement regarding recognition and measurement of provisions for these legal proceedings is inherently uncertain and might change over time as the outcome of the legal cases are determined. Accordingly, it has been considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Read the Company's accounting policies with respect to contingent liabilities and provisions and assessing its compliance with Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". • Obtained understanding of the Company's process and controls to identify and monitor all litigations, including Company's process of assessment of litigations as 'probable', 'possible' and 'remote' and reporting to the board of directors / audit committee. • Held discussions with the management including the person responsible for legal and compliance to obtain an understanding of the matters involved and development in these matters compared to previous year. For significant direct and indirect tax matters and government incentive claims, we assessed the management conclusion with the support of specialists. • For other significant legal matters, assessed management conclusion basis the related documentation / correspondence and opinions from external legal experts (where applicable), as provided by the management. • Obtained direct legal confirmations for significant matters from external law firms handling such matters to corroborate management conclusions. • Assessed the objectivity and competence of the external legal experts / law firms as referred above. • Reviewed the disclosures made by the Company in the standalone financial statements.
Physical verification of bulk inventories (as described in Notes 3(D), 3(Y)(VII) and 14 of the standalone financial statements)	
Bulk inventory for the Company primarily comprises of coal, petcoke and clinker which are used during the production process at the Company's plants. Company has laid down a policy for physical verification defining, amongst other things, the frequency, responsibility and tolerance limits for all category of inventories, including bulk inventories. Company also performs regular calibration checks of measuring equipment involved in determining physical quantities of bulk inventories and also engages independent third party to perform physical quantity checks. Determination of physical quantities of bulk inventories is done based on volumetric measurements and involves special considerations with respect to physical measurement, density calculation, moisture, etc. Considering the inherent risk involved in determining physical quantities of bulk inventories, we have considered this as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Obtained an understanding of the Company's process and controls with respect to physical verification of bulk inventories and evaluated the design effectiveness and operating effectiveness of these controls. • On a test basis, reviewed the equipment calibration check reports. • Obtained reports of physical verification performed for bulk inventories by management during the fifteen months financial year and at year end and assessed, on a test basis, that adjustments, if any, have been recorded for differences as compared to the inventory records as per the books. • Assessed the frequency of physical verification performed by independent third party in line with the Company's policy and on a test basis, reviewed the reports issued. • On a test basis, observed physical verification performed by the management at or near year end.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is 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.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 the standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the fifteen months financial year ended

March 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021, included in these standalone financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on February 17, 2022. The comparatives for the year ended December 31, 2021 have been restated to give effect of the merger as described in Note 61 to the standalone financial statements, which have been audited by us.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

   (a) We have sought and except for the possible effects, if any, of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   (b) Except for the possible effects, if any, of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

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

   (d) Except for the possible effects, if any, of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) The matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

   (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph and paragraph (b) above;

   (h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (i) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 49 to the standalone financial statements;

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

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

      iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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 that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and sub-clause (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the fifteen months financial year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

As stated in Note 24 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the fifteen months financial year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Govind Ahuja
Partner
Membership Number: 048966
UDIN: 23048966BGYDPQ2229

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 2, 2023

Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our independent auditor's report of even date

Re: Ambuja Cements Limited ("the Company")

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipments.

(i) (a) (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) The Company has a programme of verification of property, plant and equipments to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of two years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, certain property, plant and equipments were physically verified by the management during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(i) (c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in Note 4 to the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company as at March 31, 2023 except for as indicated below:-

(₹ In Crores)

Description of Property	Gross carrying value	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Freehold Land	1.29	Wholly owned subsidiary Chemical Limes Mundwa Pvt. Ltd.	No	Since acquisition October 20, 2010 to date	Title deed is in name of subsidiary
Freehold Land	0.01	Ambuja Cements Rajasthan Limited	No	August 8, 2013 to date	Title deed in name of erstwhile subsidiary which is merged with the Company
Freehold land and buildings	9.25	Subsidiary Dirk India Pvt. Ltd.	No	Since acquisition December 28, 2022 to date	Title deed in name of erstwhile subsidiary which is merged with the Company

(i) (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipments (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023.

(i) (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023. In our opinion, the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such physical verification.

(ii) (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) (a) During the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to companies as follows:-

Particulars	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the fifteen months financial year				
- Subsidiaries	₹ Nil	₹ Nil	₹ 200.12 crores	₹ Nil
- Others	₹ Nil	₹ Nil	₹ Nil	₹ 2,851.16 crores
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases				
- Subsidiaries	₹ Nil	₹ Nil	₹ 1.56 crores	₹ Nil
- Others	₹ Nil	₹ Nil	₹ Nil	₹ 432.00 crores

During the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

(iii) (b) During the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has granted advances of ₹ 709.00 crores for procurement of fuel (balance outstanding as at balance sheet date ₹ 432.00 crores) and ₹ 2,142.16 crores for the procurement of property, plant and equipments (balance outstanding as at balance sheet date ₹ Nil) which are in the nature of loans, the terms and conditions of which are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. Further, during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has made investments and provided loans to its subsidiaries, the terms and conditions of which are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not provided any security or guarantee to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023.

(iii) (c) The Company has granted loans during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023 to its subsidiaries where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular. Further, as stated in clause 3(iii)(b), given that advances in the nature of loans are towards procurement of fuel and property, plant and equipments, reporting on clause 3(iii)(c) for the same is not applicable.

(iii) (d) There are no amounts of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days. Further, as stated in clause 3(iii)(b), given that advances in the nature of loans are towards procurement of fuel and property, plant and equipments, reporting on clause 3(iii)(d) for the same is not applicable.

(iii) (e) There were no loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which had fallen due during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties. Further, as stated in clause 3(iii)(b), given that advances in the nature of loans are towards procurement of fuel and property, plant and equipments, reporting on clause 3(iii)(e) for the same is not applicable.

(iii) (f) As disclosed in Note 18 to the standalone financial statements, during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has granted loans which are repayable on demand. Of these, following are the details of the aggregate amount of loans granted to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013:

	Related Parties (₹. In Crore)
Aggregate amount of loans - Repayable on demand to subsidiary companies (₹ in crores)	1.56
Percentage of loans to the total loans given	28.78%

Further, as stated in clause 3(iii)(b), given that advances in the nature of loans are towards procurement of fuel and property, plant and equipment, reporting on clause 3(iii)(f) for the same is not applicable. The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

(iv) Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company.

(v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) 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 under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of cement, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities 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 statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(vii) (b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues that have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount unpaid
Central Excise Act, 1944	Demand of Excise Duty, Denial of Cenvat Credit, Interest and Penalty	1994-95 to 2017-18	Appellate authorities and Tribunal	13.37
			Commissionerate	9.78
			High Court	0.20
			Supreme Court	0.12
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and various State Sales Tax Acts	Demand of Sales Tax/ Additional Purchase Tax, Interest and Penalty	1988-89 to 2017-18	Appellate authorities and Tribunal	14.95
			Commissionerate	20.12
			High Court	130.40
			Supreme Court	113.48
Entry Tax	Demand for constitutional validity for entry tax and other miscellaneous demand	2002-03 to 2016-17	High Court	60.65
			Appellate authorities and Tribunal	0.94
			Commissionerate	30.30
The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Demand under section 7A for the provident fund contribution and other miscellaneous demand	1996-97 to 2009-10	Appellate authorities and Tribunal	28.63
		2003-2016	High Court	50.45
Stamp Duty	Demand for stamp duty on merger order and other matters	2014-2015	High Court	310.34
Customs Act,1962	Demand of Custom Duty, Interest and Penalty	2000-01 to 2013-14	Appellate authorities and Tribunal	39.33
			Commissionerate	2.07
Finance Act, 1994	Demand of service tax credit and penalty	2004-05 to 2017-18	Appellate authorities and Tribunal	252.62
			Commissionerate	9.10
Goods and Service Tax	Demand of GST	2018-19 to 2020-21	Commissionerate	0.03
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax and Interest	2006-07 to 2012-13	Appellate authorities and Tribunal	15.56
			Commissionerate	70.42
Other statutes	Tax, interest and penalty	Various	Various	139.84

Refer Note 49(b) for demand under the Competition Act, 2002

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(ix) (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(ix) (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023 hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(ix) (e) On an overall examination of the standalone 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.

(ix) (f) The Company has not raised loans during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023 on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023 by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (b) The Company has complied with provisions of sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the preferential allotment of equity warrants during the fifteen months financial year. The funds raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the fifteen months financial year under audit.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023. We are unable to comment on the possible consequential effects, if any, arising out of the pending Hon'ble Supreme Court proceedings and regulatory investigations as stated in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' paragraph of our audit report.

(xi) (b) During the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(xi) (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023 while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

(xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards except for the possible effects, if any, of the matter referred to in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' paragraph of our audit report.

(xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(xiv) (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current fifteen months financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the fifteen months financial year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 59 to the standalone financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. Refer Note 47(a) to the standalone financial statements.

(xx) (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. Refer Note 47(a) to the standalone financial statements.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Govind Ahuja
Partner
Membership Number: 048966
UDIN: 23048966BGYDPQ2229

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 2, 2023

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AMBUJA CEMENTS LIMTED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Ambuja Cements Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the fifteen months financial year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, as stated in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' paragraph of our audit report, considering the ongoing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and regulatory investigations and the consequential impact, if any, it may have on Company's processes and internal controls including procurements (for adequacy of information for transactions referred in Note 65 to the standalone financial statements), related party transactions and compliance with laws and regulations, to that extent we are unable to comment on whether there exists any material weakness in the Company's internal controls as at March 31, 2023.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Explanatory paragraph

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, the standalone financial statements of Ambuja Cements Limited, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the related Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the fifteen months financial year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The matter described above was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2023 standalone financial statements of Ambuja Cements Limited and this report affect our report dated May 2, 2023, which expressed modified opinion on those financial statements.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Govind Ahuja
Partner
Membership Number: 048966
UDIN: 23048966BGYDPQ2229

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 2, 2023

Balance Sheet

₹ In Crore

Particulars			Notes	As at March 31, 2023 (Refer Note -63)	As at December 31, 2021
ASSETS					
1	**Non-current assets**				
	a)	Property, plant and equipments	4	7,556.47	7,134.13
	b)	Right-of-use assets	5	823.95	343.26
	c)	Capital work-in-progress	4	841.87	951.35
	d)	Goodwill	6	19.29	19.29
	e)	Other intangible assets	7	220.04	174.15
	f)	Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	9	11,766.68	11,764.68
	g)	Financial assets			
		i) Investments	10	9.20	9.20
		ii) Loans	11	1.01	1.52
		iii) Other financial assets	12	2,072.26	554.40
	h)	Non-current tax assets (net)		119.39	118.96
	i)	Other non-current assets	13	1,227.46	331.37
		Total - Non-current assets		**24,657.62**	**21,402.31**
2	**Current assets**				
	a)	Inventories	14	1,639.41	1,464.13
	b)	Financial assets			
		i) Trade receivables	15	564.91	294.73
		ii) Cash and cash equivalents	16	284.62	3,990.57
		iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	17	2,248.43	178.67
		iv) Loans	18	4.41	4.78
		v) Other financial assets	19	4,831.96	204.95
	c)	Other current assets	20	1,672.77	617.90
				11,246.51	**6,755.73**
	d)	Non-current assets classified as held for sale	21	-	24.75
		Total - Current assets		**11,246.51**	**6,780.48**
		TOTAL - ASSETS		**35,904.13**	**28,182.79**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
	a)	Equity share capital	22	397.13	397.13
	b)	Other equity	25	23,108.38	21,807.80
	c)	Money received against Share warrants	62	5,000.03	-
		Total Equity		**28,505.54**	**22,204.93**
Liabilities					
1	**Non-current liabilities**				
	a)	Financial liabilities			
		i) Borrowings	26	34.22	43.50
		ii) Lease liabilities	27	599.73	261.15
		iii) Other financial liabilities	28	-	0.13
	b)	Provisions	29	85.84	66.01
	c)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	30	218.06	213.66
	d)	Other non-current liabilities	32	37.27	36.74
		Total - Non-current liabilities		**975.12**	**621.19**
2	**Current liabilities**				
	a)	Financial liabilities			
		i) Borrowings	33	13.49	3.44
		ii) Trade payables			
		Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	34	31.01	7.57
		Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro and small enterprises		1,540.10	1,138.13
		iii) Lease liabilities	53	301.98	42.90
		iv) Other financial liabilities	35	929.64	875.81
	b)	Other current liabilities	36	2,344.42	2,040.34
	c)	Provisions	37	4.10	9.00
	d)	Current tax liabilities (net)		1,258.73	1,239.48
		Total - Current liabilities		**6,423.47**	**5,356.67**
		Total Liabilities		**7,398.59**	**5,977.86**
		TOTAL - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**35,904.13**	**28,182.79**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Ambuja Cements Limited

per GOVIND AHUJA
Partner
Membership Number : 048966

GAUTAM S. ADANI
Chairman
DIN : 00006273

KARAN ADANI
Director
DIN : 03088095

AJAY KAPUR
Wholetime Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN - 03096416

VINOD BAHETY
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
May 02, 2023

Ahmedabad
May 02, 2023

Statement of Profit and Loss

₹ In Crore

	Particulars		Notes	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023 (Refer Note - 63)	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Income**				
	a)	Revenue from operations	38	19,985.43	13,979.04
	b)	Other income	39	952.27	281.18
		Total income		**20,937.70**	**14,260.22**
2	**Expenses**				
	a)	Cost of materials consumed	40	1,664.57	1,130.18
	b)	Purchase of stock-in-trade	41	1,032.82	381.39
	c)	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in progress and stock-in-trade	42	66.99	(356.09)
	d)	Employee benefits expense	43	800.16	681.23
	e)	Finance costs	44	127.97	91.00
	f)	Depreciation and amortisation expense	45	832.42	551.74
	g	Power and fuel		6,012.91	3,422.75
	h)	Freight and forwarding expense	46	4,383.48	3,309.91
	i)	Other expenses	47	2,832.09	2,214.70
				17,753.41	**11,426.81**
	j)	Captive consumption of cement		**(28.03)**	**(20.18)**
		Total expenses		**17,725.38**	**11,406.63**
3	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (1-2)**			3,212.32	2,853.59
4	Exceptional items		64	157.27	65.69
5	**Profit before tax (3-4)**			3,055.05	2,787.90
6	**Tax expense**		31		
	a)	Current tax (net)		496.38	690.79
	b)	Deferred tax		5.18	13.92
				501.56	**704.71**
7	**Profit after tax (5-6)**			**2,553.49**	**2,083.19**
8	**Other comprehensive income**				
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss:				
		Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		(2.89)	7.59
		Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		0.78	(1.92)
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			**(2.11)**	**5.67**
9	**Total comprehensive income for the year (7+8)**			**2,551.38**	**2,088.86**
10	**Earnings per share of ₹ 2 each - in ₹**		48		
	Basic			12.86	10.49
	Diluted			12.49	10.49

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per GOVIND AHUJA
Partner
Membership Number : 048966

Mumbai
May 02, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Ambuja Cements Limited

GAUTAM S. ADANI
Chairman
DIN : 00006273

KARAN ADANI
Director
DIN : 03088095

AJAY KAPUR
Wholetime Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN - 03096416

VINOD BAHETY
Chief Financial Officer
Ahmedabad
May 02, 2023

Statement of changes in equity

₹ In Crore

Particulars		Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
A	**Equity share capital**	22		
	Opening Balance		397.13	397.13
	Changes during the year		-	-
	Closing balance		**397.13**	**397.13**

B Other equity

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Capital reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Capital subsidies	Capital contribution from parent	Retained earnings	Total
	Reserves and surplus (Refer Note 25)							
Balance as at January 01, 2022	**130.71**	**12,471.07**	**5,659.43**	**9.93**	**5.02**	**5.36**	**3,526.28**	**21,807.80**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,553.49	2,553.49
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.11)	(2.11)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551.38	2,551.38
Share based payment (Refer Note 50)	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	-	0.16
Dividend paid (Refer Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,250.96)	(1,250.96)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**130.71**	**12,471.07**	**5,659.43**	**9.93**	**5.02**	**5.52**	**4,826.70**	**23,108.38**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Capital reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Capital subsidies	Capital contribution from parent	Retained earnings	Total
	Reserves and surplus (Refer Note 25)							
Balance as at January 01, 2021	**130.71**	**12,471.07**	**5,655.83**	**9.93**	**5.02**	**1.53**	**1,644.64**	**19,918.73**
Changes in balance on account of merger*	-	-	3.60	-	-	-	(8.66)	(5.06)
Restated Balance as at January 01, 2021	**130.71**	**12,471.07**	**5,659.43**	**9.93**	**5.02**	**1.53**	**1,635.98**	**19,913.67**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,083.19	2,083.19
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.67	5.67
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,088.86**	**2,088.86**
Share based payment (Refer Note 50)	-	-	-	-	-	3.83	-	3.83
Dividend paid (Refer Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(198.56)	(198.56)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**130.71**	**12,471.07**	**5,659.43**	**9.93**	**5.02**	**5.36**	**3,526.28**	**21,807.80**

*Restated (Refer Note 61)

There are no changes in the equity share capital and other equity due to prior period errors.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per GOVIND AHUJA
Partner
Membership Number : 048966

Mumbai
May 02, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ambuja Cements Limited

GAUTAM S. ADANI
Chairman
DIN : 00006273

KARAN ADANI
Director
DIN : 03088095

AJAY KAPUR
Wholetime Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN - 03096416

VINOD BAHETY
Chief Financial Officer
Ahmedabad
May 02, 2023

Statement of cash flows

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023 (Refer Note - 63)	For the year ended December 31, 2021
A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	3,055.05	2,787.90
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	832.42	551.74
	Provision for restructuring cost	80.71	65.69
	(Profit)/loss on property, plant and equipment sold, discarded and written off (net)	(4.12)	25.09
	Gain on sale of current financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	(35.12)	(8.26)
	Interest income	(310.40)	(109.08)
	Finance costs	123.61	87.66
	Impairment loss/ (reversal) on trade receivable (net)	(7.62)	1.95
	Provision for slow and non moving store and spares (net)	(3.50)	23.00
	Provisions no longer required written back	(34.52)	(11.07)
	Net gain on fair valuation of current financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	(0.08)	(0.10)
	Compensation expenses under employees stock options scheme	0.16	3.83
	Fair value movement in derivative instruments	(7.31)	5.92
	Unrealised exchange loss (net)	33.62	2.46
	Dividend income from subsidiary	(545.11)	(131.58)
	Dividend income from joint venture	(10.09)	(2.75)
	Gain on sale of investment in subsidiary	(14.00)	-
	Other non-cash items	(24.07)	5.72
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**3,129.63**	**3,298.12**
	Changes in Working Capital		
	Adjustments for Decrease / (Increase) in operating assets		
	(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(174.52)	(742.22)
	(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivable	(262.56)	(104.07)
	(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(977.52)	13.52
	Adjustments for Increase / (Decrease) in operating liabilities		
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	375.24	207.63
	Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	14.93	14.42
	Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	238.96	155.07
	Cash generated from operations	**2,344.16**	**2,842.47**
	Direct taxes paid (net of refund) (Refer Note 69)	(334.57)	(365.94)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**2,009.59**	**2,476.53**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets (Including capital work-in-progress and capital advances)	(2,153.65)	(1,160.58)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	42.10	17.60
	Loans given to subsidiaries (net)	(0.11)	(0.01)
	Gain on sale of current financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	35.12	8.26
	Inter corporate deposits given	(200.00)	-
	Inter corporate deposits repaid	200.00	-
	(Investment) / Redemption in bank and margin money deposits (having original maturity for more than 3 months)	(8,023.03)	15.68
	Investment in equity shares	(2.00)	(4.70)
	Dividend received from subsidiary	545.11	131.58
	Dividend received from joint venture	10.09	2.75
	Interest received	219.20	102.67
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(9,327.17)**	**(886.75)**
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Repayment of non-current borrowings	(3.59)	-
	Payment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(66.07)	(42.68)
	Interest paid	(67.86)	(75.64)
	Net movement in earmarked balances with banks	0.45	3.54
	Money received against share warrants	5,000.03	-
	Dividend paid	(1,251.41)	(202.10)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**3,611.55**	**(316.88)**
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(3,706.03)**	**1,272.90**

Statement of cash flows

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023 (Refer Note - 63)	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	284.62	3,990.57
Adjustment for gain on fair valuation of current financial assets measured at FVTPL	(0.08)	(0.10)
	284.54	**3,990.47**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,990.57	2,717.57
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(3,706.03)**	**1,272.90**

3. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities :

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at January 01, 2022	Cash flow changes		Non-cash flow changes		As at March 31, 2023
		Receipts	Payments	Unwinding charges	Reclassified from non current to current	
Non-current borrowings (Refer Note 26)	43.50	-	-	4.21	(13.49)	34.22
Current maturities of non-current borrowings (Refer Note 33)	3.44	-	(3.59)	0.15	13.49	13.49
Total	**46.94**	**-**	**(3.59)**	**4.36**	**-**	**47.71**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at January 01, 2021	Cash flow changes		Non-cash flow changes		As at December 31, 2021
		Receipts	Payments	Unwinding charges	Reclassified from non current to current	
Non-current borrowings (Refer Note 26)	43.60	-	-	3.34	(3.44)	43.50
Current maturities of non-current borrowings (Refer Note 33)	-	-	-	-	3.44	3.44
Total	**43.60**	**-**	**-**	**3.34**	**-**	**46.94**

Refer Note 53 for changes in the lease liabilities

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per GOVIND AHUJA
Partner
Membership Number : 048966

Mumbai
May 02, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Ambuja Cements Limited

GAUTAM S. ADANI
Chairman
DIN : 00006273

KARAN ADANI
Director
DIN : 03088095

AJAY KAPUR
Wholetime Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN - 03096416

VINOD BAHETY
Chief Financial Officer
Ahmedabad
May 02, 2023

1. Corporate information

Ambuja Cements Limited ('the Company') is a public limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in India and its GDRs are listed under the EURO Multilateral Trading Facility (MTF) Platform of Luxembourg Stock Exchange. During the year, the Company has changed its registered office to Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, SG. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad – 382421, Gujarat from Ambujanagar, Taluka Kodinar, Dist. Gir Somnath, Gujarat.

The Company's principal activity is to manufacture and market cement and cement related products.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

A. Statement of compliance

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

B. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis using historical cost, except for certain items for which accounting policies has been mentioned in Note 3 below.

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition, or the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or at the amount of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

Financial statements are presented in Rs which is the functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest crore as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, except where otherwise indicated.

These financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on May 2, 2023.

3. Significant accounting policies

A. Property, plant and equipments

I. Measurement and Recognition

a. Property, plant and equipments are stated at their cost of acquisition / installation / construction net of accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses, if any, except freehold non-mining land which is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When significant parts of plant and equipments 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 property, plant and equipments as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are 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 provisions are met.

b. Spares which meet the definition of property, plant and equipments are capitalised as on the date of acquisition. The corresponding old spares are derecognized on such date with consequent impact in the statement of profit and loss.

c. Property, plant and equipments not ready for their intended use as on the balance sheet date are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress". Such items are classified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipments when completed and ready for their intended use. Advances given towards acquisition / construction of property, plant and equipments outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current assets".

II. Depreciation on property, plant, and equipments

a. Depreciation is provided as per the useful life of assets which are determined based on technical parameters / assessment. Depreciation is calculated using "Written down value method" for assets related to Captive Power Plant and using "Straight line method" for other assets.

b. The Company identifies and depreciates cost of each component / part of the asset separately, if the component / part have a cost, which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has a useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

c. Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipments is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition, or installation, or construction, when the asset is ready for intended use.

d. Depreciation on an item of property, plant and equipments sold, discarded, demolished or scrapped, is provided upto the date on which the said asset is sold, discarded, demolished or scrapped.

e. Capitalised spares are depreciated over their own estimated useful life or the estimated useful life of the parent asset whichever is lower.

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

g. In respect of an asset for which impairment loss, if any, is recognised, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

h. Property, plant, and equipments, constructed by the Company, but ownership of which vests with the Government / Local authorities:

   i. Expenditure on Power lines is depreciated over the period as permitted in the Electricity Supply Act, 1948 / 2003 as applicable.

   ii. Expenditure on Marine structures is depreciated over the period of the agreement.

i. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Land (freehold)	No depreciation except on land with mineral reserves. Cost of mineral reserves embedded in the cost of freehold mining land is depreciated in proportion of actual quantity of minerals extracted to the estimated quantity of extractable mineral reserves
Leasehold mining land	Amortised over the period of lease on a straight line basis
Buildings, roads and water works	3 – 60 years
Plant and equipments	8 – 30 years
Railway sidings and locomotives	8 – 15 years
Furniture, office equipments and tools	3 – 10 years
Vehicles	6 – 10 years
Ships	25 years

a. The useful life as estimated above is as per the prescribed useful life specified under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following case:

Particulars	Useful Life estimated by the management	Useful Life as per Schedule II
Plant and Equipments related to Captive Power Plant	20 years	40 years

The Management believes that the useful lives as given above reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

III. Derecognition of property plant and equipments

An item of Property, Plant and Equipments 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 derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

B. Intangible assets

I. Recognition and Measurement

a. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price (net of tax / duty credits availed wherever applicable) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

c. 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 during 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.

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

e. Stripping Cost - Stripping costs are allocated and included as a component of the mine asset when they represent significantly improved access to limestone, provided all the following conditions are met:

a. it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the stripping activity will be realised.

b. the component of the limestone body for which access has been improved can be identified; and

c. the costs relating to the stripping activity associated with the improved access can be reliably measured.

II. Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, if any, 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.

III. Contract based Intangibles

The Company recognizes contract-based intangible asset when the economic benefit under the contract starts flowing to the entity and control over the intangible asset is established. Till the time such economic benefits start flowing to entity, it is disclosed under Other Non-current assets as "Payment under Long term supply arrangement". The Company reclassifies such balance to intangible assets once the economic benefit start accruing to the Company.

Contract based intangibles are initially recognized initially at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, contract-based intangibles are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful life of the contract-based intangibles for purpose of its amortization is considered to be shorter of the period of contractual rights or period over which entity expects to obtain economic benefits from the asset. Further, at every reporting date, the contract-based intangibles are also tested for impairment in case of an indication that the contract-based intangibles might be impaired.

IV. Amortisation of intangible assets

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

Intangible assets	Useful life	Amortisation method used
Water drawing rights	Finite (10-30 years)	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful life
Computer software	Finite (upto 5 years)	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful life
Mining rights	Finite (upto 90 years)	Over the period of the respective mining agreement on a straight-line basis
Sponsorship Rights	Finite (upto 5 years)	Amortised based on occurrence of event

C. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of other non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of or Group of assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the assets. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. A previously recognised impairment loss, if any, is reversed when there is an indication of reversal, however, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation / amortisation if there was no impairment.

D. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, as follows:

I. Raw materials, stores and spare parts, fuel and packing material:

Cost includes purchase price, other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, and includes non-refundable taxes. 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. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis.

II. Work-in-progress, finished goods and stock in trade:

Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of Stock-in-trade includes cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to the present location and condition. Cost is determined on a moving 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.

E. Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred to the former owner of the acquiree and the equity interests issued in exchange of control of the acquiree.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured on the basis indicated below:

I. Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 "Income Tax" and Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits" respectively.

II. Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the

Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 "Share-based Payments" at the acquisition date.

III. Assets (or disposal Groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" are measured in accordance with that standard.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and fair value of any previously held interest in acquiree, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred (bargain purchase), the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit and loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

Business combination of entities under common control

Business combinations involving entities that are controlled by the company or ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory, are accounted for using the pooling of interest's method as follows:

I. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts.

II. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities. Adjustments are only made to harmonise accounting policies.

III. The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods is restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination, however, where the business combination had occurred after that date, the prior period information is restated only from that date.

IV. The balance of the retained earnings appearing in the financial statements of the transferor is aggregated with the corresponding balance appearing in the financial statements of the transferee.

V. The identity of the reserves are preserved and the reserves of the transferor become the reserves of the transferee.

The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and is presented separately from other capital reserves.

F. Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. The recoverable amount is the higher of the assets fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

G. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment as per Ind AS 27 - 'Separate Financial Statements'.

H. Fair value measurement

The Company measures some of its financial instruments 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured as disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy described in Note 56.

I. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of profit and loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

I. Financial assets

a. Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets

The Company recognises a financial asset in its balance sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

b. Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories:

i. Financial assets at amortised cost

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- 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.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment if any are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. **Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

A debt instrument is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- 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 of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

iii. **Debt instruments at fair value through the statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)**

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for classification as at amortised cost or as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), is classified as FVTPL.

Debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria, may be designated as at FVTPL as at initial recognition if such designation reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument at FVTPL.

Debt instruments at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains and losses arising on re-measurement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at FVTPL with all changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iv. **Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

For all investments in equity instruments other than held for trading, at initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

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

The Company has not designated investments in any equity instruments as FVTOCI.

c. **Derivative Financial Instruments**

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk. 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 at the end of each reporting period. Any changes therein are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

d. **Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

ii. The Company has transferred its contractual 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.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the statement of profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g., when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the statement of profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

e. 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 financial assets which are measured at amortised cost.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind-AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", if they do not contain a significant financing component.

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 initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk 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 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. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / expense in the statement of profit and loss.

For financial assets measured as at amortised cost, 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.

II. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

a. **Equity instruments**

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

b. **Financial liabilities**

i. **Initial recognition and measurement**

The Company recognises a financial liability in its balance sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortised cost as appropriate.

ii. **Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost**

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent reporting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest rate method.

iii. **Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

iv. **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. 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 derecognition 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.

v. **Embedded derivatives**

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows.

III. **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.

J. Effective interest method

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

K. Provisions and contingencies

I. Provisions

A provision is recognised for a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. The amounts recognised as provisions are determined based on best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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.

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the Company has a constructive obligation, which is when: (i) a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs, and the timeline; and (ii) the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

Mines reclamation

The Company provides for the costs of restoring a mine where a legal or constructive obligation exists. The estimated future costs for known restoration requirements are determined on a mine-by-mine basis and are calculated based on the present value of estimated future cash out flows.

The restoration provision before exploitation of the raw materials has commenced is included in Property, Plant and Equipments and depreciated over the life of the related asset.

The effect of any adjustments to the provision due to further environmental damage as a result of exploitation activities is recorded through the Statement of Profit and Loss over the life of the related asset, in order to reflect the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Changes in the measurement of a provision that result from changes in the estimated timing or amount of cash outflows, or a change in the discount rate, are added to or deducted from the cost of the related asset to the extent that they relate to the asset's installation, construction or acquisition.

Provisions are discounted to their present value. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

II. Contingent liability

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from the 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. Foreign exchange gains and losses

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate and the exchange difference are recognized in the profit and loss. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or expense in the year in which they arise.

M. Revenue recognition

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

I. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of the goods is recognised when delivery has taken place and control of the goods has been transferred to the customer according to the specific delivery term that have been agreed with the customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. Revenue is measured after deduction of any discounts, price concessions, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts, price concessions and rebates.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 30 days and 60 days depending on the specific terms agreed with customers.

Contract balances

Trade Receivables and Contract Assets

A trade receivable is recognised when the products are delivered to a customer and consideration becomes unconditional.

Contract assets are recognized when the company has a right to receive consideration that is conditional other than the passage of time.

Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities is a Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer which the entity has already received consideration. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the company performs under the contract.

II. Rendering of services

Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the services is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.

III. Interest income

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

IV. Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when right to receive is established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

N. Retirement and other employee benefits

I. Defined contribution plan

Employee benefits in the form of contribution to Superannuation Fund, Provident Fund managed by government authorities, Employees State Insurance Corporation and Labour Welfare Fund are considered as defined contribution plans and the same are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year in which the employee renders the related service.

II. Defined benefit plan

The Company's gratuity fund scheme, additional gratuity scheme and post-employment benefit scheme are considered as defined benefit plans. The Company's liability is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method as at the balance sheet date.

Employee benefit, in the form of contribution to provident fund managed by a trust set up by the Company, is charged to statement of profit and loss for the year in which the employee renders the related service. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investment of the trust and interest rate notified by the Government of India. Such shortfall is recognised in the statement of profit and loss based on actuarial valuation.

Past service costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the earlier of:

a. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

b. The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

a. Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

b. Net interest expense or income

c. Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if any), and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), 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.

III. Short term employee benefits

a. Short term employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the statement of profit and loss of the year in which the related service is rendered.

b. Accumulated Compensated absences, which are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, are treated as short term employee benefits. 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.

IV. Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, as at the date of the balance sheet. Actuarial gains / losses, if any, are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Long service awards and accumulated compensated absences which are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are treated as other long term employee benefits for measurement purposes.

V. Employee share-based payments

The erstwhile Ultimate holding Company (Holcim Group) of the Company operates various equity-settled performance share plans. Senior executive of the Company received remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employee render service as consideration for equity instruments (equity settled transactions). The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

The cost of equity settled transactions is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, together with a corresponding increase in equity, representing contribution received from the ultimate holding company, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss for a period represents movement in the cumulative expenses recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

In case of forfeiture/lapse stock option, which is not vested, amortised portion is reversed by credit to employee compensation expense. In a situation where the stock option expires unexercised, the related balance standing to the credit of the Capital Contribution from Parent is transferred to other equity.

VI. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following:

a. when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits;

b. when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

VII. Presentation and disclosure

For the purpose of presentation of defined benefit plans, the allocation between the short term and long-term provisions have been made as determined by an actuary. Obligations under other long-term benefits are classified as short-term provision, if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the obligation beyond 12 months from the reporting date. The Company presents the entire compensated absences as short-term provisions since employee has an unconditional right to avail the leave at any time during the year.

O. Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use and the sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

I. The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,

II. An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated,

III. The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,

IV. The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and

V. Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipments and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

Gains and losses on disposals of non-current assets are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts, and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

P. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost directly attributable to acquisition and construction of assets that necessarily take substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets up to the date when such assets are ready for intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing cost consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Q. Taxation

Tax expense comprises current income tax and deferred income tax and includes any adjustments related to past periods in current and / or deferred tax adjustments that may become necessary due to certain developments or reviews during the relevant period.

I. Current income tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is 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 recognise expense where appropriate.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

II. 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:

a. 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.

b. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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 only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised, except:

a. 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.

b. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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 are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on 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 the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside profit or 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

The Company applies significant judgment in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Uncertain tax positions are reflected in the overall measurement of the Company's tax expense and are based on the most likely amount or expected value that is to be disallowed by the taxing authorities whichever better predict the resolution of uncertainty. Uncertain tax balances are monitored and updated as and when new information becomes available, typically upon examination or action by the taxing authorities or through statute expiration.

In the situations where one or more units of the Company are entitled to a tax holiday under the tax law, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned unit's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

R. Leases

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

i. Company as a lessee:

Right-of-use assets

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset:

Right of use assets	Terms (in years)
Buildings	2-30
Leasehold land	5-99
Ships and tugs	2-13

The right of use assets is also subject to impairment. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Lease liabilities

Lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The Company uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate known at the commencement date; and extension option payments or purchase options payments which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the ROU asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Other expenses" in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

The lease term comprises the non-cancellable lease term together with the period covered by extension options, if assessed as reasonably certain to be exercised, and termination options, if assessed as reasonably certain not to be exercised. For lease arrangement in respect of ships, the non-lease components are not separated from lease components and instead account for each lease component, and any associated non-lease component as a single lease component.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

i. The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

ii. A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

ROU asset and lease liabilities have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (range different for different class of assets). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The related cash flows are classified as Operating activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

ii. **Company as a lessor:**

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In respect of assets provided on finance leases, amounts due from lessees are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases. In respect of assets given on operating lease, lease rentals are accounted in the Statement of Profit and Loss, on accrual basis in accordance with the respective lease agreements.

S. Segment reporting

a. Segment Policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

b. Identification of segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available.

The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed Management Committee (ManCom) which has been identified as being the CODM. The ManCom assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions.

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets.

c. Allocation of common costs

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

d. Inter-segment transfers

Inter-segment revenue has been accounted for based on the transaction price agreed to between segments which is based on current market prices.

e. Unallocated items

Revenue, expenses, assets, and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under 'unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities'.

T. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash at banks, demand deposits from banks and short-term, highly liquid instruments. As part of Company's cash management policy to meet short term cash commitments, it parks its surplus funds in short-term highly liquid instruments that are generally held for a period of three months or less from the date of acquisition. These short-term highly liquid instruments are open-ended debt funds that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

U. Government grants and subsidies

Government grants are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

Where the grants relate to an item of expense, they are recognised as income on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate.

Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to the statement of profit and loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

V. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

W. Classification of current / non-current assets and liabilities

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1 "Presentation of financial statements".

I. Assets - An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.

b. it is held primarily for the purpose of trading.

c. it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date; or

d. it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

II. Liabilities - A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle.

b. it is held primarily for the purpose of trading.

c. it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or

d. the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

III. Others

a. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

b. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash Equivalents, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of Current / Non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

X. Exceptional items

An item of income or expense which based on its size, nature or incidence requires separate disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is disclosed separately as an exceptional item in the financial statements.

Y. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, 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.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future period. Revisions in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The estimates and assumptions that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are summarised below:

I. Classification of legal matters and tax litigations (Refer Note 49)

The litigations and claims to which the Company is exposed to are assessed by management with assistance of the legal department and in certain cases with the support of external specialised lawyers. Determination of the outcome of these matters into "Probable, Possible and Remote" require judgement and estimation on case to case basis.

II. Defined benefit obligations (Refer Note 52)

The cost of defined benefit gratuity plans, and post-retirement medical benefit is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

III. Useful life of property, plant and equipments (Refer Note 4)

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the statement of profit and loss. The useful lives of the Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at least annually for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

IV. Impairment of Property, plant and equipments (Refer Note 4)

Determining whether the property, plant and equipments are impaired requires an estimate of the value of use. In considering the value in use, the management has anticipated the capacity utilization of plants, operating margins, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, and other factors of the underlying businesses / operations. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above-mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of property, plant and equipments.

V. Incentives under the State Industrial Policy (Refer Note 12 and 19)

The Company's manufacturing units in various states are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy. The Company accrues these incentives as refund claims in respect of VAT/GST paid, on the basis that all attaching conditions were fulfilled by the Company and there is reasonable assurance that the incentive claims will be disbursed by the State Governments.

The Company measures expected credit losses in a way that reflects the time value of money. Any subsequent changes to the estimated recovery period could impact the carrying value of Incentives receivable.

VI. Discounts / rebate to customers (Refer Note 38)

The Company provides discount and rebates on sales to certain customers. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price charged to the customer, net of the estimated pricing allowances, discounts, rebates, and other incentives. In certain cases, the amount of these discount and rebates are not determined until claims with appropriate evidence is presented by the customer to the Company, which may be some time after the date of sale. Accordingly, the Company estimates the amount of such incentives basis the terms of contract, incentive schemes, historical experience adjusted with the forward looking, business forecast and the current economic conditions. To estimate the amount of incentives, the Company uses the most likely method. Such estimates are subject to the estimation uncertainty.

VII. Physical verification of Inventory (Refer Note 14)

Bulk inventory for the Company primarily comprises of coal, petcoke and clinker which are primarily used during the production process at the manufacturing locations. Determination of physical quantities of bulk inventories is done based on volumetric measurements and involves special considerations with respect to physical measurement, density calculation, moisture, etc. which involve estimates / judgments.

AA. Standards Issued and Effective

MCA issued notification dated March 24, 2021, to amend Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 to enhance the disclosures required to be made by the Company in its financial statements. These amendments are applicable to the Company for the financial year starting January 01, 2022. The Company has implemented the same in the financial statement.

The Company applied for the first-time certain amendments (including Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2022 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021) to the Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. These amendments had no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

AB. Amendments not yet effective:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

(i) Ind AS 1 – Disclosure of material accounting policies:

The amendments related to shifting of disclosure of erstwhile "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" in the notes to the financial statements requiring companies to reframe their accounting policies to make them more "entity specific". This amendment aligns with the "material" concept already required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(ii) Ind AS 8 – Definition of accounting estimates:

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a "change in accounting estimates" has been replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates." Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty." Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

(iii) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12. At the date of transition to Ind ASs, a first-time adopter shall recognize a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Similarly, a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

a) right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

b) decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset.

Therefore, if a company has not yet recognised deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities or has recognised deferred tax on net basis, the same need to recognize on gross basis based on the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

(iv) Ind AS 103 – Common control Business Combination

The amendments modify the disclosure requirement for business combination under common control in the first financial statement following the business combination. It requires to disclose the date on which the transferee obtains control of the transferor is required to be disclosed.

The amendments are extensive and the Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the above amendments on the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying value	
	As at January 01, 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at January 01, 2022	Depreciation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Freehold non-mining land	428.49	15.26	6.48	437.27	-	-	-	-	437.27	428.49
Freehold mining land	864.22	61.55	-	925.77	126.24	50.88	-	177.12	748.65	737.98
Leasehold mining land	201.64	-	-	201.64	7.33	2.57	-	9.90	191.74	194.31
Buildings roads and water works (Refer Note (a) below)	1,745.54	92.70	0.97	1,837.27	477.61	98.96	0.19	576.38	1,260.89	1,267.93
Plant and equipment (owned) (Refer Note (b) below)	6,487.53	1,036.67	67.99	7,456.21	2,308.89	516.51	35.34	2,790.06	4,666.15	4,178.64
Furniture and fixtures	29.15	0.96	0.09	30.02	16.64	3.07	0.08	19.63	10.39	12.51
Vehicles	139.49	25.32	5.57	159.24	63.28	28.41	4.54	87.15	72.09	76.21
Office equipment	84.06	19.16	6.04	97.18	63.17	12.04	5.36	69.85	27.33	20.89
Marine structures (Refer Note (c) below)	24.37	0.71	0.02	25.06	20.31	3.84	0.02	24.13	0.93	4.06
Railway sidings and locomotives	159.37	25.26	-	184.63	28.16	15.44	-	43.60	141.03	131.21
Ships	126.52	11.20	135.34	2.38	44.62	8.47	50.71	2.38	-	81.90
Total	**10,290.38**	**1,288.79**	**222.50**	**11,356.67**	**3,156.25**	**740.19**	**96.24**	**3,800.20**	**7,556.47**	**7,134.13**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying value
	As at January 01, 2021	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at January 01, 2021	Depreciation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2021
Freehold non-mining land	423.78	4.71	-	428.49	-	-	-	-	428.49
Freehold mining land	793.56	70.66	-	864.22	84.58	41.66	-	126.24	737.98
Leasehold mining land	201.45	0.19	-	201.64	5.27	2.06	-	7.33	194.31
Buildings roads and water works (Refer Note (a) below)	1,570.85	175.30	0.61	1,745.54	405.85	73.61	1.85	477.61	1,267.93
Plant and equipment (owned) (Refer Note (b) below)	4,662.20	1,884.65	59.32	6,487.53	1,992.56	341.06	24.73	2,308.89	4,178.64
Furniture and fixtures	25.46	3.76	0.07	29.15	14.26	4.27	1.89	16.64	12.51
Vehicles	133.56	21.85	15.92	139.49	56.96	17.81	11.49	63.28	76.21
Office equipment	73.96	13.57	3.47	84.06	58.51	8.04	3.38	63.17	20.89
Marine structures (Refer Note (c) below)	24.37	-	-	24.37	17.31	3.00	-	20.31	4.06
Railway sidings and locomotives	48.60	110.77	-	159.37	22.83	5.33	-	28.16	131.21
Ships	126.54	-	0.02	126.52	37.47	7.17	0.02	44.62	81.90
Total	**8,084.33**	**2,285.46**	**79.41**	**10,290.38**	**2,695.60**	**504.01**	**43.36**	**3,156.25**	**7,134.13**

Note 4 - Property, plant and equipment

Includes :

a) i) Premises in co-operative societies, on ownership basis of ₹ 84.50 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 84.50 crore) and ₹ 11.33 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 9.33 crore) being accumulated depreciation thereon.

ii) ₹ 19.92 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 19.92 crore) being cost of roads constructed by the Company, the ownership of which vests with goverment-local authorities and ₹ 17.52 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 17.24 crore) being accumulated depreciation thereon.

b) ₹ 74.21 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 73.83 crore) being cost of power lines incurred by the Company, the ownership of which vests with state electricty boards and ₹ 16.38 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 13.47 crore) being accumulated depreciation thereon.

c) Cost incurred by the Company the ownership of which vests with the state maritime boards.

d) Details of immovable properties whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company:

Asset category	Title Deeds held in the name of	Property held since	Reason for not being transferred in the name of Company	Gross carrying value as on March 31, 2023	Gross carrying value as on December 31, 2021
Freehold Land	Ambuja Cements Rajasthan Limited	August 08, 2013	The title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Ambuja Cements Rajasthan Limited which was merged with the Company	0.01	0.01
Freehold Land	Chemical Limes Mundwa Pvt. Ltd.	October 20, 2010	The title deeds are in the name of subsidiary company	1.29	1.29
Freehold Land	Dirk MP India Pvt Ltd	December 28, 2022	The title deeds are in the name of Dirk India Private Limited which was merged with the Company (Refer Note 61)	0.62	-
Freehold Land	Dirk India Pvt. Ltd.	December 28, 2022		0.11	-
Building and Roads	Dirk India Pvt. Ltd.	December 28, 2022		8.52	-

e) Capital Work-in-progress

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Capital Work-in-progress	841.87	951.35
Total	**841.87**	**951.35**

Notes:

i) It comprises of various projects and expansions spread over all units.

ii) Movement in capital work in progress

Particulars	Amount ₹ In Crore
Opening balance as on January 01, 2021	1,873.74
Add - Additions during the year	1,376.27
Less - Capitalized during the year	2,298.66
Closing balance as on December 31, 2021	951.35
Add - Additions during the year	1,196.47
Less - Capitalized during the year	1,305.95
Closing balance as on March 31, 2023	**841.87**

iii) Ageing schedule of capital-work-in progress (CWIP):

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress	522.44	166.22	23.71	129.50	841.87
Total	**522.44**	**166.22**	**23.71**	**129.50**	**841.87**

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at December 31, 2021					
Projects in progress	335.00	372.59	158.89	84.87	951.35
Total	**335.00**	**372.59**	**158.89**	**84.87**	**951.35**

Notes to the financial statements

Note 5 - Right-of-use assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying value	
	As at January 01, 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at January 01, 2022	Depreciation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Leasehold land	89.21	-	-	89.21	6.88	4.50	-	11.38	77.83	82.33
Buildings	8.08	1.57	4.20	5.45	2.91	1.85	1.88	2.88	2.57	5.17
Ships and tugs	317.17	556.07	17.81	855.43	61.41	68.28	17.81	111.88	743.55	255.76
Total	**414.46**	**557.64**	**22.01**	**950.09**	**71.20**	**74.63**	**19.69**	**126.14**	**823.95**	**343.26**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying value
	As at January 01, 2021 (Refer Note (a) below)	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at January 01, 2021	Depreciation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2021
Leasehold land	86.79	2.42	-	89.21	3.23	3.65	-	6.88	82.33
Buildings	7.79	1.18	0.89	8.08	1.57	1.60	0.26	2.91	5.17
Ships and tugs	315.64	2.84	1.31	317.17	31.44	31.21	1.24	61.41	255.76
Total	**410.22**	**6.44**	**2.20**	**414.46**	**36.24**	**36.46**	**1.50**	**71.20**	**343.26**

Notes to the financial statements

Note 6 - Goodwill

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying value	
	As at January 01, 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at January 01, 2022	Amortisation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Goodwill (Refer Note (a) below)	254.92	-	-	254.92	235.63	-	-	235.63	19.29	19.29
Total	**254.92**	**-**	**-**	**254.92**	**235.63**	**-**	**-**	**235.63**	**19.29**	**19.29**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying value
	As at January 01, 2021	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at January 01, 2021	Amortisation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2021
Goodwill (Refer Note (a) below)	254.92	-	-	254.92	235.63	-	-	235.63	19.29
Total	**254.92**	**-**	**-**	**254.92**	**235.63**	**-**	**-**	**235.63**	**19.29**

Note :

a) The Company has adopted Ind AS w.e.f. January 01, 2017. Under previous generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the Company was amortising goodwill.

Note 7 - Other intangible assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying value	
	As at January 01, 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at January 01, 2022	Amortisation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Mining rights	194.82	15.67	-	210.49	22.72	10.82	-	33.54	176.95	172.10
Water drawing rights	0.31	-	-	0.31	0.12	0.02	-	0.14	0.17	0.19
Computer software	2.36	1.49	0.33	3.52	0.50	0.76	0.04	1.22	2.30	1.86
Sponsorship rights (Refer Note 55)	-	46.62	-	46.62	-	6.00	-	6.00	40.62	-
Total	**197.49**	**63.78**	**0.33**	**260.94**	**23.34**	**17.60**	**0.04**	**40.90**	**220.04**	**174.15**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying value
	As at January 01, 2021	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at January 01, 2021	Amortisation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2021
Mining rights	185.23	12.01	2.42	194.82	11.76	10.96	-	22.72	172.10
Water drawing rights	0.31	-	-	0.31	0.10	0.02	-	0.12	0.19
Computer software	1.17	1.19	-	2.36	0.21	0.29	-	0.50	1.86
Total	**186.71**	**13.20**	**2.42**	**197.49**	**12.07**	**11.27**	**-**	**23.34**	**174.15**

Note 8 - Capitalisation of expenditure

The Company has capitalised following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Property, plant and equipment / Capital work-in-progress. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalised.

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year included in capital work-in-progress	-	125.96
Add : Expenditure during construction for projects		
Employee benefits expenses (Refer Note (a) below)	0.72	24.56
Other expenses (Refer Note (b) below)	5.78	105.56
	6.50	**256.08**
Less : Capitalised during the year (Refer Note (c) below)	-	256.08
Balance at the end of the year included in capital work-in-progress	**6.50**	**-**

Notes:

a) Costs of employee benefits (as defined in Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits") of project associated departments are arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the item of Property, plant and equipment.

b) Other expense are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

c) During the previous year 2021, the Company has started commercial production at its integrated plant at Marwar in Rajasthan with clinker capacity of 3.0 million ton per annum and cement grinding capacity of 1.8 million ton per annum.

Note 9 - Investments in subsidiaries and joint venture

	Particulars	Face value (in Rs.)	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
			No of shares	₹ In Crore	No of shares	₹ In Crore
A)	Investment in subsidiaries					
	Quoted, in fully paid equity shares					
	ACC Limited	10	9,39,84,120	11,737.80	9,39,84,120	11,737.80
	Unquoted, in fully paid equity shares					
	M.G.T. Cements Private Limited	10	7,50,000	3.05	7,50,000	3.05
	Chemical Limes Mundwa Private Limited	10	51,40,000	6.47	51,40,000	6.47
	OneIndia BSC Private Limited	10	25,01,000	2.50	25,01,000	2.50
	Ambuja Shipping Services Limited	10	10,00,000	1.00	-	-
	Ambuja Resources Limited	10	10,00,000	1.00	-	-
				14.02		**12.02**
B)	Investment in joint venture					
	Unquoted, In fully paid equity shares					
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	10	76,44,045	14.86	76,44,045	14.86
	Total			**11,766.68**		**11,764.68**

Notes:

a) Book and Market value

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Book value as at March 31, 2023	Book value as at December 31, 2021	Market value as at March 31, 2023	Market value as at December 31, 2021
Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments	11,737.80	11,737.80	15,664.80	20,840.04
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	28.88	26.88	-	-
Total	**11,766.68**	**11,764.68**	**15,664.80**	**20,840.04**

b) Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements

₹ In Crore

Name of the Company	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	% of equity interest As at March 31, 2023	% of equity interest As at December 31, 2021
Direct and Indirect Subsidiaries (At Cost)				
M.G.T. Cements Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	100.00%	100.00%
Chemical Limes Mundwa Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	100.00%	100.00%
Dang Cement Industries Private Limited (Refer Note 21)	Cement and cement related products	Nepal	0.00%	91.63%
ACC Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	50.05%	50.05%
OneIndia BSC Private Limited	Shared services	India	75.03%	75.03%
Ambuja Shipping Services Limited	Shipping services	India	100.00%	NA
Ambuja Resources Limited		India	100.00%	NA
Joint Venture (At Cost)				
Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	50.00%	50.00%
Joint Operation (Refer Note 68)				
Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	27.27%	27.27%

Note 10 - Non-current investments

	Particulars	Face Value (in Rs.)	As at March 31, 2023		As at January 01, 2022	
			No of shares	₹ In Crore	No of shares	₹ In Crore
A)	**Investments carried at amortised cost**					
	Unquoted, In Government and trust securities					
	National Savings Certificate ₹ 36,500 (December 31, 2021 ₹ 36,500) deposited with government department as security. (Refer Note (a) below)			-		-
				-		**-**
B)	**Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)**					
	Unquoted, In fully paid equity shares					
	Gujarat Goldcoin Ceramics Limited (Refer Note (b) below)	10	10,00,000	1.00	10,00,000	1.00
	Less: Impairment in the value of investments			1.00		1.00
				-		-
	Avaada MHBuldhana Private Limited (Refer Note (c) below)	10	7,87,500	0.79	7,87,500	0.79
	Solbridge Energy Private Limited (Refer Note (d) below)	10	30,75,791	3.91	30,75,791	3.91
	Amplus Green Power Private Limited	10	25,78,592	4.50	25,78,592	4.50
				9.20		**9.20**
	Total			**9.20**		**9.20**
	Aggregate value of unquoted investments			**9.20**		**9.20**

Notes:

a) Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000.

b) This company is under liquidation and the Company has fully provided for the investment value.

c) During the previous year, the Company has subscribed 787,500 equity shares in Avaada MHBuldhana Private Limited (Avaada) representing 0.90% holding for a total consideration of ₹ 0.79 crore. The Avaada has set up a solar power plant in the State of Maharashtra of which the Company's Panvel plant would be one of the consumer.

d) During the previous year, the Company has subscribed 3,075,791 equity shares in Solbridge Energy Private Limited (Solbridge) representing 7.31% holding for a total consideration of ₹ 3.91 crore. The Solbridge has set up a solar power plant in the State of Chhattisgarh of which the Company's Bhatapara plant would be one of the consumer.

Note 11 - Non-current loans

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	1.01	1.52
Unsecured loans which have significant increase in credit risk		
Loan to Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited, a Joint operation	1.16	1.10
	1.16	**1.10**
Less : allowance for doubtful loans	1.16	1.10
	-	-
Total	**1.01**	**1.52**

Note 12 - Other non-current financial assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	103.60	66.97
Government grant receivable (Net)	182.21	427.28
Receivable from subsidiary company	171.31	-
Bank deposits with remaining maturity of more than 12 months (Refer note (a) below)	1,598.72	42.30
Margin money deposit with remaining maturity of more than 12 months (Refer note (b) below)	11.22	10.88
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	5.20	6.97
Total	**2,072.26**	**554.40**

Notes:

a) These include fixed deposits of ₹ 1.53 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 0.46 crore) given as security to regulatory authorities.

b) Margin money deposit is against bank guarantees given to regulatory authorities.

Note 13 - Other non-current assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances (Refer Note 65)	101.16	134.51
Payment under long term supply arrangement (Refer Note below)	925.00	-
Deposit against government dues / liabilities	173.18	167.57
Advances recoverable other than in cash	28.12	29.29
	1,227.46	**331.37**
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Capital advances	7.63	4.70
Advances recoverable other than in cash	-	0.85
Other claim receivable from Government	36.16	31.84
	43.79	**37.39**
Less : Allowance for doubtful receivables	43.79	37.39
	-	-
Total	**1,227.46**	**331.37**

Note:

During the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023, the Company has made payments to Mundra Petrochem Limited (MPL) (a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Enterprise Limited, a related party) for securing rights for raw material / fuel under a long-term supply arrangement, amounting to Rs. 925.00 crores on an exclusive basis for its cement manufacturing unit at Mundra, which is expected to commission in Financial Year 2025-26. MPL is in the process to set up integrated coal to polyvinyl chloride unit and currently expecting to commission its plant around the same time. The Company has right to obtain the refund of the amount for non-performance of the contract, backed by an undertaking from Adani Enterprise Limited. The said amounts will be reclassified to contract based intangible asset once requisite activities to perform the contract are concluded by the counter party. The Company has performed a detailed internal assessment of the recoverability of the said amounts and believes that the amount is fully recoverable.

Note 14 - Inventories
At lower of cost and net realisable value

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Raw materials (including in-transit - ₹ 1.81 crore; December 31, 2021 - ₹ 0.26 crore)	110.31	79.83
Work-in-progress	343.31	481.77
Finished goods	127.51	109.00
Stock in trade	18.62	2.56
Captive coal	124.42	87.52
Fuel (including in-transit - ₹ 5.25 crore; December 31, 2021 - ₹ 15.44 crore)	600.35	476.64
Stores and spares (including in transit - ₹ 5.04 crore; December 31, 2021 - ₹ 5.06 crore)	273.30	190.44
Packing materials	41.14	35.49
Others	0.45	0.88
Total	**1,639.41**	**1,464.13**

Notes:

a) During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has recognized ₹ (3.50) crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 23.00 crore) as an (income)/expense for the provision related to stores and spares inventory.
Provision for slow and non moving stores and spares as at March 31, 2023 is ₹ 124.68 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 127.92 crore).

Note 15 - Trade receivables

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Secured, considered good	167.24	56.69
Unsecured, considered good	397.67	238.04
Unsecured, Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	16.28	26.16
	581.19	**320.89**
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	16.28	26.16
Total	**564.91**	**294.73**

Notes:

a) Trade receivable ageing schedule is as given below:

Balance as at March 31, 2023

Sr N	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the transaction date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	541.80	8.82	5.58	1.15	7.57	564.91
2	Undisputed Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	2.48	1.01	2.50	2.74	7.55	16.28
	Total	**544.28**	**9.83**	**8.08**	**3.89**	**15.12**	**581.19**

(ii) Balance as at December 31, 2021

Sr N	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the transaction date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	282.57	3.32	3.40	1.26	4.18	294.73
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	1.25	6.43	11.83	3.42	3.23	26.16
	Total	**283.82**	**9.75**	**15.23**	**4.68**	**7.41**	**320.89**

Note 16 - Cash and cash equivalents

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	174.34	61.65
Deposit with original maturity of less than three months	0.20	3,453.84
	174.54	**3,515.49**
Investments in liquid mutual funds measured at FVTPL	110.08	475.08
Total	**284.62**	**3,990.57**

Note 17 - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Other Bank Balances		
Earmarked balances with banks (Refer Note (a) below)	28.30	28.75
Deposits with original maturity for more than three months but less than twelve months (Refer Note (b) below)	2,220.13	149.92
Total	**2,248.43**	**178.67**

Notes :

a) These balances represent unpaid dividend liabilities of the Company and unclaimed sale proceeds of the odd lot shares belonging to the shareholders of erstwhile Ambuja Cements Rajasthan Limited (merged with the Company) not available for use by the Company.

b) These include fixed deposit with lien in favour of National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) ₹ 135.68 crore including interest (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 133.57 crore), (Refer Note 49(b)(i)) and other deposits amounting ₹ 1.19 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 1.14 crore) given as security against bank guarantees and ₹ 11.00 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 15.22 crore) given as security to regulatory authorities.

Note 18 - Current loans

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to related parties, Subsidiaries of the Company (Refer Note 55)	1.56	1.45
Loans to employees	2.85	3.33
Total	**4.41**	**4.78**

Note :

Loans and advances granted to related parties that are repayable on demand:

Type of Borrower	Outstanding as at		% to the total loans as at	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2021
Related Parties	1.56	1.45	29%	23%

Note 19 - Other current financial assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Government grant receivables (Net)	300.40	148.98
Interest accrued on loan to subsidiaries (Refer Note 55)	0.63	0.38
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	69.30	3.34
Bank deposits with remaining maturity of less than 12 months (Refer Note (a) below)	4,405.00	8.94
Other receivables	56.63	43.31
	4,831.96	**204.95**
Unsecured which have significant increase in credit risk		
Other receivables	11.97	12.03
Less : allowance for doubtful other receivable	11.97	12.03
	-	-
Total	**4,831.96**	**204.95**

Note:

a) Deposits of ₹ Nil (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 8.94) given as security to regulatory authorities.

Note 20 - Other current assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances to suppliers (Refer note below)	865.45	225.73
Balances with statutory / government authorities	758.61	353.50
Prepaid expenses	34.50	30.82
Others	14.21	7.85
Total	**1,672.77**	**617.90**

Note :

a) Include ₹ 432.00 crores (December 31, 2021 – ₹ Nil) to a coal trader for supply of fuel under long term supply agreement at the lower of prevailing market price or the contracted price.

Note 21 - Non-current assets classified as held for sale

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Investments in Dang Cement Industries Private Limited (Refer Note below)	-	24.75
Total	**-**	**24.75**

Note :

During the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023, pursuant to the share purchase agreement, the Company has sold its investment in Dang Cement Industries Private Limited (DCIPL), a subsidiary of the Company and has recognised a gain of ₹ 14.00 crore in Other income. Consequent to this, DCIPL ceased to be a subsidiary of the Company w.e.f. June 13, 2022.

Note 22 - Equity share capital

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Authorised		
40,017,500,000 (December 31, 2021 - 40,017,500,000) equity shares of ₹ 2 each (Refer Note 61)	8,003.50	8,003.50
150,000,000 (December 31, 2021 - 150,000,000) preference shares of ₹ 10 each	150.00	150.00
Total	**8,153.50**	**8,153.50**
Issued		
1,985,971,749 (December 31, 2021 - 1,985,971,749) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	397.19	397.19
Subscribed and paid-up		
1,985,645,229 (December 31, 2021 - 1,985,645,229) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	397.13	397.13

Notes :

a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding

	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
Particulars	No of shares	₹ In Crore	No of shares	₹ In Crore
At the beginning of the year	1,98,56,45,229	397.13	1,98,56,45,229	397.13
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	1,98,56,45,229	397.13	1,98,56,45,229	397.13

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per equity share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

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

c) Equity shares held by holding company / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius (Holding company)*		
1,253,156,361 (December 31, 2021 - 1,253,156,361) Equity shares of Rs. 2 each fully paid-up	250.63	250.63
Endeavour Trade and Investment Limited (Holding company of Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius)		
702,442 (December 31, 2021 - Nil) Equity shares of Rs. 2 each fully paid-up	0.14	-

* On September 15, 2022, Endeavour Trade and Investment Limited (an entity of Adani family) has acquired 100% shareholding in Holderind Investments Limited (Holding Company) from Holderfin B.V (an entity of the Holcim Group). Consequently, the Board of Directors was reconstituted on September 16, 2022.

d) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
Particulars	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding
Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius	1,25,31,56,361	63.11%	1,25,31,56,361	63.11%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	12,48,97,263	6.29%	12,28,28,767	6.19%

As per the records of the Company including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholdings represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

e) Details of shares held by promoters

	Number of shares at the December 31, 2021	Change during the year	Number of shares at the March 31, 2023	% of total share	% of change during the year	% Change during the year
Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius	1,25,31,56,361	-	1,25,31,56,361	63.11%	0.00%	-
Endeavour Trade and Investment Limited	-	7,02,442	7,02,442	0.04%	100.00%	-

	Number of shares at the December 31, 2020	Change during the year	Number of shares at the December 31, 2021	% of total share	% of change during the year	% Change during the year
Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius	1,25,31,56,361	-	1,25,31,56,361	63.11%	0.00%	-

f) Outstanding tradable warrants and right shares

Outstanding tradable warrants and right shares are kept in abeyance exercisable into 186,690 (December 31, 2021 - 186,690) and 139,830 (December 31, 2021 - 139,830) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up respectively.

g) Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

Pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation of Holcim (India) Private Limited (HIPL) with the Company in August 2016, 58,4417,928 equity shares were allotted as fully paid up to the equity shareholders of HIPL, without payment being received in cash.

Note 23 - Capital management

a) The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maximise shareholders value through an efficient allocation of capital towards expansion of business optimisation of working capital requirements and deployment of balance surplus funds on the back of an effective portfolio management of funds within a well defined risk management framework.

b) The management of the Company reviews the capital structure of the Company on regular basis to optimise cost of capital. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with the movement in the working capital.

c) The Company generally meets its capital requirement through internal accruals. The borrowings as appearing in the Notes 26 and 33 represents interest free loan from state government considered as government grant. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Total debt (including current maturities of borrowings) (Refer Notes 26 and 33)	47.71	46.94
Less : Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 16)	284.62	3,990.57
Net debt	**(236.91)**	**(3,943.63)**
Total equity (Refer Notes 22 and 25)	28,505.54	22,204.93
Net Debt to Equity	NA	NA

Note 24 - Dividend distribution made and proposed

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
A)	**Dividend paid on equity shares**		
	Final dividend for the year ended December 31, 2021 ₹ 6.30 per share (December 31, 2020 - ₹ 1.00 per share)	1,250.96	198.56
	Total	**1,250.96**	**198.56**
B)	**Dividend proposed on equity shares**		
	Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ 2.50 per share (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 6.30 per share) (Refer Note (a) below)	496.41	1,250.96
	Total	**496.41**	**1,250.96**

Note :

Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and are not recognised as a liability.

Note 25 - Other equity

(Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for detailed movement in other equity balances)

₹ In Crore

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
a)	Capital reserve	130.71	130.71
b)	Securities premium	12,471.07	12,471.07
c)	General reserve	5,659.43	5,659.43
d)	Capital redemption reserve	9.93	9.93
e)	Subsidies	5.02	5.02
f)	Capital contribution from parent	5.52	5.36
g)	Retained earnings	4,826.70	3,526.28
Total		**23,108.38**	**21,807.80**

Nature and purpose of each reserve within equity:

a) Capital reserve

This reserve has been transferred to the Company in the course of business combinations and can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Securities premium

This reserve represents the premium on issue of shares and can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

c) General reserve

General Reserve is used to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. The amount is to be utilised inaccordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

d) Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve was created by transferring from retained earnings. During the year ended 30th June 2005, part of the amount was used for issue of bonus shares. The balance will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

e) Subsidies

These are capital subsidies received from the Government and various authorities.

f) Capital contribution from parent

Capital contribution from parent represents the fair value of the employee performance share plan. These shares are granted by the erstwhile parent company "Holcim Limited" to the employees of the Group. The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity settled Share based payments provided to executives and senior management.

g) Retained earnings

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

Note 26 - Non-current borrowings

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Secured		
Interest free loan from State Government (Refer Notes (a) below)	34.22	43.50
Total	**34.22**	**43.50**

Notes :

a) Represents interest free loan from State Government granted under State investment promotion scheme .This is secured by bank guarantees (majorly backed by pledge of bank fixed deposits). Each loan repayable in single installment, starting from August 2022 to January 2027 of varying amounts ranging from ₹ 3.59 crore to ₹ 13.40 crore.

Note 27 - Lease liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 53)	599.73	261.15
Total	**599.73**	**261.15**

Note 28 - Other non-current financial liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Liability for capital expenditure	-	0.13
Total	**-**	**0.13**

Note 29 - Non-current provisions

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Provision for gratuity and other staff benefit schemes (Refer Note 52)	17.50	7.19
Provision for mines reclamation expenses (Refer Note (a) below)	68.34	58.82
Total	**85.84**	**66.01**

Note:

a) Mines reclamation expenses are incurred on an ongoing basis until the respective mines are not fully restored, in accordance with the requirements of the mining agreement. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of reclamation and the estimate of reclamation expenses. Movement of provisions for site restoration during the year is as under :

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Opening Balance	58.82	47.28
Add : Provision during the year (net)	5.62	9.44
	64.44	**56.72**
Add: Unwinding of interest	3.90	2.10
Less : Provision utilized during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**68.34**	**58.82**

Note 30 - Deferred tax liabilities (net)

The major components of deferred tax liabilities / assets on account of temporary differences are as follows:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at January 01, 2022	Charge / (Credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge / (Credit) to Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liabilities, on account of				
Depreciation and amortisation	434.11	16.84	-	450.95
Deferred tax assets, on account of				
Provision for employee benefits	22.70	(5.21)	0.78	18.27
Provision for slow and non moving spares	18.91	(0.82)	-	18.09
Expenditure debited in the Statement of Profit and Loss but allowed for tax purposes in the following years	59.85	(11.92)	-	47.93
Interest provided under section 244 (A) of Income Tax Act, 1961	99.07	22.21		121.28
Other temporary differences	19.92	7.40	-	27.32
	220.45	**11.66**	**0.78**	**232.89**
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) (net)	**213.66**	**5.18**	**(0.78)**	**218.06**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at January 01, 2021	Charge / (Credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge / (Credit) to Other Comprehensive Income	As at December 31, 2021
Deferred tax liabilities, on account of				
Depreciation and amortisation	399.48	34.63	-	434.11
Deferred tax assets, on account of				
Provision for employee benefits	12.84	11.78	(1.92)	22.70
Provision for slow and non moving spares	13.11	5.80	-	18.91
Expenditure debited in the Statement of Profit and Loss but allowed for tax purposes in the following years	61.35	(1.50)	-	59.85
Interest provided under section 244 (A) of Income Tax Act, 1961	95.17	3.90	-	99.07
Other temporary differences	19.19	0.73	-	19.92
	201.66	**20.71**	**(1.92)**	**220.45**
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) (net)	**197.82**	**13.92**	**1.92**	**213.66**

Note:

a) The Company has long term capital losses of ₹ Nil (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 3.58 crore) for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised.

Note 31 - Reconciliation of tax expense and the profit multiplied by income tax rate

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended December 31, 2021	
	₹ In Crore	In %	₹ In Crore	In %
Profit before tax	3,055.05		2,787.90	
Tax expenses at statutory income tax rate	768.89	25.17%	701.72	25.17%
Effect of dividend	(141.12)	(4.62%)	(33.81)	(1.21%)
Effect of non deductible expenses	34.84	1.14%	33.52	1.20%
Tax writeback recognised in current year (Refer Note (b) below)	(149.79)	(4.90%)	-	0.00%
Others	(11.26)	(0.37%)	3.28	0.12%
Tax expenses at the effective income tax rate	501.56	16.42%	704.71	25.28%
Tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	501.56	16.42%	704.71	25.28%

Notes :

a) The rate used for the calculation of Deferred tax is 25.17% for the year ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2021.

b) The Company has re-assessed its tax positions for certain provisions made in earlier years, based on the tax assessments and the related provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, and reversed the tax provision of ₹ 149.79 crore and interest of ₹ 30.67 crore (recognized in Other Income).

Note 32 - Other non current liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Rebate to customers	37.27	36.74
Total	**37.27**	**36.74**

Note 33 - Borrowings

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Current maturities of borrowings (Refer Note 26)	13.49	3.44
Total	**13.49**	**3.44**

Note 34 - Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Details of due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of the suppliers (Refer Note (a) below).		
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.		
Principal	30.98	7.47
Interest	0.03	0.10
	31.01	**7.57**
b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year		
Principal	43.74	25.79
Interest	0.23	0.13
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified	0.03	0.03
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	0.08	0.12
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Note:

a) Above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis intimation received from the suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

b) Ageing schedule:

(i) Balance as at March 31, 2023

Sr N	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the transaction date				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed - Micro and Small Enterprises	30.95	-	-	0.06	31.01
2	Undisputed - Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	1,300.12	8.29	5.77	225.92	1,540.10
	Total	**1,331.07**	**8.29**	**5.77**	**225.98**	**1,571.11**

(ii) Balance as at December 31, 2021

Sr N	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the transaction date				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed - Micro and Small Enterprises	7.51	-	-	0.06	7.57
2	Undisputed - Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	745.01	127.48	37.99	227.65	1,138.13
	Total	**752.52**	**127.48**	**37.99**	**227.71**	**1,145.70**

Note 35 - Other current financial liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Security deposit from dealers	542.23	500.35
Liability for capital expenditure	277.12	268.22
Unpaid dividends (Refer Note (a) below)	25.81	26.25
Unclaimed sale proceeds of the odd lot shares belonging to the shareholders of erstwhile ACRL	2.49	2.50
Others (includes interest on security deposits)	81.21	75.23
Financial Liabilities at fair value		
Foreign currency forward contract	0.78	3.26
Total	**929.64**	**875.81**

Note:

a) Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) - outstanding aggregating of ₹ 5.01 Crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 5.04 Crore) is pending to be transferred to the IEPF on account of disputes and legal cases.

Note 36 - Other current liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Contract liability (Refer Note (a) below)		
Advance from customers	108.58	142.21
Other liabilities		
Statutory dues payable	671.23	627.34
Rebates to customers	518.10	414.37
Other payables	1,046.51	856.42
Total	**2,344.42**	**2,040.34**

Note:

a) The contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023.

Note 37 - Current provisions

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Provision for compensated absences	4.10	9.00
Total	**4.10**	**9.00**

Note 38 - Revenue from operations

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of manufactured products	18,411.33	13,242.28
Sale of traded products	1,332.92	560.89
	19,744.25	**13,803.17**
Other operating revenues		
Provisions no longer required written back	34.52	11.07
Scrap sales	85.88	73.13
Government grants	14.75	3.19
Miscellaneous income (includes insurance claims and others)	106.03	88.48
	241.18	**175.87**
Total	**19,985.43**	**13,979.04**

Notes :

a) Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss :

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Revenue as per contract price	22,087.92	15,732.89
Less: Discounts and incentives	2,343.67	1,929.72
Revenue from contract with customers	**19,744.25**	**13,803.17**

b) Remaining performance obligation :

The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation for sale of goods or services which remains unsatisfied as at March 31, 2023 or December 31, 2021. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

c) Disaggregation of revenue:

Refer Note 58 for disaggregated revenue information. The management determines that the segment information reported is sufficient to meet the disclosure objective with respect to disaggregation of revenue under Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers".

d) Accrued for the GST refund claim, under various incentive schemes of State and Central Government.

Note 39 - Other income

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Interest income		
Bank deposits	280.52	106.30
Income tax refund	25.65	-
Defined benefit obligation (net) (Refer Note 52)	-	0.09
Others	4.23	2.78
	310.40	**109.17**
Dividend income from non-current investment		
From subsidiary	545.11	131.58
From joint ventures	10.09	2.75
	555.20	**134.33**
Other non operating income		
Gain on sale of current financial assets measured at FVTPL (net)	35.12	8.26
Gain on fair valuation of liquid mutual fund measured at FVTPL (net)	0.08	0.10
Gain on sale of non-current investments (Refer Note 21)	14.00	-
Interest on income tax written back and others	30.67	29.22
Others	6.80	0.10
Total	**952.27**	**281.18**

Note 40 - Cost of materials consumed

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Inventories at the beginning of the year	79.83	61.28
Add : Purchases during the year	1,695.05	1,148.73
	1,774.88	1,210.01
Less : Inventories at the end of the year	110.31	79.83
Cost of materials consumed	**1,664.57**	1,130.18

Note 41 - Purchases of stock-in-trade

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Cement	977.09	331.54
Others	55.73	49.85
Total	**1,032.82**	**381.39**

Note 42 - Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in trade

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Inventories at the end of the year		
Work-in-progress	343.31	481.77
Finished goods	127.51	109.00
Stock-in-trade	18.62	2.56
Captive coal	124.42	87.52
	613.86	**680.85**
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Work-in-progress	481.77	203.98
Finished goods	109.00	71.49
Stock-in-trade	2.56	2.18
Captive coal	87.52	19.87
	680.85	**297.52**
Add : Trial run stocks, at the commencement of commercial production at Marwar plant	**-**	**27.24**
	680.85	**324.76**
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	**66.99**	**(356.09)**

Note 43 - Employee benefits expenses

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Salaries and wages	674.62	583.78
Contribution to provident and other funds	62.63	51.67
Employee stock option expenses (Refer Note 50)	0.16	3.83
Staff welfare expenses	62.75	41.95
Total	**800.16**	**681.23**

Note 44 - Finance costs

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Interest on		
Income tax (net of interest income on refund - ₹ 100.90 crore; previous year - ₹ 15.50 crore)	33.34	24.78
Defined benefit obligation (net) (Refer Note 52)	0.05	-
Borrowings	4.36	3.34
Security deposits from dealers carried at amortised cost	20.06	13.48
Lease liabilities	26.88	15.22
Others	39.38	32.08
	124.07	**88.90**
Other finance costs:-		
Unwinding of discount on site restoration provision (Refer Note 29)	3.90	2.10
Total	**127.97**	**91.00**

Note 45 - Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 4)	740.19	504.01
	740.19	**504.01**
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 5)	74.63	36.46
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 7)	17.60	11.27
Total	**832.42**	**551.74**

Note 46 - Freight and forwarding expense

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
On finished products	3,274.55	2,441.80
On internal material transfer	1,108.93	868.11
Total	**4,383.48**	**3,309.91**

Note 47 - Other expenses

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Royalty on minerals	375.10	292.60
Consumption of stores and spare parts	380.98	274.72
Consumption of packing materials	635.00	502.58
Repairs	273.48	187.78
Rent (Refer Note 53)	81.01	62.43
Rates and taxes	112.94	108.19
Insurance	54.06	38.06
Technology and know-how fees*	99.33	131.25
Advertisement	122.51	89.25
Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer Note (a) below)	70.58	64.02
Loss on account of exchange rate difference (net)	26.27	7.97
Miscellaneous expenses (Refer Note (b) below)	600.83	455.85
Total	**2,832.09**	**2,214.70**

*The Company, with effect from September 16, 2022, has terminated its agreement with Holcim Technology Limited for payment of technology and know-how fees @ 1% of eligible net sales.

Notes:

a) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure :

i) The Company is required to spend ₹ 45.57 crore (December 31, 2021 ₹ 36.57 crore) towards Corporate Social Responsibility i.e. 2% of the average profits for the last three financial years, calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013. As approved by the Board of Directors, the Company has spent ₹ 73.28 crore (December 31, 2021 ₹ 64.41 crore). ₹ 70.58 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 62.53 crore) is included under head Corporate Social Responsibility in Other Expenses and the balance ₹ 2.70 crore (December 31, 2021 ₹ 1.87 crore) is included under various other heads of the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) No amount has been spent on construction / acquisition of an asset of the Company and the entire amount has been spent in cash.

iii) Details of excess amount spent under Section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013

₹ In Crore

Balance excess spent as at January 01, 2022	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	CSR expenses claimed in the current year	Balance excess spent as at March 31, 2023
27.84	45.57	73.28	73.28	27.71

₹ In Crore

Balance excess spent as at January 01, 2021	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	CSR expenses claimed in the current year	Balance excess spent as at December 31, 2021
-	36.57	64.41	64.41	27.84

iv) Details of CSR spent

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Sustainable livelihood - healthcare and others	35.11	37.31
Education	15.59	14.93
Project planning, design and research	14.91	5.75
Social Inclusion	4.97	4.55
Administrative overheads	2.70	1.87
Total	**73.28**	**64.41**

b) Miscellaneous expenses :

i) Includes payment to auditors (excluding taxes) as under :

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Statutory auditor		
Audit fees (including for quarterly limited reviews, additional work and financial statements for tax filing purposes)	2.57	2.13
Other services	0.05	0.10
Reimbursement of expenses (Refer Note (c) below)	0.11	-
Total	**2.73**	**2.23**

c) Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000.

Note 48 - Earnings per share (EPS)

	Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
i)	Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for basic and diluted EPS (₹ In Crore)	2,553.49	2,083.19
ii)	Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	1,98,56,45,229	1,98,56,45,229
	Add : Potential equity shares on exercise of rights and warrants kept in abeyance	3,20,919	3,19,824
	Add: Effect of issue of share warrants (Refer Note 62)	5,84,97,421	-
iii)	Weighted average number of shares for diluted EPS	**2,04,44,63,569**	**1,98,59,65,053**
iv)	Earnings per equity share (in ₹)		
	Face value of equity per share	2.00	2.00
	Basic	12.86	10.49
	Diluted	12.49	10.49

Note 49- Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Brief description of contingent liabilities	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Contingent liabilities and claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts related to various matters (Refer Note (a) below)			
Competition Act, 2002	CCI matters - Refer Note (b) below	2,061.65	1,898.06
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax matter related to excise duty incentives - Refer Note (f) below	486.38	486.38
Stamp Duty	Stamp duty on the merger order passed by High court of Delhi of Holcim (India) Private Limited and other matters of stamp duty - Refer Note (e) below	310.34	310.34
Service tax - Finance Act, 1994	Denial of service tax credit on outward transportation of cement - Refer Note (d) below	198.88	198.66
Government incentive	Sales tax incentive - Refer Note (c) below	247.97	247.97
Customs duty - The Customs Act, 1962	Demand of differential customs duty on imported coal	42.22	42.22
Central Excise Act	Denial of modvat credit on "Iron & Steel" used for Manufacture of Capital Goods	16.81	17.82
Sales tax act/ commercial tax of various state	Disallowance of ITC on packing material and fuel, tax demand on damaged stock and others	22.32	25.24
Employees' Provident Funds And Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident fund disputes relating to applicability and determination of dues	79.07	25.42
Common Guidelines for Mine Developer and Operator projects (the MDO Guidelines)	Non compliance of efficiency parameters of CMDPA (Coal Mines Development & Production Agreement)	23.75	23.75
	Entry Tax on stock transfer and related issues	37.50	36.77
	Enhancement of land compensation and land tax related matters	31.07	29.22
Other statutes/ other claims	Cases pertaining to claims related workmen compensation	7.67	8.87
	Various other cases pertaining to claims related to railway dispute, electricity tariff issue.	77.35	82.06
Total		**3,642.99**	**3,432.79**

Notes :

a) In respect of above matters, future cash outflows are determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending at various forums / authorities.

b) **Demand from Competition Commission of India**

i) In 2012, the Competition Commission of India (CCI) had imposed a penalty of ₹ 1,163.91 crore on the Company, concerning alleged contravention of the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002. On Company's appeal, Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT), initially stayed the penalty and by its final order dated December 11, 2015, set aside the order of the CCI, remanding the matter back to the CCI for fresh adjudication and for passing a fresh order.

After hearing the matter afresh, the CCI had again, by its order dated August 31, 2016, imposed a penalty of ₹ 1,163.91 crore on the Company. The Company filed an appeal against the said Order before the COMPAT. The COMPAT, vide its interim order dated November 21, 2016 has stayed the penalty with a condition to deposit 10% of the penalty amount, in the form of fixed deposit (the said condition has been complied with) and levy of interest of 12% p.a., in case the appeal is decided against the appellant. Meanwhile, pursuant to the notification issued by Central Government on May 26, 2017, any appeal, application or proceeding before

COMPAT is transferred to National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT).

NCLAT, vide its Order dated July 25, 2018 dismissed the Company's appeal and upheld the CCI's order. Against this, the Company appealed to the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which by its order dated October 05, 2018 admitted the appeal and directed to continue the interim order passed by the Tribunal.

ii) In a separate matter, pursuant to a reference filed by the Director, Supplies and Disposals, Government of Haryana, the CCI by its Order dated January 19, 2017 had imposed a penalty of ₹ 29.84 crore on the Company. On Company's appeal, the COMPAT has stayed the operation of CCI's order. The matter is listed before NCLAT and is pending for hearing.

Based on the advice of external legal counsels, the Company believes it has good grounds on merit for a successful appeal in both the aforesaid matters. Accordingly, no provision is considered necessary and the matter has been disclosed as contingent liability along with interest of ₹ 867.90 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 704.31 crore).

c) Government incentive includes :

A matter relating to 75% exemption from sales tax, granted by Government of Rajasthan. However, the eligibility of exemption in excess of 25% was contested by the State Government in a similar matter of another Company.

In year 2014, pursuant to the unfavourable decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in that similar matter, the sales tax department initiated proceedings for recovery of differential sales tax and interest thereon on the ground that the Company had given an undertaking to deposit the differential amount of sales tax, in case decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court goes against in this matter.

Against the total demand of ₹ 247.97 crore, including interest of ₹ 134.45 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 247.97 crore, including interest of ₹ 134.45 crore) the Company deposited ₹ 143.52 crore, including interest of ₹ 30.00 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 143.52 crore, including interest of ₹ 30.00 crore) towards sales tax under protest and filed a Special Leave Petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court with one of the grounds that the tax exemption was availed by virtue of the order passed by the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) during the relevant period. On Company's petition, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has granted an interim stay on the balance interest. Based on the advice of external legal counsel, the Company believes that, it has good grounds for a successful appeal. Accordingly, the amount has been disclosed as contingent liability.

d) Excise, customs and service tax includes :

A matter wherein service tax department issued show cause notices for denial of cenvat credit with regard to service tax paid on outward transportation for sale to customers on Freight On Road (F.O.R.) basis. Considering judicial precedents, Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) circular and based on legal opinion, the Company has assessed the matter as possible. Accordingly, ₹ 198.88 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 198.66 crore) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

e) Stamp duty includes :

A matter wherein the Collector of Stamps, Delhi vide its order dated August 07, 2014, directed erstwhile Holcim (India) Private Limited (HIPL) (merged with the Company) to pay stamp duty (including penalty) of ₹ 287.88 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 287.88 crore) on the merger order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. HIPL had filed a writ petition and the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi granted an interim stay. Based on the advice of external legal counsel, the Company believes that it has good grounds for success in writ petition. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the financial statements.

f) Income tax :

The Company (ACL) was entitled to excise duty incentives. ACL has been contending that the said incentives are in the nature of capital receipts and hence not liable to income tax. However, the Income tax department had consistently denied the position and considered these incentives as a taxable receipt. Appeals were filed by ACL against the orders of the Assessing Officer which were pending before the ITAT.

In November 2022, the Company received favourable orders from ITAT. However, pending final closure of the matter, the amount of ₹ 372.01 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 372.01 crore) along with interest payable of ₹ 111.18 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 111.18 crore) has been disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Note 50 - Share Based Payment

a) **Description of plan - Holcim Performance Share Plan:**

Holcim Limited, the erstwhile Ultimate Holding Company, set up a performance share plan. Performance shares are granted to executives and senior management for their contribution to the continuing success of the business. These shares will be delivered after three year vesting period following the grant date and are subject to internal performance conditions. Internal performance conditions are attached to the performance shares and are based on Group Earnings per Share (EPS) and Group Return on Invested Capital (ROIC).

b) During the year ₹ Nil (December 31, 2021 - 8,400) performance share at fair value of ₹ Nil (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 4,426) per share were granted and ₹ 0.16 crore (December 31, 2021 – ₹ 3.83 crore) is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of equity-based payments transactions with a corresponding credit to the capital contribution from parent under other equity.

c) **Information related to the Performance share plan granted is presented below**

in number

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Opening Balance	18,600	10,200
Add: Granted during the year	-	8,400
Less : Issued during the year	8,100	-
Less: Forfeited during the year	10,500	-
Closing Balance	**-**	**18,600**

d) Fair value of shares granted is determined based on the estimated achievement of Holcim Limited's Earnings per Share, Return on Invested Capital and Sustainability indicators.

Note 51 - Capital and other commitments

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	699.16	529.21

Note 52 - Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

Amount recognised and included in Note 43 "Contribution to Provident and Other Funds" (including contribution to provident fund trust referred in note (g) below) of the Statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 35.05 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 28.21 crore).

b) Defined benefit plans - as per actuarial valuation

The Company has defined benefit gratuity, additional gratuity and Trust managed provident fund plan.

The gratuity and provident fund plan is in the form of a trust and it is governed by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the administration of the plan assets including investment of the funds. The trust has developed policy guidelines for the allocation of assets to different classes with the objective of controlling risk and maintaining the right balance between risk and long-term returns in order to limit the cost to the Company of the benefits provided. To achieve this, investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets.

Each year, the Board of Trustees and the Company review the level of funding. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and assessment of the investment risk. The Company decides its contribution based on the results of this annual review.

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

i) **Investment risk :** As the plan assets include significant investments in quoted debt and equity instruments, the Company is exposed to the risk of impacts arising from fluctuation in interest rates and risks associated with equity market and related impairment.

ii) **Interest risk :** A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

iii) **Salary risk :** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

iv) **Longevity risk :** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

c) Summary of the components of net benefit / expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, the funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for the respective defined benefits plans is as under :

₹ In Crore

		Particulars	2022-23		2021	
			Funded	Non funded	Funded	Non funded
I	**Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**					
	1	Current service cost	13.31	0.07	11.61	0.07
	2	Interest cost	12.44	0.07	9.28	0.06
	3	Interest (income) on plan assets	(12.87)	-	(9.66)	-
	4	Amount recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**12.88**	**0.14**	**11.23**	**0.13**
II	**Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive Income (OCI)**					
	1	Demographic change	-	-	(0.40)	-
	2	Change in financial assumptions	(3.99)	(0.04)	(4.76)	(0.05)
	3	Experience changes	(0.31)	(0.03)	(1.01)	(0.04)
	4	Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	0.63	-	(1.32)	-
	5	Amount recognised in OCI	**(3.67)**	**(0.07)**	**(7.49)**	**(0.09)**
III	**Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet**					
	1	Present value of defined benefit obligation	147.71	0.94	159.62	0.89
	2	Fair value of plan assets	139.53	-	159.34	-
	3	Funded status [surplus / (deficit)]	(8.18)	(0.94)	(0.28)	(0.89)
	4	Net asset / (liability)	(8.18)	(0.94)	(0.28)	(0.89)
IV	**Change in defined benefit obligation during the year**					
	1	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	159.62	0.89	157.37	1.03
	2	Current service cost	13.31	0.07	11.61	0.07
	3	Interest cost	12.44	0.07	9.28	0.06
	4	Actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in other comprehensive income				
		- Demographic changes	-	-	(0.40)	-
		- Change in financial assumptions	(3.99)	(0.04)	(4.76)	(0.05)
		- Experience changes	(0.31)	(0.03)	(1.01)	(0.04)
	5	Benefit payments	(32.05)	(0.02)	(12.47)	(0.18)
	7	Net transfer in	(1.31)	-	-	
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year (Refer Note (i) below)		147.71	0.94	159.62	0.89
V	**Change in fair value of assets during the year**					
	1	Plan assets at the beginning of the year	159.34	-	155.83	-
	2	Interest income	12.87	-	9.66	-
	3	Contribution by employer	-	-	5.00	-
	4	Actual benefit paid	(32.05)	-	(12.47)	-
	5	Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(0.63)	-	1.32	-
	6	Plan assets at the end of the year	139.53	-	159.34	-
VI	**Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation**		10 years	NA	10 years	NA

₹ In Crore

Particulars		2022-23 Funded	2022-23 Non funded	2021 Funded	2021 Non funded
VII	**Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions (Refer Note (i) & (ii) below)**				
	Present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year (for change in 100 basis points)				
	1 For increase in discount rate by 100 basis points	140.13	0.86	150.85	0.81
	2 For decrease in discount rate by 100 basis points	156.12	1.04	169.41	0.99
	3 For increase in salary rate by 100 basis points	156.05	1.04	169.29	1.04
	4 For decrease in salary rate by 100 basis points	140.05	0.86	150.79	0.81
VIII	**The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan**				
	Insurer managed funds (Refer Note (v) below)	100%	NA	100%	NA

₹ In Crore

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023 Funded	As at March 31, 2023 Non funded	As at December 31, 2021 Funded	As at December 31, 2021 Non funded
IX	**Expected cash flows**				
	1) Expected employer contribution in the next year	14.24	0.04	24.34	0.02
	2) Expected benefit payments				
	Year 1	14.24	0.04	24.34	0.02
	Year 2	15.17	0.04	16.13	0.05
	Year 3	17.50	0.05	17.22	0.04
	Year 4	18.58	0.04	17.38	0.06
	Year 5	18.00	0.03	19.41	0.04
	6 to 10 years	76.49	0.44	78.47	0.40
	Total Expected benefit payments	**159.98**	**0.64**	**172.95**	**0.61**

X Actuarial assumptions

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
1)	**Financial assumptions**		
	Discount rate (Refer Note (ii) below)	7.20%	6.75%
	Salary escalation (Refer Note (iii) below)	7.00%	7.00%
2)	**Demographic assumptions**		
	Expected average remaining working lives of employees	8.72	9.70
	Disability rate	5% mortality rates	5% mortality rates
	Expected rate of return on plan assets (Refer Note (iv) below)	6.80%	6.80%
	Retirement age	58 - 60 years	58 - 60 years
	Mortality pre-retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (IALM) (2012-14) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (IALM) (2012-14) Ultimate

Notes:

i) Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no changes in market conditions at the reporting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

ii) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

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

iv) Basis used to determine expected rate of return on assets.
The Company has considered the current level of returns declared by LIC, to develop the expected long-term return on assets for funded plan of gratuity.

v) In the absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with LIC the composition of each major category of plan assets the percentage or amount for each category to the fair value of plan assets has not been disclosed.

e) Amount recognised as expense in respect of compensated absences is ₹ 7.16 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 7.12 crore).

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
1) Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.20%	6.75%
Salary escalation	7.00%	7.00%
2) Demographic assumptions		
Expected average remaining working lives of employees	9.70	9.52

f) Provident Fund managed by a trust set up by the Company

Provident Fund for certain eligible employees is managed by the Company through a trust "Ambuja Cements Staff Provident Fund Trust", in line with the Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The plan guarantees interest at the rate notified by the Provident Fund Authorities. The contribution by the employer and employee together with the interest accumulated thereon are payable to employees at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefits vests immediately on rendering of the services by the employee.

The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the trust and the notified interest rate.

g) Provident Fund managed by a trust - Defined benefit plans as per actuarial valuation

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
I Components of expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
1 Current service cost	5.04	4.80
2 Interest cost	15.01	9.46
3 Interest income	(14.61)	(9.23)
4 **Total**	**5.44**	**5.03**
II Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
1 Present value of defined benefit obligation	144.37	157.91
2 Fair value of plan assets	136.00	151.89
3 Funded status {surplus/(deficit)}	(8.37)	(6.02)
4 Net asset/(liability) as at end of the year ((Refer Note (ii) below)	(8.37)	(6.02)
III Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation		
1 Present value of defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	157.91	148.58
2 Current service cost	5.04	4.80
3 Interest cost	15.01	9.46
4 Benefits paid and transfer out	(42.26)	(11.40)
5 Employee contributions	8.47	7.39
6 Transfer in / (Out) Net	1.42	0.69
7 Actuarial (gains) / losses	(1.22)	(1.61)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**144.37**	**157.91**

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
IV	**Fair Value of Plan Assets**		
	1 Plan assets at the beginning of the year	151.89	141.78
	2 Return on plan assets including interest income	14.61	9.23
	3 Contributions by employer	9.48	5.79
	4 Contributions by employee	8.47	7.39
	5 Transfer in / (out) Net	1.42	0.69
	6 Asset gain /(loss)	(7.61)	(1.59)
	7 Actual benefits paid	(42.26)	(11.40)
	8 Plan assets at the end of the year	136.00	151.89
V	**Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Actuarial (gain) / loss on liability	(1.22)	(1.61)
	Actuarial (gain) / loss on plan assets	7.61	1.59
	Total	**6.39**	**(0.02)**
VI	**Weighted Average duration of defined benefit obligation**	8.72 years	9.30 years
VII	**The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan**		
	1 Special deposits scheme	10%	11%
	2 Government securities	60%	61%
	3 Debentures and bonds	24%	20%
	4 Mutual fund	6%	8%
		100%	**100%**
VIII	**The assumptions used in determining the present value of obligation of the interest rate guarantee under deterministic approach are:**		
	1 Discounting rate	7.20%	6.75%
	2 Guaranteed interest rate	8.10%	8.50%

IX Sensitivity analysis for factors mentioned in actuarial assumptions (Refer Note (i) below)

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
1	Discount rate (1% increase)	143.90	157.37
2	Discount rate (1% decrease)	144.92	158.56
3	Interest rate guarantee (1% increase)	150.43	165.16
4	Interest rate guarantee (1% decrease)	141.05	154.13

Notes:

i) The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from previous year.

ii) The Company expects to contribute ₹ 4.50 crore to the trust managed Provident Fund in next year.

Note 53 - Leases

A) Disclosure as per Ind AS 116:

a) Company as lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for godowns, flats, land, Plant and equipment, office premises and other premises. The Company also has ships under the leasing arrangement.

b) The movement in lease liabilities is as follows :

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Opening balance	304.05	324.52
Additions during the year	610.03	4.02
Finance cost accrued during the period	26.88	15.22
Lease modification	-	(0.11)
Payment of lease liabilities	(66.07)	(42.68)
Unrealised loss	29.63	3.71
Termination of lease contracts	(2.81)	(0.63)
Closing balance	**901.71**	**304.05**
Current lease liabilities	301.98	42.90
Non-current lease liabilities	599.73	261.15
Total	**901.71**	**304.05**

c) Lease expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, not included in the measurement of lease liabilities:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	81.01	62.31
Depreciation on Right of use asset	74.63	36.46
Interest expense on lease liabilities	26.88	15.22
Total	**182.52**	**113.99**

d) The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 57 (C) - Liquidity risk

Note 54

Disclosure pursuant to SEBI (Listing obligations and disclosure requirements) regulations 2015 and Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act 2013 :

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
	Outstanding balance	Maximum balance outstanding during the year	Outstanding balance	Maximum balance outstanding during the year
Unsecured loans to wholly owned subsidiaries :				
a) Chemical Limes Mundwa Private Limited	1.54	1.54	1.43	1.43
(For working capital requirement. Repayment on call basis and carrying interest rate in the range of @ 9% p.a. to 12% p.a)				
b) M.G.T Cements Private limited	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
(For working capital requirement. Repayment on call basis and carrying interest rate in the range of @ 9% p.a. to 10.55% p.a.)				

Notes:

i) None of the loanees have made investment in the shares of the Company.

ii) Details of investments made is given in Note 9.

iii) Outstanding loans as disclosed above does not include interest accrued thereon.

Note 55 - Related party disclosure

A) Names of the related parties

Sr	Name	Nature of Relationship
1	Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius	Holding Company
2	Holcim Limited (Erstwhile LafargeHolcim Limited), Switzerland	Ultimate Holding Company (upto September 15, 2022)
3	Holderfin B.V, Netherlands	Intermediate Holding Company (upto September 15, 2022)

B) Names of the related parties where control/ joint control exists

Sr	Name	Nature of Relationship
1	ACC Limited	Subsidiary
2	M.G.T. Cements Private Limited	Subsidiary
3	Chemical Limes Mundwa Private Limited	Subsidiary
4	Dang Cement Industries Private Limited, Nepal	Subsidiary (Ceased to be subsidiary with effect from June 13, 2022)
5	Ambuja Shipping Services Ltd.	Subsidiary
6	Ambuja Resources Ltd.	Subsidiary
7	OneIndia BSC Private Limited	Subsidiary
8	Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited	Joint Operation
9	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	Joint Venture
10	ACC Mineral Resources Limited	Subsidiary of ACC Limited
11	Lucky Minmat Limited	Subsidiary of ACC Limited
12	Singhania Minerals Private Limited	Subsidiary of ACC Limited
13	Bulk Cement Corporation (India) Limited	Subsidiary of ACC Limited
14	Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	Joint venture of ACC Limited

C) Others, with whom transactions have taken place during the current year and /or previous year or has outstanding balance :

i) Related parties

Sr	Name	Nature of Relationship
1	Holcim Group Services Limited, Switzerland	Fellow Subsidiary (upto September 15, 2022)
2	Holcim Technology Limited, Switzerland	Fellow Subsidiary (upto September 15, 2022)
3	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (upto September 15, 2022)
4	LafargeHolcim Energy Solutions S.A.S., France	Fellow Subsidiary (upto September 15, 2022)
5	Lafarge Holcim Global Hub Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (upto September 15, 2022)
6	Holcim Trading Limited, Switzerland (Erstwhile LH Trading Ltd)	Fellow Subsidiary (upto September 15, 2022)
7	Lafarge Zementwerke GMBH	Fellow Subsidiary (upto September 15, 2022)
8	Lafarge SA, France	Fellow Subsidiary (upto September 15, 2022)
9	Lafargeholcim Investment Co Ltd, China	Fellow Subsidiary (upto September 15, 2022)
10	Holcim International Finance Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary (upto September 15, 2022)
11	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
12	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
13	Adani Enterprises Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
14	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
15	Adani Brahma Synergy Private Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)

Sr	Name	Nature of Relationship
16	Adani Wilmar Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
17	Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
18	Adani Power (Jharkhand) Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
19	Adani Infra (India) Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
20	Adani Green Energy Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
21	Kutch Kopper Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
22	Mundra Windtech Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
23	Mundra Solar Technology Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
24	Swayam Realtors & Traders LLP	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
25	Raighar Energy Generation Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
26	Mundra Solar PV Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
27	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Pvt Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
28	Adani Gangavaram Port Ltd.	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
29	Mundra Petrochem Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
30	Ocean Sparkle Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
31	Mumbai Travel Retail Pvt Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
32	Adani Sport Line Pvt Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
33	Adani Solar Energy Jodhpur Two Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
34	M/s Kurmitar Iron Ore Mining	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
35	Adani Digital Lab Pvt Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
36	Adani Cement Industries Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
37	Adani Cementation Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
38	Ambuja Cements Limited Staff Provident Fund Trust	Trust (Post-employment benefit plan)
39	Ambuja Cements Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust	Trust (Post-employment benefit plan)
40	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Trust (Corporate Social Responsibility Trust)
41	Ambuja Vidya Niketan Trust	Trust (Corporate Social Responsibility Trust)
42	Ambuja Hospital Trust	Trust (Corporate Social Responsibility Trust)

ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

In accordance with Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures, following personnels are considered as KMP.

Sr	Name	Nature of Relationship
1	Mr. Gautam S. Adani	Chairman and Non Executive, Non-Independent Director (with effect from September 16, 2022)
2	Mr. Karan Adani	Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director (with effect from September 16, 2022)
3	Mr. Maheshwar Sahu	Independent Director (with effect from September 16, 2022)
4	Mr. Rajnish Kumar	Independent Director (with effect from September 16, 2022)
5	Ms. Purvi Sheth	Independent Director (with effect from September 16, 2022)
6	Mr. Ameet Desai	Independent Director (with effect from September 16, 2022)
7	Mr. M. R. Kumar	Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director (with effect from September 16, 2022)
8	Mr. N.S. Sekhsaria	Principal Founder, Non Executive Chairman, Non Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
9	Mr. Jan Jenisch	Vice Chairman, Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
10	Mr. Martin Kriegner	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
11	Mr. Christof Hassig	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
12	Mr. Ramanathan Muthu	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
13	Ms. Then Hwee Tan	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
14	Mr. Ranjit Shahani	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
15	Ms. Shikha Sharma	Non Executive, Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
16	Mr. Nasser Munjee	Non Executive, Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
17	Mr. Rajendra P. Chitale	Non Executive, Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
18	Mr. Shailesh Haribhakti	Non Executive, Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
19	Dr. Omkar Goswami	Non Executive, Independent Director (upto September 16, 2022)
20	Mr. Mario Gross	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (w.e.f April 30, 2022 upto September 16, 2022)
21	Mr. Arun Kumar Anand	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (w.e.f. March 17, 2022 upto September 15, 2022)
22	Mr. Mahendra Kumar Sharma	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto March 29, 2022)
23	Mr. Praveen Kumar Molri	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto March 17, 2022)
24	Mr. Neeraj Akhoury	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (upto September 16, 2022)
25	Mr. Ajay Kapur	Whole-Time Director and Chief Executive Officer (With effect from September 17, 2022)
26	Ms. Rajani Kesari	Chief Financial Officer (upto September 16, 2022)
27	Mr. Rajiv Gandhi	Company Secretary (upto December 15, 2022)
28	Mr. Vinod Bahety	Chief Financial Officer (with effect from September 17, 2022)

II) Transactions with related party

A) Transactions with subsidiaries

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Purchase of goods**		
	ACC Limited	1,161.95	375.72
2	**Purchase of asset**		
	ACC Limited	2.62	0.62
3	**Sale of asset**		
	ACC Limited	0.27	14.77
	Ambuja Shipping Service Limited	195.89	-
4	**Sale of goods**		
	ACC Limited	2,146.16	696.86
5	**Rendering of services**		
	ACC Limited	54.01	27.30

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
6	**Interest income**		
	ACC Limited	1.07	-
	Chemical Limes Mundwa Private Limited	0.14	0.16
		1.21	**0.16**
7	**Receiving of services**		
	ACC Limited	76.30	40.97
	Ambuja Shipping Service Ltd	37.90	-
		114.20	**40.97**
8	**Dividend received**		
	ACC Limited	545.11	131.58
9	**Other recoveries**		
	ACC Limited	27.48	19.73
	Ambuja Shipping Service Ltd	23.52	-
		51.00	**19.73**
10	**Other payments**		
	ACC Limited	1.75	19.51
	Ambuja Shipping Service Limited	1.69	-
		3.44	**19.51**
11	**Inter corporate deposits and loans - given**		
	Chemical Limes Mundwa Private Limited	0.11	-
	ACC Limited	200.00	-
	M.G.T. Cements Private Limited	0.01	0.01
		200.12	**0.01**
12	**Inter corporate deposits and loans - received back**		
	ACC Limited	200.00	-
		200.00	**-**

B) Outstanding balances with subsidiary Companies

₹ In Crore

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
1	**Loans / inter corporate deposits given outstanding**		
	Unsecured, Considered good		
	Chemical Limes Mundwa Private Limited	1.54	1.43
	M.G.T. Cements Private Limited	0.02	0.02
		1.56	**1.45**
2	**Amount receivable**		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Chemical Limes Mundwa Private Limited	0.62	0.38
	M.G.T. Cements Private Limited	0.01	-
	ACC Limited	142.17	100.09
	Ambuja Shipping Service Limited	212.74	-
		355.54	**100.47**
3	**Amount payable**		
	ACC Limited	148.00	37.90
	Ambuja Shipping Service Limited	38.57	-
		186.57	**37.90**

C) Transactions with fellow subsidiaries during the year

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Purchase of goods**		
	Holcim Trading Limited, Switzerland (Erstwhile LH Trading Ltd)	341.65	199.03
	Adani Enterprises Limited	10.87	-
	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Pvt Ltd	0.03	-
		352.55	**199.03**
2	**Sale of Goods**		
	Adani Brahma Synergy Private Limited	0.20	-
	Adani Wilmar Limited	0.64	-
	Adani Power (Jharkhand) Limited	1.97	-
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.00	-
	Adani Infra (India) Ltd	0.64	-
	Adani Green Energy Ltd	6.56	-
	Kutch Kopper Ltd	2.48	-
	Mundra Windtech Limited	0.35	-
	Mundra Solar Technology Limited	0.89	-
	Swayam Realtors & Traders LLP	0.51	-
	Raighar Energy Generation Limited	0.35	-
	Mundra Solar PV Ltd	0.18	-
	M/s Kurmitar Iron Ore Mining	0.08	-
		14.84	**-**
3	**Sale of Asset**		
	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	0.01	-
4	**Receiving of services**		
	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	32.41	30.66
	Holcim Group Services Limited, Switzerland	-	0.17
	Holcim Technology Limited, Switzerland	99.33	131.25
	Lafargeholcim Investment Co Ltd, China	-	0.16
	Lafarge Holcim Global Hub Services Private Limited	14.17	19.00
	Adani Enterprises Limited	13.50	-
	Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	0.32	-
	Lafarge Zementwerke GMBH	-	0.29
	Adani Gangavaram Port Ltd.	1.42	-
	Ocean Sparkle Ltd	3.23	-
	Adani Solar Energy Jodhpur Two Ltd	1.15	-
		165.53	**181.53**
5	**Rendering of services**		
	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	2.75	6.26
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.05	-
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	0.02	-
	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	1.94	-
	Mumbai Travel Retail Pvt Ltd	1.11	-
		5.87	**6.26**
6	**Other recoveries**		
	LafargeHolcim Energy Solutions S.A.S., France	-	0.44
	Holcim Technology Limited, Switzerland	0.06	2.44
	Holcim Trading Limited, Switzerland (Erstwhile LH Trading Ltd)	1.12	-
	Lafarge SA, France	0.08	-
	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	-	-
	Ocean Sparkle Ltd	0.02	-
	Holcim International Finance Ltd	0.12	-
	Adani Cement Industries Ltd	4.08	-
	Adani Cementation Ltd	0.01	-
		5.49	**2.88**

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
7	**Other payments**		
	LafargeHolcim Energy Solutions S.A.S., France	-	0.85
	Holcim Trading Limited, Switzerland (Erstwhile LH Trading Ltd)	2.15	-
	Holcim Technology Limited, Switzerland	0.48	0.08
	Adani Enterprises Limited	1.32	-
	Adani Digital Lab Pvt Ltd	0.40	-
		4.35	**0.93**
8	**Purchase of sponsorship rights**		
	Adani Sport Line Pvt Ltd	46.62	-
		46.62	**-**
9	**Issue of share warrants**		
	Harmonia Trade and Investment Ltd (Refer Note 62)	5,000.03	-
		5,000.03	**-**
10	**Payment under long term supply arrangement**		
	Mundra Petrochem Ltd (Refer Note 13)	925.00	-
		925.00	**-**

D) Outstanding balances with other related parties

₹ In Crore

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
1	**Amount payable**		
	Holcim Technology Limited, Switzerland	-	30.28
	Holcim Group Services Limited, Switzerland	-	-
	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	-	1.98
	Lafarge Holcim Global Hub Services Private Limited	-	1.75
	Holcim Trading Limited, Switzerland (Erstwhile LH Trading Ltd)	-	7.76
	Adani Enterprises Limited	0.10	-
	Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	0.01	-
	Ocean Sparkle Limited	0.39	-
	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Pvt Ltd	0.03	-
	Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	0.01	-
	Swayam Realtors&Traders LLP	0.01	-
	Adani Digital Lab Pvt Ltd	0.40	-
	Adani Solar Energy Jodhpur Two Ltd	1.15	-
		2.10	**41.77**
2	**Amount receivable**		
	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	-	3.29
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.02	-
	Adani Wilmar Limited	0.10	-
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	0.01	-
	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	1.40	-
	Adani Power (Jharkhand) Limited	0.13	-
	Adani Brahma Synergy Private Limited	0.09	-
	Adani Infra (India) Limited	0.39	-
	Mumbai Travel Retail Pvt Ltd	1.31	-
	Adani Green Energy Limited	0.03	-
	Kutch Copper Limited	0.73	-
	Mundra windtech Limited	0.35	-
	Mundra Solar Technology I	0.43	-
	Adani Gangavaram Port Pvt Ltd	0.29	-
	Raighar Energy Generation Limited	0.20	-
	Mundra Solar PV Ltd	0.23	-
	M/s Kurmitar Iron Ore Mining	0.10	-
	Adani Cement Industries Ltd	4.08	-
	Adani Cementation Ltd	0.01	-
		9.90	**3.29**
3	Payment under long term supply arrangement		
	Mundra Petrochem Ltd (Refer Note 13)	925.00	-
		925.00	**-**

E) Transactions with holding company during the year

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Dividend paid**		
	Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius	**789.49**	**125.32**

F) Transactions with joint ventures during the year

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Rendering of services**		
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	3.71	3.07
2	**Sale of Goods**		
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	-	0.02
3	**Dividend Received**		
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	10.09	2.75

G) Outstanding balances with joint ventures

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Amount receivable**		
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	**0.67**	**0.76**

H) Transactions with Key Management Personnel

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Remuneration (Refer Note (a) and (b) below)**		
	Mr. Neeraj Akhoury	22.48	11.54
	Ms. Rajani Kesari	6.81	6.15
	Mr. Rajiv Gandhi	3.21	1.41
	Mr. Ajay Kapur	3.35	-
	Mr. Vinod Bahety	2.53	-
		38.38	**19.10**
2	**Break-up of remuneration**		
	Short term employment benefit	35.15	18.18
	Post employment benefits	2.24	0.52
	Other long term benefits	0.99	0.12
	Employee share based payments	-	0.28
		38.38	**19.10**
3	**Commission, sitting fees and advisory fee**		
	Mr. N.S. Sekhsaria	0.18	0.54
	Mr. Martin Kriegner (Refer Note (g) below)	-	-
	Mr. Christof Hassig	0.17	0.23
	Mr. Nasser Munjee	0.23	0.45
	Mr. Rajendra P. Chitale	0.23	0.55
	Mr. Shailesh Haribhakti	0.22	0.42
	Dr. Omkar Goswami	0.24	0.45
	Mr. Jan Jenisch	0.15	0.23
	Ms. Then Hwee Tan	0.18	0.40
	Mr. Mahendra Kumar Sharma	0.07	0.38
	Ms. Shikha Sharma	0.19	0.41
	Mr. Ranjit Shahani	0.18	0.25
	Mr. Praveen Kumar Molri	0.05	0.23
	Mr. Ramanathan Muthu	0.17	0.23
	Mr. Mario Gross	0.10	-
	Mr. Arun Kumar Anand	0.12	-
	Mr. Maheshwar Sahu	0.18	-
	Mr. Rajnish Kumar	0.18	-
	Ms. Purvi Sheth	0.15	-
	Mr. Ameet Desai	0.17	-
	Mr. M. R. Kumar	0.12	-
		3.26	**4.77**
		41.64	**23.87**

Notes:

a) Does not include provision towards gratuity and leave encashment which is provided based on actuarial valuation on an overall Company basis.

b) Remuneration includes performance incentive paid in respective year which is related to the performance of preceding year except to the extent of performance incentive to Mr. Neeraj Akhoury, MD and CEO being paid every six months as per agreement.

c) During the period ended March 31, 2023, the Company has contributed ₹ 63.62 crore (previous year - ₹ 47.70 crore) to Ambuja Cement Foundation, ₹ 3.75 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 5.98 crore) to Ambuja Vidya Niketan Trust, ₹ 3.81 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 3.70 crore) to Ambuja Hospital Trust towards Corporate social responsibility obligations.

d) Contribution to Ambuja Cements Limited Staff Provident Fund Trust :
The Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the employee compensation for eligible employees towards provident fund. The Company makes monthly contribution to a trust specified for this purpose. During the fifteen months ended 31st March 2023, the Company has contributed ₹ 9.48 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 5.79 crore). Refer Note - 52 for fair value as at current and previous year end.

e) Contribution to Ambuja Cements Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust :
The Company maintains gratuity trust for the purpose of administering the gratuity payment to its employees. During the period ended March 31, 2023, the Company has contributed NIL (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 5.00 crore).Refer Note - 52 for fair value as at current and previous year end.

f) The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The Company has not recorded any loss allowances for trade receivables from related parties (December 31, 2021 - Nil).

g) Mr. Martin Kriegner has waived his right to receive Directors' commission and sitting fees.

h) Transaction with related parties disclosed are exclusive of applicable taxes.

i) During the year, on September 26, 2022, the Company had given a non-disposal undertaking ("NDU") for the shares held by it in its subsidiary ACC Limited for certain financial indebtedness of the Promoter/Promoter group Companies. The said NDU was subsequently released on November 23, 2022.

j) Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000.

k) For undertaking given by Adani Enterprises Limited Refer Note 13

l) Refer Note - 9 for detail of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

Note 56 - Financial instruments

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

A) Classification of financial assets and liabilities*

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
a) Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	174.54	174.54	3,515.49	3,515.49
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2,248.43	2,248.43	178.67	178.67
Trade Receivables	564.91	564.91	294.73	294.73
Loans	5.42	5.42	6.30	6.30
Other financial assets	6,904.22	6,904.22	759.35	759.35
	9,897.52	**9,897.52**	**4,754.54**	**4,754.54**
b) Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investments in liquid mutual funds	110.08	110.08	475.08	475.08
Investments in unquoted equity instruments	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
	119.28	119.28	484.28	484.28
Total (a + b)	**10,016.80**	**10,016.80**	**5,238.82**	**5,238.82**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial liabilities				
a) Measured at amortised cost				
Trade payables	1,571.11	1,571.11	1,145.70	1,145.70
Other financial liabilities	928.86	928.86	872.68	872.68
Brrowings	47.71	47.71	46.94	46.94
	2,547.68	**2,547.68**	**2,065.32**	**2,065.32**
b) Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Foreign currency forward contract	0.78	0.78	3.26	3.26
Total (a + b)	**2,548.46**	**2,548.46**	**2,068.58**	**2,068.58**

* other than investment in subsidiaries and joint venture

B) Income and Expenses on Financial Instruments

Interest income and expenses, gains or losses recognised on financial assets and liabilities in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Income on Financial Instruments		
Financial assets measured at cost		
Gain on sale of non-current investments	14.00	-
Dividend income	555.20	134.33
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest income	284.75	109.08
Impairment losses on trade receivables (including reversals of impairment losses)	(7.62)	2.48
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Gain on sale of current financial assets (net)	35.12	8.26
Gain on fair valuation of liquid mutual fund (net)	0.08	0.10
Total	**881.53**	**254.25**
Expenses on Financial Instruments		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Net exchange losses on revaluation or settlement of items denominated in foreign currency (trade payable)	33.58	2.05
Interest expenses on deposits from dealers	20.06	13.48
Interest expenses on borrowings	4.36	3.34
Interest expense on lease liabilities	26.88	15.22
Other interest expense	36.13	25.27
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Net Loss / (gain) on foreign currency forward contracts	(7.31)	5.92
Total	**113.70**	**65.28**
Net Income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**767.83**	**188.97**

C) Fair value measurements

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

a) Level 1

This level includes those financial instruments which are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

b) Level 2

This level includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

c) Level 3

This level includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

D) Fair value hierarchy

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Financial assets				
a) Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investments in liquid mutual funds	110.08	475.08	1	Investment in liquid and short term mutual funds which are classified as FVTPL are measured using net assets value at the reporting date multiplied by the quantity held.
Investment in unquoted equity instruments (other than subsidiaries and joint ventures)	9.20	9.20	3	Using discounted cash flow method.
Financial liabilities				
a) Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Foreign currency forward contract	0.78	3.26	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contract is calculated as the present value determined using forward exchange rates at the reporting date.

Note:

a) There was no transfer between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurement.

b) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

In the Company's opinion the carrying amount of loans, other financial assets, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents (excluding investments in liquid mutual funds), bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, other financial liabilities (excluding derivative financial instruments) and trade payable recognised in the financial statement approximate their fair values largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

c) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement of unquoted equity shares

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Opening Balance	9.20	4.50
Purchases during the year	-	4.70
Gain/(Loss)		
- in Other comprehensive income	-	-
- in profit and loss	-	-
- changes on purchase of equity shares	-	-
Closing Balance	**9.20**	**9.20**

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Particular	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Investments in unquoted equity shares	Price of recent transaction (PORT)	Transaction price	5% (December 31, 2021: 5%) increase (decrease) in the transaction price would result in increase (decrease) in fair value by Rs. 0.46 crore (December 31, 2021 - Rs. 0.46 crore)

Note 57 - Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company has a system-based approach to risk management, established policies and procedures and internal financial controls aimed at ensuring early identification, evaluation and management of key financial risks such as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk that may arise as a consequence of its business operations as well as its investing and financing activities. Accordingly, the Company's risk management framework has the objective of ensuring that such risks are managed within acceptable and approved risk parameters in a disciplined and consistent manner and in compliance with applicable regulations.

All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The Company's management is supported by a risk management committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk management committee provides assurance to the Company's management that the Company's 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 policies for managing each of these risks.

A) 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 risks a) commodity price risk b) currency risk and c) interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk comprise deposits, investments, trade payables.

The Company's investments are predominantly held in fixed deposits and liquid mutual funds. Mark to market movements in respect of the Company's investments are valued through the Statement of Profit and Loss. Fixed deposits are held with highly rated banks and are not subject to interest rate volatility.

Assumption made in calculating the sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. The analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post - retirement obligations and provisions.

a) Commodity risk

Commodity price risk for the Company is mainly related to fluctuations in coal and pet coke prices linked to various external factors, which can affect the production cost of the Company. Since the energy costs is one of the primary costs drivers, any fluctuation in fuel prices can lead to a drop in operating margin. To manage this risk, the Company take following steps:

i) Optimizing the fuel mix, pursue longer term and fixed contracts where considered necessary (Refer Note 20).

ii) Consistent efforts to reduce the cost of power and fuel by using both domestic and international coal and petcoke.

iii) Use of alternative Fuel and Raw Materials (AFR) and enhancing the utilisation of renewable power including its onsite and offsite solar, wind, hydro power and Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS).

Additionally, processes and policies related to such risks are reviewed and controlled by senior management and fuel requirements are monitored by the central procurement team.

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to change in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates primarily relate to import of raw materials, fuels and capital items. Based on sensitivity analysis, the Company has well defined forex exposure threshold limit approved by Board of Directors, beyond which all forex exposure are fully hedged.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets at the end of the reporting periods expressed in ₹, are as follows:

₹ In Crore

As at March 31, 2023	USD	EUR	SEK	JPY	CHF
Trade and other payables	569.98	7.52	0.06	-	-
Foreign exchange derivative contracts	(154.12)	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	415.86	7.52	0.06	-	-

₹ In Crore

As at December 31, 2021	USD	EUR	SEK	JPY	CHF
Trade Payable	347.23	4.86	0.44	1.19	0.22
Foreign exchange derivative contracts	(216.46)	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	130.77	4.86	0.44	1.19	0.22

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity into a reasonably possible change in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit where the ₹ strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the ₹ against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit and the balances below would be negative.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
	5% strengthening of ₹	5% weakening of ₹	5% strengthening of ₹	5% weakening of ₹
USD	20.79	(20.79)	6.54	(6.54)
EUR	0.38	(0.38)	0.24	(0.24)
TOTAL	**21.17**	**(21.17)**	**6.78**	**(6.78)**

5% represent management assessment of reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rate.

c) 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 security deposit taken from its dealers.

Interest risk exposure

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Interest bearing			
Security deposit from dealers	35	542.23	500.35
Total		**542.23**	**500.35**

Interest rate sensitivities for unhedged exposure (Refer Note (i) below)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Security deposit from dealers		
Impact of increase in 100 bps would decrease profit before tax by	5.42	5.00
Impact of decrease in 100 bps would increase profit before tax by	(5.42)	(5.00)

Note:

i) Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowings outstanding at the reporting date have been outstanding for the entire reporting period.

B) 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. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Trade receivables	15	16.28	26.16
Financial assets other than trade receivables			
Loans to joint operation	11	1.16	1.10
Other receivable	19	11.97	12.03
		13.13	**13.14**
Total		**29.41**	**39.30**

Trade receivables

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and based on the evaluation credit limit of each customer is defined. The exposure in credit risk arising out of major customers is generally backed either by bank guarantee, letter of credit or security deposits.

The Company's exposure and wherever appropriate the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and spread amongst various counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management of the Company.

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

Total trade receivable as on March 31, 2021 is ₹ 564.91 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 294.73 crore).

Refer Note 15 for ageing of trade receivables.

Financial assets other than trade receivables

The exposure to the Company arising out of this category consists of balances with banks investments in liquid mutual funds, incentives receivables from government and loans which do not pose any material credit risk. Such exposure is also controlled, reviewed and approved by the management of the Company on routine basis. There are no indications that defaults in payment obligations would occur in respect of these financial assets.

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

Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved financial Institutions. Investments primarily include investment in units of liquid mutual funds and fixed deposits with banks having low credit risk.

Total non-current investments (other than subsidiaries and joint arrangements) and investments in liquid mutual funds as on March 31, 2023 are ₹ 9.20 crore and ₹ 110.08 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 9.20 and ₹ 475.08 crore)

Expected credit loss assessment

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected loss allowance for financial assets based on historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking information. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

Movement in expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	26.16	23.68
Add: provided during the year	(6.49)	5.68
Less : reversal of provisions	3.39	3.20
Balance at the end of the year	**16.28**	**26.16**

C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Company's treasury team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company has invested in short term liquid funds which can be redeemed on a very short notice and hence carried negligible liquidity risk.

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

₹ In Crore

		Contractual maturities			
Particulars	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 Years	More than 5 year	Total
As at March 31, 2023					
Borrowings	47.71	14.12	40.50	-	54.62
Lease liabilities	901.71	353.95	528.09	107.06	989.10
Trade payables	1,571.11	1,571.11	-	-	1,571.11
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note (a) below)	929.64	929.64	-	-	929.64
Total	**3,450.17**	**2,868.82**	**568.59**	**107.06**	**3,544.47**
As at December 31, 2021					
Borrowings	46.94	3.59	46.16	8.47	58.22
Lease liabilities	304.05	44.40	182.67	149.49	376.56
Trade payables	1,145.70	1,145.70	-	-	1,145.70
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note (a) below)	875.94	875.81	0.13	-	875.94
Total	**2,372.63**	**2,069.50**	**228.96**	**157.96**	**2,456.42**

Note:

a) Other financial liabilities includes deposits received from customers amounting to ₹ 542.23 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 500.35 crore). These deposits do not have a contractual re-payment term but are repayable on demand. Since, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the payment beyond 12 months from reporting date, these deposits have been classified under current financial liabilities. For including these amounts in the above mentioned maturity analysis, the Company has assumed that these deposits including interest thereon, will be repayable at the end of the next reporting period. The actual maturity period for the deposit amount and the interest thereon can differ based on the date on which these deposits are settled to the customers.

Note 58 - Segment reporting

A) The principal business of the Company is manufacturing and sale of cement and cement related products. The Management Committee of the Company, has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM evaluates the Company's performance, allocates resources based on analysis of the various performance indicators of the Company as a single unit. CODM have concluded that there is only one operating reportable segment as defined under IND AS 108 "Operating Segments", i.e. Cement and Cement Related Products.

B) Geographical Information

The Company operates in geographical areas of India (country of domicile) and others (outside India).

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Revenues from customers		Non-current assets (Refer Note (a) below)	
	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Within India	19,744.25	13,803.17	10,808.47	9,072.51
Outside India	-	-	-	-
Total	**19,744.25**	**13,803.17**	**10,808.47**	**9,072.51**

Note:

a) All the non current assets are located within India.

C) Information about major customers

During the year ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2021, no single customer who contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue.

Note 59 - Financial Ratios

	Ratio	Numerator - Description	Denominator - Description	January 22- March 23	January 21 - December 21	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.75	1.27	38.3%	Increase in current asset is on account cash received against issue of share warrants
2	Return on Equity ratio (in %)*	Profit after tax (excluding other comprehensive income)	Average total equity	8.1%	9.8%	(17.8%)	
3	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)*	Cost of goods sold (Refer Note -3)	Average Inventory	5.05	4.85	4.2%	
4	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)*	Sale of Products and Services	Average Trade Receivable	36.75	56.78	(35.3%)	Decrease of ratio is on account of increase in the trade receivables
5	Trade Payables turnover ratio (in times)*	Cost of sales	Average Trade Payable	9.87	10.62	(7.1%)	
6	Net Capital turnover ratio (in times)*	Revenue from operations	Working Capital (Refer Note -1)	3.08	9.41	(67.3%)	Increase in working capital is on account of cash received against issue of share warrants
7	Net Profit ratio (in %)	Profit after tax (excluding other comprehensive income)	Revenue from operations	12.8%	14.9%	(14.3%)	
8	Return on capital employed (in %)*	Profit after tax (excluding other comprehensive income)+Finance cost on borrowings	Total equity+ Current and non current borrowings	8.1%	9.8%	(17.7%)	
9	Debt service coverage ratio (In times)	Profit before exceptional items & tax + interest expenses + depreciation & amortisation	Interest expense + scheduled lease liabilities during the period + repayment of borrowings"	59.90	81.92	(26.9%)	Decrease in ratios on account of new lease liability related to the ships recognised in the current year
10	Return on Investment (in %)"	Interest income + Dividend income + Gain on sale / fair valuation of financial assets	Average Investment + Fixed deposit	4.0%	1.7%	138.3%	Increase in ratio is on account of dividend received from ACC Limited

*Current period ratios have been annualised on a time proportion basis as the financial year is for a fifteen month period (Refer Note 63)

Notes -

1 Working Capital = Current Assets minus Current Liabilities as per balance sheet (excluding current maturities lease liability)

2 Cost of sales = Total expenses minus Depreciation and amortisation minus finance cost

3 Cost of goods sold = Raw Material Consumed, Purchase of traded goods, power and fuels , Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade, consumption of stores and spares and consumption of packing material

Note 60 - Other information

1 The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property

2 The Company has following transactions with struck off companies under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 :

₹ In Crore

Name of the Struck off companies	Nature of transactions with struck off Company	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2023	Balance outstanding as on Mar 2023	Transaction during the year ended December 21, 2021	Balance outstanding as on Dec 2021	Relationship with the Struck off company
Bhp Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	0.06	-	Vendor
Narmada Road Carriers (P) Ltd *	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Vendor
R V Briggs & Co	Purchase of goods and services	0.01	-	0.01	-	Vendor
Vishwakarma Projects India Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	0.03	(0.10)	-	(0.13)	Vendor
D R Interior Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.03	-	0.03	Vendor
Nero Hospitality Services Pvt Ltd *	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Vendor
Param Engineering And Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.01	-	0.01	Vendor
Amalgamated Wireless Pvt.Ltd. *	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Vendor
Kulveer Metal Craft Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	0.06	-	-	0.22	Vendor
Rooflight Buildcon Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.01	-	0.01	Vendor
Vyp Engineering And Construction	Sale of goods and services	-	-	(0.01)	-	Customer
Shri Concrete Technology Pvt. Ltd.*	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Krishna Precast (I) Pvt. Ltd.*	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Sheth Infrabuild Ltd.	Sale of goods and services	-	-	0.01	-	Customer
Tribhuja Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Sale of goods and services	0.01	-	0.03	-	Customer
Ayaan Ashyiana Private Limited *	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Kabir Sahab Formations Private Limited	Sale of goods and services		-	0.29	-	Customer
Realearth Colonisers Pvt Ltd	Sale of goods and services	0.12	-	-	-	Customer
Catalan Infra Pvt. Ltd*	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer

* Represents amount less than ₹ 50,000

3 The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

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

5 The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

6 The Company has 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 :

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

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

7 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.

8 The Company 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.

9 Significant Events after the Reporting Period - There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period other than the events disclosed in the relevant notes.

10 The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 (as amended).

11 The Company has not given any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and/ or related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are repayable on demand, or without specifying any terms or period of repayment other than disclosed in Note 54.

12 Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged where necessary to conform to this year's classification.

Note 61 - Merger of Subsidiary

1) The National Company Law Tribunal of Ahmedabad and Mumbai have approved the scheme of merger of Dirk India Private Limited ("DIPL") (wholly owned subsidiary) with the Company w.e.f. January 01, 2020 (appointed date).

2) The merger have been accounted in the books of account of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 103 'Business Combination' read with Appendix C to Ind AS 103 specified under Section 133 of the Act. Accordingly, the following accounting treatment has been followed to give the effect of the merger:

i) The assets, liabilities and reserves of DIPL have been incorporated in the financial statements at the carrying values as appearing in the financial statement of the Company.

ii) Inter-Company balances and transactions have been eliminated and resultant adjustment has been adjusted in the other equity.

iii) 20,75,383 equity share of ₹ 10 each fully paid in DIPL, held as investment by the Company stands cancelled.

iv) The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior period have been restated as if business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements.

3) Pursuant to the Scheme, the authorised equity share capital of the Company has been increased by the authorised equity share capital of the erstwhile DIPL.

Note 62 - Money received against Share Warrants

On October 18, 2022, pursuant to the shareholder's approval, the Company has allotted 477,478,249 warrants to Harmonia Trade and Investment Limited (a promoter group entity) by way of preferential issue at a price of ₹ 418.87 each aggregating to ₹ 20,001 crore and has received ₹ 5,000.03 crores (equivalent to 25% of the warrants issue price). These funds have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

Each warrant is convertible into one equity share and the rights attached to warrants can be exercised at any time, within a period of eighteen months from the date of allotment of warrants.

Note 63 - Change in the financial year

The shareholders of the Company at the extra-ordinary general meeting held on 8th October 2022 have approved the change of financial year end from December 31 to March 31. In view of this, the current financial year is for a period of fifteen months i.e., January 01, 2022, to March 31, 2023 and, accordingly, the figures for the fifteen months financial ended March 31, 2023 are not comparable with the figures for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Note 64 - Exceptional items represent a) Special incentive for certain key employees, pursuant to change in the ownership and control b) One-time Information technology transition cost and c) Restructuring cost under voluntary retirement scheme as under:

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Special Incentive	20.64	
Information technology transition cost	55.92	-
Restructuring cost	80.71	65.59
Total	**157.27**	**65.59**

Note 65 - During the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023, a short seller report was published in which certain allegations were made involving Adani group companies. Writ petitions were filed in the matter with the Hon'ble Supreme Court ("SC"), and during hearing the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") has represented to the SC that it is investigating the allegations made in the short seller report for any violations of the various SEBI Regulations. The SC vide its order dated March 2, 2023 has also constituted an expert committee to investigate and also advise into the various aspects of existing laws and regulations, and also directed the SEBI to consider certain additional aspects in its scope. During the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023 and subsequent to March 31, 2023, Adani group companies have provided responses to various queries by the SEBI and the Stock Exchanges. The above-mentioned investigations are in progress as of date.

To uphold the principles of good governance, Adani group has undertaken review of transactions referred in the short seller's report and in respect of the Company and its subsidiary, the Company had obtained an opinion from independent law firm in respect of evaluating relationships with parties having transactions with the Company and referred to in the short seller's report. Management, based on such opinion, confirms that Company is in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Based on the foregoing and pending outcome of the investigations as mentioned above, the financial statements do not carry any adjustment.

The Company had initiated capex plan to enhance its capacity through greenfield and brownfield expansions during the period and gave milestone payment to the EPC Contractor. In cognizance of above, the Company reassessed its strategy for capex program and decided to foreclose the EPC contract and recovered its advance of Rs. 1,815.00 crores (net of GST) without penalty.

Note 66 - In December 2020, the Competition Commission of India ("CCI") initiated an investigation against cement companies in India including the Company regarding alleged anti-competitive behaviour and conducted search and seizure operations against few companies. The Director General (DG) of CCI in January 2021 sought information from the Company and the information sought was provided. In the current year, CCI had sent the investigation report of the DG to the Company and directed the Company to file their suggestions / objections to the report. Company has submitted its responses and the matter is pending for hearing before CCI. The Company is of the firm view that it has acted and continues to act in compliance with competition laws. The Company believes that this does not have any impact on the financial statements.

Note 67 - Code on social Security, 2020

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

Notes to the financial statements

Note 68 - Financial information in respect of joint operations that are not individually material

The Company has interest in a joint operation "Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited". The Company's interest are accounted on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book value of like items of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flow in the Standalone Financial Statements. Summarised financial information of the joint operation is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 % and ₹ In Crore	December 31, 2021 % and ₹ In Crore
Shareholding in %	27.27%	27.27%
Aggregate information of joint operation		
The Company's share of profit / (loss)	(0.11)	(0.11)
The Company's share of total comprehensive income	(0.11)	(0.11)

Note 69 - During the year, the Company has received income tax refund of ₹ 373.15 crores (including interest of ₹ 126.54 crores) on account of order giving effect to ITAT orders for FY 2004-05 to FY 2011-12 and processing of returns u/s 143(1) of the Income Tax Act,1961 for FY 2016-17 and FY 2019-20.

Note 70 - Figures below ₹ 50,000 have not been disclosed.

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per GOVIND AHUJA
Partner
Membership Number : 048966

Mumbai
May 02, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ambuja Cements Limited

GAUTAM S. ADANI
Chairman
DIN : 00006273

KARAN ADANI
Director
DIN : 03088095

AJAY KAPUR
Wholetime Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN - 03096416

VINOD BAHETY
Chief Financial Officer
Ahmedabad
May 02, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Ambuja Cements Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Ambuja Cements Limited** (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") its associates, joint ventures and joint operations comprising of the consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31 2023, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the fifteen months financial year then ended, (Refer Note 69), and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section of our report, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operations as at March 31, 2023, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the fifteen months financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As stated in Note 71 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group had obtained an opinion from independent law firm in respect of evaluating relationships with parties having transactions with the Group and referred to in the short seller's report. As also detailed in that note, considering the ongoing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and regulatory investigations and adequacy of information in respect of the transaction stated therein, we are unable to comment on the possible consequential effects thereof, if any, on these consolidated financial statements.

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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, associates, joint ventures and joint operations in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to Note 51(b) of the accompanying consolidated financial statements which describes the uncertainty related to the outcome of ongoing litigations with the Competition Commission of India. Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of audit procedures performed by us and by other auditors of components not audited by us, as reported by them in their audit reports furnished to us by the management, including those procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matters</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Litigation and Claims (as described in Notes 3(L), 3(Z)(I), 51 and 52 of the consolidated financial statements)</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Holding Company and its subsidiary (ACC Limited) has significant ongoing legal proceedings for various complex matters relating to direct tax, indirect tax, government incentive claims and other legal matters under various laws prevailing in India.

Due to the magnitude and complexity involved in these matters, management's judgement regarding recognition and measurement of provisions for these legal proceedings is inherently uncertain and might change over time as the outcome of the legal cases are determined. Accordingly, it has been considered as a key audit matter.</td><td>Our audit procedures included the following:
• Read the Group's accounting policies with respect to contingent liabilities and provisions and assessing its compliance with Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".
• Obtained understanding of the Holding Company's and the subsidiary's process and controls to identify and monitor all litigations, including Holding Company's / Subsidiary Company's process of assessment of litigations as 'probable', 'possible' and 'remote' and reporting to the board of directors / audit committee.
• Held discussions with the management including the person responsible for legal and compliance to obtain an understanding of the matters involved and development in these matters compared to previous year. For significant direct and indirect tax matters and government incentive claims, we assessed the management conclusion with the support of specialists.
• For other significant legal matters, assessed management conclusion basis the related documentation / correspondence and opinions from external legal experts (where applicable), as provided by the management.
• Obtained direct legal confirmations for significant matters from external law firms handling such matters to corroborate management conclusions.
• Assessed the objectivity and competence of the external legal experts / law firms as referred above.
• Reviewed the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Physical verification of bulk inventories (as described in Notes 3(D), 3(Z)(VII) and 15 of the consolidated financial statements)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk inventory for the Holding Company and its subsidiary (ACC Limited) primarily comprises of coal, petcoke and clinker which are used during the production process at the Holding Company's / Subsidiary Company's plants. Holding Company / Subsidiary Company has laid down a policy for physical verification defining, amongst other things, the frequency, responsibility and tolerance limits for all category of inventories, including bulk inventories. Holding Company / Subsidiary Company also performs regular calibration checks of measuring equipment involved in determining physical quantities of bulk inventories and also engages independent third party to perform physical quantity checks.

Determination of physical quantities of bulk inventories is done based on volumetric measurements and involves special considerations with respect to physical measurement, density calculation, moisture, etc.

Considering the inherent risk involved in determining physical quantities of bulk inventories, we have considered this as a key audit matter.</td><td>Our audit procedures included the following:
• Obtained an understanding of the Holding Company's / Subsidiary Company's process and controls with respect to physical verification of bulk inventories and evaluated the design effectiveness and operating effectiveness of these controls.
• On a test basis, reviewed the equipment calibration check reports.
• Obtained reports of physical verification performed for bulk inventories by management during the fifteen months financial year and at year end and assessed, on a test basis, that adjustments, if any, have been recorded for differences as compared to the inventory records as per the books.
• Assessed the frequency of physical verification performed by independent third party in line with the Holding Company's / Subsidiary Company's policy and on a test basis, reviewed the reports issued.
• On a test basis, observed physical verification performed by the management at or near year end.</td></tr>
</table>

Other Information

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is 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.

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 and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group including its associates, joint ventures and joint operations in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates, joint ventures and joint operations are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of their respective companies 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 the 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 consolidated 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 Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates, joint ventures and joint operations are responsible for assessing the ability of their respective companies to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates, joint ventures and joint operations are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of their respective companies.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its associates, joint ventures and joint operations 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 consolidated 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 and its associates, joint ventures and joint operations to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its associates, joint ventures and joint operations of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of 9 subsidiaries, and 4 joint operations of a subsidiary and 1 joint operation of the Holding Company, whose financial statements include total assets of ₹ 267.41 crores as at March 31, 2023, and total revenues of ₹ 41.54 crores and net cash inflows of ₹ 5.12 crores for the fifteen months financial year ended on that date. These financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, which financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 28.02 crores for the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 2 associates and 2 joint ventures, whose financial statements, other financial information have been audited by other auditors and whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, joint ventures, joint operations and associates, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, joint ventures and joint operations and associates, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

(b) The consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company for the year ended December 31, 2021, included in these consolidated financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on February 17, 2022.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of the subsidiary companies, associate companies, joint ventures and joint operations companies, incorporated in India, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations, as noted in the 'Other matters' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:

    (a) We/the other auditors whose report we have relied upon have sought and except for the possible effects, if any, of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, we/the other auditors have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

(b) Except for the possible effects, if any, of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;

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

(d) Except for the possible effects, if any, of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) The matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Holding Company;

(f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies, associate companies, joint ventures and joint operations, none of the directors of the Group's companies, its associates, joint ventures and joint operations, incorporated in India, is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph and paragraph (b) above;

(h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, associate companies, joint ventures and joint operations, incorporated in India, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

(i) In our opinion and based on the consideration of reports of other statutory auditors of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations incorporated in India, the managerial remuneration for the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid / provided by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(j) 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 and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations, as noted in the 'Other matters' paragraph:

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operations in its consolidated financial statements – Refer Note 51 and 52 to the consolidated financial statements;

ii. The Group, its associates, joint ventures and joint operations did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023;

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations, incorporated in India during the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023.

iv. (a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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 respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations 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 the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The final dividend paid by the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company incorporated in India during the fifteen months financial year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

The interim dividend declared and paid during the year by the joint ventures and an associate incorporated in India and until the date of the audit report of such joint ventures and associate is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.

As stated in Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary Company and joint venture incorporated in India have proposed final dividend for the fifteen months financial year which is subject to the approval of the members of the respective companies at the respective ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable only w.e.f. April 1, 2023 for the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associates, joint venture and joint operations companies incorporated in India, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Govind Ahuja
Partner
Membership Number: 048966
UDIN: 23048966BGYDPR1949

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 2, 2023

Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our independent auditor's report of even date

Re: Ambuja Cements Limited ("the Holding Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Holding Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of the subsidiary companies, associate companies, joint ventures and joint operations companies, incorporated in India and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state the following qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are:

S. No	Name	CIN	Holding company/ subsidiary/ associate/ joint venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or is adverse
1	Ambuja Cements Limited	L26942GJ1981PLC004717	Holding Company	(i)(c), (iii)(a), (xi)(a) and (xiii)
2	ACC Limited	L26940MH1936PLC002515	Subsidiary	(i)(c), (iii)(a), (xi)(a) and (xiii)
3	Bulk Cement Corporation (India) Limited	U99999MH1992PLC066679	Subsidiary	vii(a)
4	Singhania Minerals Private Limited	U14109MP1992PTC007264	Subsidiary	(xvii), (xix)
5	Lucky Minmat Limited	U14219RJ1976PLC001697	Subsidiary	(xvii), (xix)

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Govind Ahuja
Partner
Membership Number: 048966
UDIN: 23048966BGYDPR1949

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 2, 2023

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AMBUJA CEMENTS LIMITED

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Ambuja Cements Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its associates, joint operations and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group its associates, joint operations and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding 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). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act , to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. 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 consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the report issued by other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in case of its subsidiaries, its associates, joint operations and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, as stated in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' paragraph of our audit report, considering the ongoing proceedings before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and regulatory investigations and the consequential impact, if any, it may have on Holding Company's and Subsidiary Company's (ACC Limited) processes and internal controls including procurements (for adequacy of information for transactions referred in Note 71 to the consolidated financial statements), related party transactions and compliance with laws and regulations, to that extent we are unable to comment on whether there exists any material weakness in the Holding Company's and Subsidiary Company's (ACC Limited) internal controls as at March 31, 2023.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the holding company's annual or interim consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the companies included in the Group, its associates, joint operations and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to these 9 subsidiaries, 2 associates and 2 joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the fifteen months financial year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The matter described above was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2023 consolidated financial statements of the Group and this report affect our report dated May 2, 2023, which expressed modified opinion on those financial statements.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Govind Ahuja
Partner
Membership Number: 048966
UDIN: 23048966BGYDPR1949

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 2, 2023

Consolidated Balance Sheet

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023 (Refer Note -69)	As at December 31, 2021
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipments	4	14,729.35	13,661.89
b) Right-of-use assets	5	588.15	497.87
c) Capital work-in-progress	4	2,525.87	2,167.73
d) Goodwill	6	7,869.69	7,869.69
e) Other intangible assets	7	364.30	224.11
f) Investments in associates and joint ventures	9	186.05	170.51
g) Financial assets			
i) Investments	10	27.60	27.60
ii) Loans	12	9.89	11.56
iii) Other financial assets	13	3,133.72	1,471.40
h) Non-current tax assets (net)		1,128.08	1,125.86
i) Other non-current assets	14	1,909.39	957.95
Total - Non-current assets		**32,472.09**	**28,186.17**
2 Current assets			
a) Inventories	15	3,272.79	2,738.04
b) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	16	1,154.36	619.07
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	17	543.87	11,358.49
iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	18	2,417.17	334.49
iv) Loans	19	8.61	9.91
v) Other financial assets	20	7,901.58	501.01
c) Other current assets	21	3,948.86	1,431.97
		19,247.24	**16,992.98**
d) Non-current assets classified as held for sale	22	2.13	25.44
Total - Current assets		**19,249.37**	**17,018.42**
TOTAL - ASSETS		**51,721.46**	**45,204.59**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	23	397.13	397.13
b) Other equity	26	26,301.04	24,956.61
c) Money received against Share warrants		5,000.03	-
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**31,698.20**	**25,353.74**
d) Non controlling interest		7,058.35	7,145.03
Total Equity		**38,756.55**	**32,498.77**
Liabilities			
1 Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	27	34.22	43.50
ii) Lease liabilities	28	414.50	362.52
iii) Other financial liabilities	29	-	0.13
b) Provisions	30	264.88	281.54
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	31	700.37	756.19
d) Other non-current liabilities	33	37.27	36.74
Total - Non-current liabilities		**1,451.24**	**1,480.62**
2 Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	36	13.49	3.44
ii) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	34	51.22	34.95
Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro and small enterprises		2,722.69	2,877.87
iii) Lease liabilities	35	60.52	67.11
iv) Other financial liabilities	37	2,121.13	2,005.42
b) Other current liabilities	38	4,732.70	4,305.87
c) Provisions	39	14.64	24.64
d) Current tax liabilities (net)		1,797.28	1,905.90
Total - Current liabilities		**11,513.67**	**11,225.20**
Total Liabilities		**12,964.91**	**12,705.82**
TOTAL - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**51,721.46**	**45,204.59**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per GOVIND AHUJA
Partner
Membership Number : 048966

Mumbai
May 02, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Ambuja Cements Limited

GAUTAM S. ADANI
Chairman
DIN : 00006273

KARAN ADANI
Director
DIN : 03088095

AJAY KAPUR
Wholetime Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN - 03096416

VINOD BAHETY
Chief Financial Officer
Ahmedabad
May 02, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

₹ In Crore

	Particulars		Notes	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023 (Refer Note - 69)	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Income**				
	a)	Revenue from operations	40	38,937.03	28,965.46
	b)	Other income	41	737.71	352.44
		Total income		**39,674.74**	**29,317.90**
2	**Expenses**				
	a)	Cost of materials consumed	42	4,749.65	3,183.41
	b)	Purchase of stock-in-trade	43	481.12	309.21
	c)	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in progress and stock-in-trade	44	(119.86)	(530.34)
	d)	Employee benefits expense	45	1,856.53	1,529.15
	e)	Finance costs	46	194.90	145.66
	f)	Depreciation and amortisation expense	47	1,644.67	1,152.49
	g	Power and fuel		11,761.90	6,787.52
	h)	Freight and forwarding expense	48	9,523.72	7,132.90
	i)	Other expenses	49	5,608.50	4,387.84
				35,701.13	**24,097.84**
	j)	Captive consumption of cement		**(46.90)**	**(44.63)**
		Total expenses		**35,654.23**	**24,053.21**
3	**Profit before share of profit of joint ventures and associates, exceptional items and tax expense (1-2)**			4,020.51	5,264.69
4	Share of profit in joint ventures and associates			28.02	20.23
5	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (3+4)**			4,048.53	5,284.92
6	Exceptional items		70	319.04	120.45
7	**Profit before tax (5-6)**			3,729.49	5,164.47
8	**Tax expense**		32		
	a)	Current tax (net)		770.60	1,326.98
	b)	Deferred tax		(65.49)	126.45
				705.11	**1,453.43**
9	**Profit after tax (7-8)**			**3,024.38**	**3,711.04**
10	**Other comprehensive income**				
	Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				
	a)	Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		38.61	14.86
	b)	Share of remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans of joint ventures and associates		(0.07)	-
				38.54	**14.86**
	Tax expenses on above			(9.67)	(3.75)
		Total other comprehensive income		**28.87**	**11.11**
11	**Total comprehensive income for the year (9+10)**			**3,053.25**	**3,722.15**
12	**Profit for the year attributable to**				
	Owners of the Company			2,583.40	2,780.38
	Non-controlling interest			440.98	930.66
13	**Other comprehensive income attributable to**				
	Owners of the Company			13.41	8.40
	Non-controlling interest			15.46	2.71
14	**Total comprehensive income attributable to**				
	Owners of the Company			2,596.81	2,788.78
	Non-controlling interest			456.44	933.37
15	**Earnings per share of ₹ 2 each - in ₹**		50		
	Basic			13.01	14.00
	Diluted			12.64	14.00

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per GOVIND AHUJA
Partner
Membership Number : 048966

Mumbai
May 02, 2023

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DIN - 03096416

VINOD BAHETY
Chief Financial Officer
Ahmedabad
May 02, 2023

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

₹ In Crore

Particulars		Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
A	**Equity share capital**	23		
	Opening Balance		397.13	397.13
	Changes during the year		-	-
	Closing balance		**397.13**	**397.13**

B Other equity

₹ In Crore

	Reserves and surplus (Refer Note 26)										
Particulars	Capital reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Capital subsidies	Capital contribution from parent	Tonnage tax reserve	Retained earnings	Total other equity attributable to owners of the Company	Non controlling interest	Total
Balance as at January 01, 2022	**130.71**	**12,471.16**	**5,814.49**	**9.93**	**5.02**	**9.10**	**-**	**6,516.20**	**24,956.61**	**7,145.03**	**32,101.64**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,583.40	2,583.40	440.98	3,024.38
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.41	13.41	15.46	28.87
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,596.81	2,596.81	456.44	3,053.25
Share based payment (Refer Note 66)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.42)	-	-	(1.42)	0.94	(0.48)
Transfer to tonnage tax reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.35	(4.35)	-	-	-
Dividend paid (Refer Note 25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,250.96)	(1,250.96)	(544.06)	(1,795.02)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**130.71**	**12,471.16**	**5,814.49**	**9.93**	**5.02**	**7.68**	**4.35**	**7,857.70**	**26,301.04**	**7,058.35**	**33,359.39**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus (Refer Note 26) Capital reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Capital subsidies	Capital contribution from parent	Retained earnings	Total other equity attributable to owners of the Company	Non controlling interest	Total
Balance as at January 01, 2021	**130.71**	**12,471.16**	**5,814.49**	**9.93**	**5.02**	**3.18**	**3,925.98**	**22,360.47**	**6,340.89**	**28,701.36**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,780.38	2,780.38	930.66	3,711.04
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.40	8.40	2.71	11.11
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,788.78	2,788.78	933.37	3,722.15
Share based payment (Refer Note 66)	-	-	-	-	-	5.92	-	5.92	2.09	8.01
Dividend paid (Refer Note 25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(198.56)	(198.56)	(131.32)	(329.88)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**130.71**	**12,471.16**	**5,814.49**	**9.93**	**5.02**	**9.10**	**6,516.20**	**24,956.61**	**7,145.03**	**32,101.64**

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per GOVIND AHUJA
Partner
Membership Number : 048966

Mumbai
May 02, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Ambuja Cements Limited

GAUTAM S. ADANI
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Wholetime Director &
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DIN - 03096416

VINOD BAHETY
Chief Financial Officer
Ahmedabad
May 02, 2023

Statement of consolidated cash flows

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	3,729.49	5,164.47
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,644.67	1,152.49
	Provision for restructuring cost	147.13	113.11
	(Gain)/Loss on property, plant and equipment sold, discarded and written off (net)	(96.09)	25.27
	Impairment of goodwill in subsidiary company	-	6.42
	Gain on sale of current financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	(52.25)	(17.80)
	Gain on sale of investment in subsidiary company	(16.52)	-
	Net gain on fair valuation of liquid mutual fund measured at fair value through profit and loss	(0.21)	(0.37)
	Finance costs	190.54	142.32
	Interest income	(538.26)	(302.30)
	Provision for slow and non moving store and spares (net)	(2.57)	29.85
	Impairment loss/ (Reversal) on trade receivable (net)	7.22	(8.79)
	Unrealised exchange (gain) / loss (net)	37.44	3.36
	Fair value movement in derivative instruments	(7.31)	5.92
	Provisions no longer required written back	(46.84)	(18.53)
	Compensation expenses under Employees Stock Options Scheme	2.94	8.01
	Provisions / (Reversal) for doubtful advances (net)	-	(0.13)
	Unrealised share of profit in associates and joint ventures	(28.02)	(20.23)
	Other non cash items	(25.04)	5.11
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**4,946.32**	**6,288.18**
	Changes in Working Capital		
	Adjustments for Decrease / (Increase) in operating assets		
	(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(466.99)	(1,121.71)
	(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(547.07)	(81.99)
	(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(2,720.44)	(186.04)
	Adjustments for Increase / (Decrease) in operating liabilities		
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(27.76)	650.38
	Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	(1.76)	11.88
	Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	291.11	396.07
		(3,472.91)	**(331.41)**
	Cash generated from operations	1,473.41	5,956.77
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds) (Refer Note 74)	(738.49)	(647.61)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**734.92**	**5,309.16**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangibles etc. (including capital work in progress and capital advances)	(4,231.78)	(2,334.10)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	165.85	37.76
	Inter corporate deposits and loans given to joint ventures	(0.05)	(0.02)
	Gain on sale of current financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	52.25	17.80
	(Investment) / redemption in bank and margin money deposits (having original maturity for more than 3 months)	(10,914.28)	3.79
	Investment in equity shares	-	(14.90)
	Dividend received from joint venture and associates	12.39	4.31
	Interest received	434.87	278.31
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(14,480.75)**	**(2,007.05)**

Statement of consolidated cash flows

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Repayment of of non-current borrowings	(3.58)	-
	Interest paid	(127.50)	(131.80)
	Addition / (payment) of lease liabilities (including interest)	(142.91)	(54.08)
	Net movement in earmarked balances with banks	0.45	3.54
	Money received against share warrants	5,000.03	-
	Dividend paid on equity shares	(1,251.42)	(202.10)
	Dividend paid to non-controlling Interest	(544.06)	(131.32)
	Net cash from/(used) in financing activities (C)	**2,931.01**	**(515.76)**
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(10,814.82)**	**2,786.35**
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	543.87	11,358.49
	Cash and cash equivalents related to entity held for sale	-	0.26
	Transfer on sale of investment in subsidiary	0.27	-
	Adjustment for fair value gain on liquid mutual funds measured through profit and loss	(0.21)	(0.37)
		543.93	**11,358.38**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11,358.49	8,571.56
	Cash and cash equivalents related to entity held for sale at the beginning of the year	0.26	0.47
		11,358.75	**8,572.03**
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(10,814.82)**	**2,786.35**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	Cash flow changes: Receipts	Cash flow changes: Payments	Non-cash flow changes: Unwinding charges	Non-cash flow changes: Reclassified from non current to current	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current borrowings (Refer Note 27)	43.50	-	-	4.21	(13.49)	34.22
Current maturities of non-current borrowings (Refer Note 36)	3.44	-	(3.59)	0.15	13.49	13.49
Total	**46.94**	**-**	**(3.59)**	**4.36**	**-**	**47.71**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at December 31, 2020	Cash flow changes: Receipts	Cash flow changes: Payments	Non-cash flow changes: Unwinding charges	Non-cash flow changes: Reclassified from non current to current	As at December 31, 2021
Non-current borrowings (Refer Note 27)	43.60	-	-	3.34	(3.44)	43.50
Current maturities of non-current borrowings (Refer Note 36)	-	-	-	-	3.44	3.44
Total	**43.60**	**-**	**-**	**3.34**	**-**	**46.94**

Refer Note 55 for changes in lease liabilities

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per GOVIND AHUJA
Partner
Membership Number : 048966

Mumbai
May 02, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Ambuja Cements Limited

GAUTAM S. ADANI
Chairman
DIN : 00006273

KARAN ADANI
Director
DIN : 03088095

AJAY KAPUR
Wholetime Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN - 03096416

VINOD BAHETY
Chief Financial Officer
Ahmedabad
May 02, 2023

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Corporate Information

Ambuja Cements Limited (the Company, parent) is a public limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in India and its GDRs are listed under the EURO Multilateral Trading Facility (MTF) Platform of Luxembourg Stock Exchange. During the year, the Company has changed its registered office to Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, SG. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad – 382421, Gujarat from Ambujanagar, Taluka Kodinar, Dist. Gir Somnath, Gujarat.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Ambuja Cements Limited ('the Holding Company' or 'the Company') and its subsidiaries (collectively, 'the Group'), its associates, joint ventures and joint operations

The Group's principal activity is to manufacture and market cement and cement related products.

Information on the Group's structure is provided in Note - 11. Information on related party relationship of the Group is provided in Note - 62.

2. Statement of compliance, Basis of preparation and consolidation

A. Statement of compliance

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

B. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis using historical cost, except for certain items for which accounting policies has been mentioned in Note 3 below.

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition, or the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or at the amount of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements are presented in Rs which is the functional currency of the group, and all values are rounded to the nearest crore as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, except where otherwise indicated.

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on May 2, 2023.

C. Basis of consolidation

I. Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period considered in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is presented in note 11.

II. A Company is considered a subsidiary when controlled by the Group. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and can affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

   a. Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),

   b. Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and

   c. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

   The Group re-assesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

III. Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption, 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:

   a. The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee,

   b. Rights arising from other contractual arrangements,

   c. The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights,

   d. The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders,

   e. Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time when decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

IV. 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.

V. In cases where the financial year of subsidiaries is different from that of the Company, the financial statements of the subsidiaries have been drawn up so as to be aligned with the financial year of the Company.

VI. 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 of the Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

VII. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity shareholders of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

VIII. Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group.

IX. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

a. Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary,

b. Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest,

c. Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity,

d. Recognises the fair value of the consideration received,

e. Recognises the fair value of any investment retained, or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture,

f. Recognises any surplus or deficit in the consolidated statement of profit and loss,

g. Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) to the consolidated statement of profit and loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

X. Consolidation procedure

a. The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the Ind AS 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements", on a line-by-line basis.

b. The carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary is eliminated. Business combination policy explains how any related goodwill is accounted.

c. Intra-group balances and transactions including unrealized gains / loss from such transactions are eliminated in full. Deferred tax is recognized on any temporary difference that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions

3. Significant accounting policies

A. Property, plant and equipments

I. Measurement and Recognition

a. Property, plant and equipments are stated at their cost of acquisition / installation / construction net of accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses, if any, except freehold non-mining land which is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When significant parts of plant and equipments 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 property, plant and equipments as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are 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 provisions are met.

b. Spares which meet the definition of property, plant and equipments are capitalised as on the date of acquisition. The corresponding old spares are derecognised on such date with consequent impact in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

c. Property, plant and equipments not ready for their intended use as on the balance sheet date are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress". Such items are classified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipments when completed and ready for their intended use. Advances given towards acquisition / construction of property, plant and equipments outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current assets".

II. Depreciation on property, plant, and equipments

a. Depreciation is provided as per the useful life of assets which are determined based on technical parameters / assessment. Depreciation is calculated using "Written down value method" for assets related to Captive Power Plant and using "Straight line method" for other assets.

b. The Group identifies and depreciates cost of each component / part of the asset separately, if the component / part have a cost, which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has a useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

c. Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipments is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition, or installation, or construction, when the asset is ready for intended use.

d. Depreciation on an item of property, plant and equipments sold, discarded, demolished or scrapped, is provided upto the date on which the said asset is sold, discarded, demolished or scrapped.

e. Capitalised spares are depreciated over their own estimated useful life or the estimated useful life of the parent asset whichever is lower.

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

g. In respect of an asset for which impairment loss, if any, is recognised, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

h. Property, plant, and equipments, constructed by the Group, but ownership of which vests with the Government / Local authorities:

   i. Expenditure on Power lines is depreciated over the period as permitted in the Electricity Supply Act, 1948 / 2003 as applicable.

   ii. Expenditure on Marine structures is depreciated over the period of the agreement.

i. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Land (freehold)	No depreciation except on land with mineral reserves. Cost of mineral reserves embedded in the cost of freehold mining land is depreciated in proportion of actual quantity of minerals extracted to the estimated quantity of extractable mineral reserves
Leasehold mining land	Amortised over the period of lease on straight line basis
Buildings, roads and water works	3 – 60 years
Plant and equipments	8 – 30 years
Railway sidings and locomotives	8 – 15 years
Furniture, office equipments and tools	3 – 10 years
Vehicles	6 – 10 years
Ships	25 years

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

j. The useful life as estimated above is as per the prescribed useful life specified under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following case:

Particulars	Useful Life estimated by the management	Useful Life as per Schedule II
Plant and Equipments related to Captive Power Plant	20 years	40 years

The Management believes that the useful lives as given above reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

III. Derecognition of property plant and equipments

An item of Property, Plant and Equipments 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 derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

B. Intangible assets

I. Recognition and Measurement

a. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price (net of tax / duty credits availed wherever applicable) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

c. 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 during 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.

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

e. Stripping Cost - Stripping costs are allocated and included as a component of the mine asset when they represent significantly improved access to limestone, provided all the following conditions are met:

a. it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the stripping activity will be realised;

b. the component of the limestone body for which access has been improved can be identified; and

c. the costs relating to the stripping activity associated with the improved access can be reliably measured.

II. Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, if any, 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.

III. Contract based Intangibles

The Company recognizes contract-based intangible asset when the economic benefit under the contract starts flowing to the entity and control over the intangible assets is established. Till the time such economic benefits start flowing to entity, it is disclosed under Other Non-current assets as "Payment under Long term supply arrangement". The Company reclassifies such balance to intangible assets once the economic benefit start accruing to the Company.

Contract based intangibles are initially recognized initially at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, contract-based intangibles are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful life of the contract-based intangibles for purpose of its amortization is considered to be shorter of the period of contractual rights or period over which entity expects to obtain economic benefits from the asset. Further, at every reporting date, the contract-based intangibles are also tested for impairment in case of an indication that the contract-based intangibles might be impaired.

IV. Amortisation of intangible assets

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets are, as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful life	Amortisation method used
Water drawing rights	Finite (10-30 years)	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful life
Computer software	Finite (upto 5 years)	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful life
Mining rights	Finite (upto 90 years)	Over the period of the respective mining agreement on a straight line basis
Sponsorship Rights	Finite (upto 5 years)	Amortised based on occurrence of event

C. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of other non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of or Group of assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the assets. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. A previously recognised impairment loss, if any is reversed when there is an indication of reversal, however, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation / amortisation if there was no impairment.

D. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value, as follows:

I. Raw materials, stores and spare parts, fuel and packing material:

Cost includes purchase price, other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, and non-refundable taxes. 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. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis.

II. Work-in-progress, finished goods and stock in trade:

Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of Stock-in-trade includes cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to the present location and condition. Cost is determined on a moving 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.

E. Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred to the former owner of the acquiree and the equity interests issued in exchange of control of the acquiree.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured on the basis indicated below:

I. Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 "Income Tax" and Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits" respectively.

II. Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 "Share-based Payments" at the acquisition date.

III. Assets (or disposal Groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" are measured in accordance with that standard.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and fair value of any previously held interest in acquiree, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred (bargain purchase), the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another Ind AS.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

Business combination of entities under common control

Business combinations involving entities that are controlled by the company or ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory, are accounted for using the pooling of interest's method as follows:

I. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts.

II. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities. Adjustments are only made to harmonise accounting policies.

III. The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods is restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination, however, where the business combination had occurred after that date, the prior period information is restated only from that date.

IV. The balance of the retained earnings appearing in the financial statements of the transferor is aggregated with the corresponding balance appearing in the financial statements of the transferee.

V. The identity of the reserves are preserved and the reserves of the transferor become the reserves of the transferee.

The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and is presented separately from other capital reserves.

F. Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. The recoverable amount is the higher of the assetsst of disposal and value in use. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

G. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

I. Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost less impairment, if any.

II. Joint ventures

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investee in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as of the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The carrying amount of equity accounted investments is tested for impairment in accordance with the impairment of non-financial assets policy described in Note 3 (c).

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value and that fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with Ind AS 109. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in the other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss where appropriate.

When a Group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

H. Interest in joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

If the interest is classified as a joint operation, the Company recognises its share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in the joint operation in accordance with the relevant Ind AS.

When a Group entity transacts with a joint operation in which a Group entity is a Joint operator (such as a sale or contribution of assets), the Group is considered to be conducting the transaction with the other parties to the joint operation, and gains and losses resulting from the transactions are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of other parties' interests in the joint operation.

When a Group entity transacts with a joint operation in which a Group entity is a joint operator (such as a purchase of assets), the Group does not recognise its share of the gains and losses until it resells those assets to a third party.

I. Fair value measurement

The Group measures some of its financial instruments 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured as disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy described in Note 57.

J. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of profit and loss are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

I. Financial assets

a. **Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets**

The Group recognises a financial asset in its consolidated balance sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis, i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

b. **Subsequent measurement of financial assets**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories:

i. **Financial assets at amortised cost**

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- 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.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment, if any are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. **Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

A debt instrument is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

iii. **Debt instruments at fair value through the statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)**

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for classification as at amortised cost or as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), is classified as FVTPL.

Debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria, may be designated as at FVTPL as at initial recognition if such designation reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument at FVTPL.

Debt instruments at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains and losses arising on re-measurement are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at FVTPL with all changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iv. **Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

For all investments in equity instruments other than held for trading, at initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

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

The Group has not designated investments in any equity instruments as FVTOCI.

c. **Derivative Financial Instruments**

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk. 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 at the end of each reporting period. Any changes therein are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The Group does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

d. **Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

ii. The Group has transferred its contractual 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.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

e. 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 financial assets which are measured at amortised cost.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind-AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", if they do not contain a significant financing component.

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 initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk 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 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. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

For financial assets measured as at amortised cost, ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the consolidated 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.

II. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

a. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

b. Financial liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement

The Group recognises a financial liability in its consolidated balance sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortised cost as appropriate.

ii. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent reporting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest rate method.

iii. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

iv. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

v. Embedded derivatives

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Group does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows.

III. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the consolidated 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.

K. Effective interest method

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

L. Provisions and contingencies

I. Provisions

A provision is recognised for a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. The amounts recognised as provisions are determined based on best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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.

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the Company has a constructive obligation, which is when: (i) a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs, and the timeline; and (ii) the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

Mines reclamation: The Group provides for the costs of restoring a mine where a legal or constructive obligation exists. The estimated future costs for known restoration requirements are determined on a mine-by-mine basis and are calculated based on the present value of estimated future cash out flows.

The restoration provision before exploitation of the raw materials has commenced is included in Property, Plant and Equipments and depreciated over the life of the related asset.

The effect of any adjustments to the provision due to further environmental damage as a result of exploitation activities is recorded through the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss over the life of the related asset, in order to reflect the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Changes in the measurement of a provision that result from changes in the estimated timing or amount of cash outflows, or a change in the discount rate, are added to or deducted from the cost of the related asset to the extent that they relate to the asset's installation, construction or acquisition.

Provisions are discounted to their present value. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

II. Contingent liability

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from the 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.

M. Foreign exchange gains and losses

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year or reported in previous consolidated financial statements, are recognised as income or expense in the year in which they arise.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

N. Revenue recognition

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

I. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of the goods is recognised when delivery has taken place and control of the goods has been transferred to the customer according to the specific delivery term that have been agreed with the customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations .

Revenue is measured, after deduction of any discounts, price concessions, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts, price concessions and rebates.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 30 days and 60 days depending on the specific terms agreed with customers.

Contract balances

Trade Receivables and Contract Assets

A trade receivable is recognised when the products are delivered to a customer and consideration becomes unconditional.

Contract assets are recognised when the group has right to receive consideration that is conditional other than the passage of time.

Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities is a group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer which the entity has already received consideration. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the company performs under the contract.

II. Rendering of services

Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the services is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.

III. Interest income

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

IV. Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when right to receive is established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

O. Retirement and other employee benefits

I. Defined contribution plan

Employee benefits in the form of contribution to Superannuation Fund, Provident Fund managed by government authorities, Employees State Insurance Corporation and Labour Welfare Fund are considered as defined contribution plans and the same are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year in which the employee renders the related service.

II. Defined benefit plan

The Group's gratuity fund scheme, additional gratuity scheme and post-employment benefit scheme are considered as defined benefit plans. The Group's liability is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method as at the balance sheet date.

Employee benefit, in the form of contribution to provident fund managed by a trust set up by the Group, is charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year in which the employee renders the related service. The Group has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investment of the trust and interest rate notified by the Government of India. Such shortfall is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss based on actuarial valuation.

Past service costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on the earlier of:

a. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

b. The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

a. Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

b. Net interest expense or income

c. Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if any), and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the consolidated 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

III. Short term employee benefits

a. Short term employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the consolidated statement of profit and loss of the year in which the related service is rendered.

b. Accumulated Compensated absences, which are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, are treated as short term employee benefits. 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.

IV. Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, as at the date of the consolidated balance sheet. Actuarial gains / losses, if any, are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Long service awards and accumulated compensated absences which are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are treated as other long term employee benefits for measurement purposes.

V. Employee share-based payments

The erstwhile Ultimate holding Company of the Group operates various equity-settled performance share plans. Senior executive of the Company received remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employee render service as consideration for equity instruments (equity settled transactions). The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

The cost of equity settled transactions is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, together with a corresponding increase in equity, representing contribution received from the ultimate holding company, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for a period represents movement in the cumulative expenses recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

In case of forfeiture/lapse stock option, which is not vested, amortised portion is reversed by credit to employee compensation expense. In a situation where the stock option expires unexercised, the related balance standing to the credit of Capital Contribution from Parent is transferred to other equity.

VI. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following:

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

a. when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and

b. when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

VII. Presentation and disclosure

For the purpose of presentation of defined benefit plans, the allocation between the short term and long-term provisions have been made as determined by an actuary. Obligations under other long-term benefits are classified as short-term provision, if the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the obligation beyond 12 months from the reporting date. The Group presents the entire compensated absences as short-term provisions, since employee has an unconditional right to avail the leave at any time during the year.

P. Non-current assets held for sale

The Group classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use and the sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Group treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

I. The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,

II. An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated,

III. The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,

IV. The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and

V. Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipments and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

Gains and losses on disposals of non-current assets are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts, and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Q. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost directly attributable to acquisition and construction of assets that necessarily take substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets up to the date when such assets are ready for intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing cost consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

R. Taxation

Tax expense comprises current income tax and deferred income tax and includes any adjustments related to past periods in current and / or deferred tax adjustments that may become necessary due to certain developments or reviews during the relevant period.

I. Current income tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the consolidated statement of profit and loss is 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 recognise expense where appropriate.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

II. 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:

a. 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.

b. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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 only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised, except:

a. 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.

b. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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 are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The Group writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on 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 the consolidated statement of profit and loss is recognised outside profit or 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

The Group applies significant judgment in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Uncertain tax positions are reflected in the overall measurement of the Group's tax expense and are based on the most likely amount or expected value that is to be disallowed by the taxing authorities whichever better predict the resolution of uncertainty. Uncertain tax balances are monitored and updated as and when new information becomes available, typically upon examination or action by the taxing authorities or through statute expiration.

In the situations where one or more units of the Group are entitled to a tax holiday under the tax law, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned unit's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However,

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

the Group restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

S. Leases

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

I. Group as a lessee:

Right-of-use assets

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset:

Right of use assets	Term (in years)
Buildings	2-30
Leasehold land	5-99
Ships and tugs	2-13
Furniture, vehicle and tools	5
Plant and Equipments	6

The right of use assets is also subject to impairment. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Lease liabilities

Lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The Group uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate known at the commencement date; and extension option payments or purchase options payments which the Group is reasonably certain to exercise.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the ROU asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Other expenses" in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

The lease term comprises the non-cancellable lease term together with the period covered by extension options, if assessed as reasonably certain to be exercised, and termination options, if assessed as reasonably certain not to be exercised. For lease arrangement in respect of ships, the non-lease components are not separated from lease components and instead account for each lease component, and any associated non-lease component as a single lease component.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

i. The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

ii. A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

ROU asset and lease liabilities have been separately presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (range different for different class of assets). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The related cash flows are classified as Operating activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

II. Group as a lessor:

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In respect of assets provided on finance leases, amounts due from lessees are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases. In respect of assets given on operating lease, lease rentals are accounted in the Statement of Profit and Loss, on accrual basis in accordance with the respective lease agreements.

T. Segment reporting

a. Segment Policies

The Group prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the Consolidated financial statements of the Group as a whole.

b. Identification of segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available.

The Board of Directors of the Group has appointed Management Committee (ManCom) which has been identified as being the CODM. The ManCom assesses the financial performance and position of the Group and makes strategic decisions.

The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets.

c. Allocation of common costs

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

d. Inter-segment transfers

Inter-segment revenue has been accounted for based on the transaction price agreed to between segments which is based on current market prices.

e. Unallocated items

Revenue, expenses, assets, and liabilities which relate to the Group as a whole and not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under 'unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities'.

U. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash at banks, demand deposits from banks and short-term, highly liquid instruments. As part of Group's cash management policy to meet short term cash commitments, it parks its surplus funds in short-term highly liquid instruments that are generally held for a period of three months or less from the date of acquisition. These short-term highly liquid instruments are open-ended debt funds that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

V. Government grants and subsidies

Government grants are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

Where the grants relate to an item of expense, they are recognised as income on a systematic basis in the consolidated statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate.

Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to the consolidated statement of profit and loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

W. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

X. Classification of current / non-current assets and liabilities

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1 "Presentation of financial statements".

I. Assets - An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Group's normal operating cycle.

b. it is held primarily for the purpose of trading.

c. it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date; or

d. it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

II. Liabilities - A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. it is expected to be settled in the Group's normal operating cycle.

b. it is held primarily for the purpose of trading.

c. it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or

d. the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

III. Others

a. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

b. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash Equivalents, the Group has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of Current / Non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Y. Exceptional items

An item of income or expense which based on its size, nature or incidence requires separate disclosure to improve an understanding of the performance of the Group is disclosed separately treated as an exceptional item in the consolidated financial statements.

Z. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, 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.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future period. Revisions in estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the consolidated notes to the financial statements.

The estimates and assumptions that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities:

I. Classification of legal matters and tax litigations (Refer Note 51)

The litigations and claims to which the Group is exposed to are assessed by management with assistance of the legal department and in certain cases with the support of external specialised lawyers. Determination of the outcome of these matter into "Probable / Possible / Remote require judgement and estimation on case to case basis.

II. Defined benefit obligations (Refer Note 54)

The cost of defined benefit gratuity plans, and post-retirement medical benefit is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

III. Useful life of property, plant and equipments (Refer Note 4)

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The useful lives of the Group's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at least annually for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

IV. Impairment of property, plant and equipments (Refer Note 4)

Determining whether the property, plant and equipments are impaired requires an estimate of the value of use. In considering the value in use, the management has anticipated the capacity utilization of plants, operating margins, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, and other factors of the underlying businesses / operations. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above-mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of property, plant and equipments.

V. Incentives under the State Industrial Policy (Refer Note 13 and 20)

The Group's manufacturing units in various states are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy. The Group accrues these incentives as refund claims in respect of VAT/GST paid, on the basis that all attaching conditions were fulfilled by the Group and there is reasonable assurance that the incentive claims will be disbursed by the State Governments.

The Company measures expected credit losses in a way that reflects the time value of money. Any subsequent changes to the estimated recovery period could impact the carrying value of Incentives receivable.

VI. Discounts / rebate to customers (Refer Note 40)

The Company provides discount and rebates on sales to certain customers. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price charged to the customer, net of the estimated pricing allowances, discounts, rebates, and other incentives. In certain cases, the amount of these discount and rebates are not determined until claims with appropriate evidence is presented by the customer to the Company, which may be some time after the date of sale. Accordingly, the Company estimates the amount of such incentives basis the terms of contract, incentive schemes, historical experience adjusted with the forward looking, business forecast and the current economic conditions. To estimate the amount of incentives, the Company uses the most likely method. Such estimates are subject to the estimation uncertainty.

VII. Physical verification of inventory (Refer Note 15)

Bulk inventory for the Company primarily comprises of coal, petcoke and clinker which are primarily used during the production process at the manufacturing locations. Determination of physical quantities of bulk inventories is done based on volumetric measurements and involves special considerations with respect to physical measurement, density calculation, moisture, etc. which involve estimates / judgments.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

AA. Standards Issued and Effective.

MCA issued notification dated March 24, 2021, to amend Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 to enhance the disclosures required to be made by the Group in its financial statements. These amendments are applicable to the Company for the financial year starting January 01, 2022. The Company has implemented the same in the Consolidated financial statement.

The Company applied for the first-time certain amendments (including Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2022 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021) to the Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. These amendments had no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

AB. Amendments not yet effective:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

(i) Ind AS 1 – Disclosure of material accounting policies:

The amendments related to shifting of disclosure of erstwhile "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" in the notes to the financial statements requiring companies to reframe their accounting policies to make them more "entity specific". This amendment aligns with the "material" concept already required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(ii) Ind AS 8 – Definition of accounting estimates:

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a "change in accounting estimates" has been replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates." Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty." Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

(iii) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12. At the date of transition to Ind ASs, a first-time adopter shall recognize a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Similarly, a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

a) right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

b) decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset.

Therefore, if a company has not yet recognised deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities or has recognised deferred tax on net basis, the same need to recognize on gross basis based on the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

(iv) Ind AS 103 – Common control Business Combination

The amendments modify the disclosure requirement for business combination under common control in the first financial statement following the business combination. It requires to disclose the date on which the transferee obtains control of the transferor is required to be disclosed.

The amendments are extensive and the Group is in the process to evaluating the impact of the above amendments on the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 4 - Property, plant and equipment

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated depreciation				Accumulated impairment (Refer Note (f) below)			Net carrying value	
	As at January 01, 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at January 01, 2022	Depreciation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at January 01, 2022	Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Freehold non-mining land	568.98	53.04	33.96	588.06	0.10	0.03	-	0.13	-	-	-	587.93	568.88
Freehold mining land	1,216.39	76.51	-	1,292.90	127.77	57.88	-	185.65	-	-	-	1,107.25	1,088.62
Leasehold mining land	201.36	-	-	201.36	7.31	2.57	-	9.88	-	-	-	191.48	194.05
Buildings, roads and water works (Refer Note (a) below)	3,633.24	231.36	1.89	3,862.71	922.63	207.63	0.84	1,129.42	33.38	-	33.38	2,699.91	2,677.23
Plant and equipment (owned) (Refer Note (b) below)	13,808.18	2,195.41	100.59	15,903.00	5,106.91	1,141.40	57.79	6,190.52	127.27	-	127.27	9,585.21	8,574.00
Furniture and fixtures	64.36	12.54	0.33	76.57	37.89	7.60	0.27	45.22	0.30	-	0.30	31.05	26.17
Vehicles	239.53	35.00	6.83	267.70	120.85	40.79	5.64	156.00	10.14	-	10.14	101.56	108.54
Office equipment	170.05	28.97	7.22	191.80	124.85	25.46	6.52	143.79	0.53	-	0.53	47.48	44.67
Marine structures (Refer Note (c) below)	24.37	0.71	0.02	25.06	20.31	3.84	0.02	24.13	-	-	-	0.93	4.06
Railway sidings and locomotives	443.74	41.82	-	485.56	148.54	43.27	-	191.81	1.43	-	1.43	292.32	293.77
Ships	126.52	11.61	-	138.13	44.62	9.28	-	53.90	-	-	-	84.23	81.90
Total	**20,496.72**	**2,686.97**	**150.84**	**23,032.85**	**6,661.78**	**1,539.75**	**71.08**	**8,130.45**	**173.05**	**-**	**173.05**	**14,729.35**	**13,661.89**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated depreciation				Accumulated impairment			Net carrying value (Refer Note (d) below)
	As at January 01, 2021	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at January 01, 2021	Depreciation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at January 01, 2021	Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2021
Freehold non-mining land	563.24	5.74	-	568.98	0.08	0.02	-	0.10	-	-	-	568.88
Freehold mining land	1,137.82	78.57	-	1,216.39	85.88	41.89	-	127.77	-	-	-	1,088.62
Leasehold mining land	201.17	0.19	-	201.36	5.25	2.06	-	7.31	-	-	-	194.05
Buildings, roads and water works (Refer Note (a) below)	3,352.78	288.01	7.55	3,633.24	772.59	154.77	4.73	922.63	29.27	4.11	33.38	2,677.23
Plant and equipment (owned) (Refer Note (b) below)	11,541.82	2,371.42	105.06	13,808.18	4,372.46	782.70	48.25	5,106.91	116.75	10.52	127.27	8,574.00
Furniture and fixtures	59.54	5.18	0.36	64.36	32.72	7.28	2.11	37.89	0.27	0.03	0.30	26.17
Vehicles	228.46	28.08	17.01	239.53	104.81	28.40	12.36	120.85	10.14	-	10.14	108.54
Office equipment	145.90	31.36	7.21	170.05	112.43	19.47	7.05	124.85	0.53	-	0.53	44.67
Marine structures (Refer Note (c) below)	24.37	-	-	24.37	17.31	3.00	-	20.31	-	-	-	4.06
Railway sidings and locomotives	324.42	119.32	-	443.74	121.31	27.23	-	148.54	1.43	-	1.43	293.77
Ships	126.54	-	0.02	126.52	37.47	7.17	0.02	44.62	-	-	-	81.90
Total	**17,706.06**	**2,927.87**	**137.21**	**20,496.72**	**5,662.31**	**1,073.99**	**74.52**	**6,661.78**	**158.39**	**14.66**	**173.05**	**13,661.89**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 4 - Property, plant and equipment (contd.)

Includes :

a) i) Premises in co-operative societies, on ownership basis of ₹ 84.50 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 84.50 crore) and ₹ 11.33 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 9.33 crore) being accumulated depreciation thereon.

ii) ₹ 19.92 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 19.92 crore) being cost of roads constructed by the Group, the ownership of which vests with the government / local authorities and ₹ 17.52 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 17.24 crore) being accumulated depreciation thereon.

iii) Buildings include cost of shares 10,550 (December 31, 2021 - 12,050) in various Co-operative Housing Societies residential flats.

b) ₹ 74.21 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 73.83 crore) being cost of power lines incurred by the Group, the ownership of which vests with the state electricity boards and ₹ 16.38 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 13.47 crore) being accumulated depreciation thereon.

c) Cost incurred by the Group, the ownership of which vests with the state maritime boards.

d) ₹ 0.55 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 0.07 crore) depreciation capitalised during construction for projects (Refer Note 8)

e) Details of immovable properties whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company :

₹ In Crore

Asset Category	Title Deeds held in the name of	Property held since	Reason for not being transferred in the name of Company/Group	Gross Carrying Value as on March 31, 2023	Gross Carrying Value as on December 31, 2021
Freehold Land	Ambuja Cements Rajasthan Limited	August 08, 2013	The title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Ambuja Cements Rajasthan Limited which was merged with the Company	0.01	0.01
Freehold Land	Chemical Limes Mundwa Pvt. Ltd.	October 20, 2010	The title deeds are in the name of subsidiary company	1.29	1.29
Freehold Land	Dirk MP India Pvt Ltd	December 28, 2022	The title deeds are in the name of Dirk India Private Limited which was merged with the Company (Refer Note 61)	0.62	-
Freehold Land	Dirk India Pvt. Ltd.	December 28, 2022		0.11	-
Building and Roads	Dirk India Pvt. Ltd.	December 28, 2022		8.52	-
Freehold mining land	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board	June 30, 2015	ACC Limited is in the process of obtaining the title deeds	131.53	131.53
Building	Supertech realtors Pvt Ltd	March 01, 2021	ACC Limited is in the process of obtaining the title deeds	4.45	4.45
Freehold Land	Title deed not available with the subsidiary company, ACC Limited			3.59	1.37
Building	Title deed not available with the subsidiary company, ACC Limited			16.83	16.45

f) In an earlier year, considering lower profitability due to higher input cost, the Company had recognised impairment loss (including Capital work in progress) for its cement manufacturing facility at Madukkarai. There is no change on re -assessment in the current year.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

g) Capital work in progress as at March 31, 2023 is ₹ 2,525.87 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 2,167.73 crore) comprises of various projects and expansions spread over all units.

i) Ageing schedule of capital-work-in progress (CWIP):

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress	1,381.43	896.66	63.98	181.19	2,523.26
Projects temporarily suspended	0.35	-	0.15	2.11	2.61
Total	**1,381.78**	**896.66**	**64.13**	**183.30**	**2,525.87**
As at December 31, 2021					
Projects in progress	1,340.18	466.70	236.67	121.92	2,165.47
Projects temporarily suspended	-	0.15	-	2.11	2.26
Total	**1,340.18**	**466.85**	**236.67**	**124.03**	**2,167.73**

ii) Movement in capital work in progress

Particulars	Amount ₹ In Crore
Opening balance as on January 01, 2021	2,393.20
Add - Additions during the year	2,724.80
Less - Capitalized during the year	2,950.27
Closing balance as on December 31, 2021	**2,167.73**
Add - Additions during the year	3,111.37
Less - Capitalized during the year	2,753.23
Closing balance as on March 31, 2023	**2,525.87**

iii) Expected completion schedule of Capital work-in-progress where cost or time overrun has exceeded the original plan -

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress					
Greenfield project at Ametha	1,297.64	-	-	-	1,297.64
As at December 31, 2021					
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 5 - Right-of-use assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying value	
	As at January 01, 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at January 01, 2022	Depreciation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Leasehold land	229.06	123.28	1.02	351.32	32.00	22.52	0.98	53.54	297.78	197.06
Building and installation	11.97	1.57	4.33	9.21	4.01	2.47	2.01	4.47	4.74	7.96
Plant and equipment	55.68	25.01	8.46	72.23	18.71	17.27	3.25	32.73	39.50	36.97
Ships and tugs	317.17	28.71	17.81	328.07	61.41	38.34	17.81	81.94	246.13	255.76
Furniture, vehicle and tools	0.44	-	0.22	0.22	0.32	0.12	0.22	0.22	-	0.12
Total	**614.32**	**178.57**	**31.84**	**761.05**	**116.45**	**80.72**	**24.27**	**172.90**	**588.15**	**497.87**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying value
	As at January 01, 2021	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at January 01, 2021	Depreciation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2021
Leasehold land	197.81	33.43	2.18	229.06	17.19	17.00	2.19	32.00	197.06
Building and installation	12.74	1.18	1.95	11.97	3.03	2.30	1.32	4.01	7.96
Plant and equipment	39.35	20.36	4.03	55.68	10.29	11.41	2.99	18.71	36.97
Ships and tugs	315.64	2.84	1.31	317.17	31.44	31.21	1.24	61.41	255.76
Furniture, vehicle and tools	0.44	-	-	0.44	0.16	0.16	-	0.32	0.12
Total	**565.98**	**57.81**	**9.47**	**614.32**	**62.11**	**62.08**	**7.74**	**116.45**	**497.87**

Note :

Lease deeds not in the name of the Company/Group

<table>
<tr><th>Assets category</th><th>Title deeds in name of</th><th>Reason for not being transferred in the name of Company/Group</th><th>Property held since</th><th>Gross carrying value as on March 31, 2023</th><th>Gross carrying value as on December 31, 2021</th></tr>
<tr><td>Leasehold land</td><td colspan="3">Title deed not available with the subsidiary company, ACC Limited</td><td>3.53</td><td>2.34</td></tr>
</table>

Note 6 - Goodwill

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying value	
	As at January 01, 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at January 01, 2022	Amortisation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Goodwill (Refer Note (a) and (b) below)	8,105.32	-		8,105.32	235.63	-	-	235.63	7,869.69	7,869.69
Total	**8,105.32**	**-**	**-**	**8,105.32**	**235.63**	**-**	**-**	**235.63**	**7,869.69**	**7,869.69**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying value
	As at January 01, 2021	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at January 01, 2021	Amortisation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2021
Goodwill (Refer Note (a) and (b) below)	8,111.74	-	6.42	8,105.32	235.63	-	-	235.63	7,869.69
Total	**8,111.74**	**-**	**6.42**	**8,105.32**	**235.63**	**-**	**-**	**235.63**	**7,869.69**

Notes :

a) Pertains to goodwill on consolidation ₹ 7,869.69 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 7,869.69 crore). (Refer Note 63)

b) The Group has adopted Ind AS w.e.f. 1st January 2017. Under previous generally accepted accounting principles, the Group was amortising goodwill.

Note 7 - Other intangible assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying value	
	As at January 01, 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at January 01, 2022	Amortisation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Mining Rights	262.30	60.20	-	322.50	42.55	15.27	-	57.82	264.68	219.75
Water drawing rights	0.33	-	-	0.33	0.15	0.02	-	0.17	0.16	0.18
Computer software	9.09	8.13	0.33	16.89	4.91	3.46	0.04	8.33	8.56	4.18
Sponsorship rights (Refer Note 56)	-	96.90	-	96.90	-	6.00	-	6.00	90.90	-
Total	**271.72**	**165.23**	**0.33**	**436.62**	**47.61**	**24.75**	**0.04**	**72.32**	**364.30**	**224.11**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Gross carrying value				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying value
	As at January 01, 2021	Additions	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at January 01, 2021	Amortisation charge for the year	Deductions/ Transfers	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2021
Mining rights	246.10	18.62	2.42	262.30	27.67	14.88	-	42.55	219.75
Water drawing rights	0.33	-	-	0.33	0.13	0.02	-	0.15	0.18
Computer software	5.34	3.78	0.03	9.09	3.34	1.60	0.03	4.91	4.18
Total	**251.77**	**22.40**	**2.45**	**271.72**	**31.14**	**16.50**	**0.03**	**47.61**	**224.11**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8 - Capitalisation of expenditure

The Group has capitalised following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment / Capital work-in-progress. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalised.

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year included in capital work-in-progress	59.29	165.05
Add : Expenditure during construction for projects		
Employee benefits expenses (Refer Note (a) below)	26.31	52.31
Depreciation and amortisation expense (Refer Note 4 (d))	0.55	0.07
Other expenses (Refer Note (b) below)	7.82	108.19
	93.97	**325.62**
Less : Capitalised during the year (Refer Note (c) below)	44.40	266.33
Balance at the end of the year included in capital work-in-progress	**49.57**	**59.29**

Notes:

a) Costs of employee benefits (as defined in Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits") of project associated departments are arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment.

b) Other expense are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

c) During the previous year 2021, the Company has started commercial production at its integrated plant at Marwar in Rajasthan with clinker capacity of 3.0 million ton per annum and cement grinding capacity of 1.8 million ton per annum.

Note 9 - Investment in associates and joint ventures

	Particulars	Face Value (in ₹)	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
			No of shares	₹ In Crore	No of shares	₹ In Crore
A)	**Investments in associates, Unquoted, In fully paid equity shares**					
	Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	10	4,08,001	18.55	4,08,001	18.66
	Add : Share of profit			1.90		0.33
	Less : Dividend received			(0.55)		(0.44)
				19.90		**18.55**
	Asian Concretes and Cements Private Limited	10	81,00,000	102.17	81,00,000	92.92
	Add : Share of profit			9.07		9.25
				111.24		102.17
				131.14		**120.72**
B)	**Investments in joint ventures, Unquoted, In fully paid equity shares**					
	Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	10	4,401	13.38	4,401	12.57
	Add : Share of profit			4.79		1.94
	Less : Dividend received			(1.75)		(1.13)
				16.42		**13.38**
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	10	76,44,045	36.41	76,44,045	30.45
	Add : Share of profit			12.17		8.71
	Less : Shares bought back			-		-
	Less : Dividend received			(10.09)		(2.75)
				38.49		**36.41**
				54.91		49.79
	Total (A + B)			**186.05**		**170.51**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 10 - Non-current investments

	Particulars	Face value (in ₹)	As at March 31, 2023 No of shares / bonds	As at March 31, 2023 ₹ In Crore	As at December 31, 2021 No of shares / bonds	As at December 31, 2021 ₹ In Crore
A)	**Investments carried at amortised cost**					
	Unquoted, In Government and trust securities					
	National savings certificate ₹ 36,500 (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 36,500), deposited with government department as security. (Refer Note (a) below)			-		-
	Unquoted, In Public sector bonds					
	5.13% taxable redeemable bonds Himachal Pradesh Infrastructure Development Bonds	10,00,000	37	3.70	37	3.70
				3.70		**3.70**
B)	**Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss**					
	Unquoted, In fully paid equity shares					
	Kanoria Sugar & General Manufacturing Company Limited (Refer Note (a) below)	10	4	-	4	-
	Gujarat Composites Limited (Refer Note (a) below)	10	60	-	60	-
	Rohtas Industries Limited (Refer Note (a) below)	10	220	-	220	-
	The Jaipur Udyog Limited (Refer Note (a) below)	10	120	-	120	-
	Digvijay Finlease Limited (Refer Note (a) below)	10	90	-	90	-
	The Travancore Cement Company Limited (Refer Note (a) below)	10	100	-	100	-
	Ashoka Cement Limited (Refer Note (a) below)	10	50	-	50	-
	The Sone Valley Portland Cement Company Limited (Refer Note (a) below)	5	100	-	100	-
	Gujarat Goldcoin Ceramics Limited (Refer Note (b) below)	10	10,00,000	1.00	10,00,000	1.00
	Less: Impairment			(1.00)		(1.00)
				-		-
	Avaada MHBuldhana Private Limited (Refer Note (c) below)	10	7,87,500	0.79	7,87,500	0.79
	Solbridge Energy Private Limited (Refer Note (d) below)	10	1,10,99,594	14.11	1,10,99,594	14.11
	Amplus Green Power Private Limited	10	51,57,184	9.00	51,57,184	9.00
				23.90		**23.90**
	Total			**27.60**		**27.60**
	Total (9+10)			**213.65**		**198.11**
	Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments			**213.65**		**198.11**

Notes:

a) Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000.

b) This company is under liquidation and the Group has fully provided for the investment value.

c) During the previous year, the Group has subscribed 787,500 equity shares in Avaada MHBuldhana Private Limited (Avaada) representing 0.90% holding for a total consideration of ₹ 0.79 crore. The Avaada has set up a solar power plant in the State of Maharashtra of which the Company's Panvel plant would be one of the consumer.

d) During the previous year, the Company and its subsidiary, ACC Limited (ACC) has subscribed 3,075,791 and 8,023,803 equity shares in Solbridge Energy Private Limited (Solbridge) representing 26.37% holding for a total consideration of ₹ 14.11 crore. The Solbridge has set up a solar power plant in the State of Chhattisgarh of which the Company's Bhatapara plant and ACC's Jamul would be one of the consumer.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 11 - Group information

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the members of the Group as under:

Sr	Name of the Company	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest (effective holding) As at March 31, 2023	Proportion of ownership interest (effective holding) As at December 31, 2021
1	**Direct and Indirect Subsidiaries**				
	M.G.T Cements Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	100.00%	100.00%
	Chemical Limes Mundwa Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	100.00%	100.00%
	Dang Cement Industries Private Limited (Refer Note 22 (a))	Cement and cement related products	Nepal	0.00%	91.63%
	ACC Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	50.05%	50.05%
	OneIndia BSC Private Limited	Shared Services	India	75.03%	75.03%
	Ambuja Shipping Services Limited (Refer Note (b) below)	Shipping Services	India	100.00%	NA
	Ambuja Resources Limited (Refer Note (b) below)	Cement and cement related products	India	100.00%	NA
2	**Subsidiaries of ACC Limited**				
	Bulk Cement Corporation (India) Limited (BCCI)	Cement and cement related products	India	47.37%	47.37%
	ACC Mineral Resources Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	50.05%	50.05%
	Lucky Minmat Limited (Refer Note 65 (c))	Cement and cement related products	India	50.05%	50.05%
	Singhania Minerals Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	50.05%	50.05%
3	**Associates of ACC Limited**				
	Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	20.02%	20.02%
	Asian Concretes and Cements Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	22.52%	22.52%
4	**Joint Venture**				
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	50.00%	50.00%
5	**Joint Venture of ACC Limited**				
	Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	Ready mixed concrete products	India	20.02%	20.02%
6	**Joint Operation**				
	Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	27.27%	27.27%
7	**Joint Operations of ACC Limited**				
	MP AMRL (Semaria) Coal Company Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	24.52%	24.52%
	MP AMRL (Bicharpur) Coal Company Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	24.52%	24.52%
	MP AMRL (Marki Barka) Coal Company Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	24.52%	24.52%
	MP AMRL (Morga) Coal Company Limited	Cement and cement related products	India	24.52%	24.52%

Notes:

a) The financial statements of the above companies are drawn upto the same reporting date as that of the Company.

b) These subsidiaries have been incorporated in the current year.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 12 - Non-current loans

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Considered good - unsecured		
Loans to employees	5.88	7.60
Other loans (including given to joint venture companies)	4.01	3.96
	9.89	**11.56**
Unsecured loans which have significant increase in credit risk		
Other loans (including given to joint venture companies)	28.15	28.09
Less : Allowances for doubtful loans / deposits	28.15	28.09
	-	-
Total	**9.89**	**11.56**

Note 13 - Other non-current financial assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposit	272.81	219.30
Government grant receivable (Net)	1,028.78	1,144.37
Bank deposit with remaining maturity of more than 12 months (Refer note (a) below)	1,798.98	74.04
Margin money deposit with more than 12 months maturity (Refer Note (b) below)	27.90	26.72
Others (includes interest accrued on fixed deposits)	5.25	6.97
Total	**3,133.72**	**1,471.40**

Notes:

a) Include fixed deposits of ₹ 33.82 crore (December 31, 2020 - ₹ 31.99 crore) given as security to regulatory authorities.

b) Margin money deposit is against bank guarantees given to government authorities.

Note 14 - Other non-current assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Capital advances (Refer Note 71)	480.97	452.04
Payment under long term supply arrangement (Refer Note below)	925.00	-
Deposit against government dues / liabilities	447.88	443.60
Advances recoverable other than in cash	28.12	32.21
Other claims receivable from Government	27.42	30.10
	1,909.39	**957.95**
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Capital advances	7.63	4.70
Advances recoverable other than in cash	-	0.85
Other claim receivable from Government	40.37	36.05
Deposit against government dues / liabilities	3.33	3.33
	51.33	**44.93**
Less : Allowances for doubtful receivables	51.33	44.93
	-	-
Total	**1,909.39**	**957.95**

Notes:

a) During the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023, the Group has made payments to Mundra Petrochem Limited (MPL) (a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Enterprise Limited, a related party) for securing rights for raw material / fuel under a long-term supply arrangement, amounting to ₹ 925.00 crores on an exclusive basis for its cement manufacturing unit at Mundra, which is expected to commission in Financial Year 2025-26. MPL is in the process to set up integrated coal to polyvinyl chloride unit and currently expecting to commission its plant around the same time. The Group has right to obtain the refund of the amount for non-performance of the contract,

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

backed by an undertaking from Adani Enterprise Limited. The said amounts will be reclassified to contract based intangible asset once requisite activities to perform the contract are concluded by the counter party. The Group has performed a detailed internal assessment of the recoverability of the said amounts and believes that the amount is fully recoverable.

Note 15 - Inventories

At lower of cost and net realisable value

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Raw materials (including in transit - ₹ 6.70 crore; December 31, 2021 - ₹ 9.35 crore)	351.27	245.39
Work-in-progress	765.19	784.73
Finished goods	302.48	238.21
Captive coal	124.42	87.52
Stock-in-trade	56.93	18.70
Stores & spares (including in transit - ₹ 13.09 crore; December 31, 2021 - ₹ 17.76 crore)	565.31	404.48
Coal and fuel (including in transit - ₹ 111.29 crore; December 31, 2021 - ₹ 115.49 crore)	1,035.24	881.94
Packing materials	71.50	76.19
Others	0.45	0.88
Total	**3,272.79**	**2,738.04**

Note:

The Group follows suitable provisioning norms for writing down the value of Inventories towards slow moving, non-moving and surplus inventory. Charge / (reversal) on such provision amounts to ₹ (4.43) crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 29.88 crore). Provision for slow and non moving stores and spares as at March 31, 2023 is ₹ 241.20 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 245.37 crore).

Note 16 - Trade receivables

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Secured, considered good	366.73	78.22
Unsecured, considered good	787.63	540.85
Unsecured, Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	75.39	76.41
	1,229.75	**695.48**
Less : allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**75.39**	**76.41**
Total	**1,154.36**	**619.07**

Notes:

a) Trade receivables ageing schedule is as given below :

Balance as at March 31, 2023

Sr No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the transaction date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	1,137.24	11.92	0.28	0.04	4.88	1,154.36
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	2.48	19.39	15.62	7.05	30.85	75.39
	Total	**1,139.72**	**31.31**	**15.90**	**7.09**	**35.73**	**1,229.75**

Balance as at December 31, 2021

Sr N	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	607.60	6.13	0.03	1.38	3.93	619.07
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	1.30	14.93	24.46	19.45	16.27	76.41
	Total	**608.90**	**21.06**	**24.49**	**20.83**	**20.20**	**695.48**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 17 - Cash and cash equivalents

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	229.29	208.60
Deposit with original maturity of less than three months	84.36	10,041.35
	313.65	**10,249.95**
Deposit with other than banks with original maturity of upto 3 months	-	250.00
Post office saving accounts	0.01	0.01
	0.01	**250.01**
Investments in liquid mutual funds measured at FVTPL	230.21	858.53
Total	**543.87**	**11,358.49**

Note 18 - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Earmarked balances with banks (Refer Note (a) below)	52.29	52.55
Fixed deposit with banks (original maturity more than 3 months and upto 12 months) (Refer Note (b) below)	2,364.88	281.94
Total	**2,417.17**	**334.49**

Notes :

a) These balances represent unpaid dividend liabilities of the Company and unclaimed sale proceeds of the odd lot shares belonging to the shareholders of erstwhile Ambuja Cements Rajasthan Limited (merged with the Company) not available for use by the Company.

b) Including fixed deposit with lien in favour of National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) ₹ 269.59 crore including interest there on (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 265.40 crore), (Refer Note 51(b)(i)) and other deposits amounting ₹ 1.19 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 1.14 crore) given as security against bank guarantees and ₹ 11.00 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 15.22 crore) given as security to regulatory authorities.

Note 19 - Current loans

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good (includes loans to employees)	8.61	9.91
Total	**8.61**	**9.91**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 20 - Other current financial assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	114.01	57.74
Incentives receivable under government incentive schemes	469.46	336.63
Interest accrued on fixed deposit, certificate of deposits and others	69.30	4.45
Interest accrued on investment	28.12	13.61
Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than 12 months (Refer Note (a) below)	7,124.29	18.50
Other receivables	96.40	70.08
	7,901.58	**501.01**
Unsecured which have significant increase in credit risk		
Other receivables	17.23	17.07
Less : Allowance for doubtful other receivable	17.23	17.07
	-	-
Total	**7,901.58**	**501.01**

Notes:

a) Deposits of ₹ NIL (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 9.25 crore) given as security to regulatory authorities.

b) Refer Note 58 (B) for information about credit risk of other financials assets.

Note 21 - Other current assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Considered Good - Unsecured, unless otherwise stated		
Advances to suppliers (Refer note (a) below)	2,450.10	552.81
Balances with statutory / government authorities	1,384.29	778.40
Prepaid expenses	75.05	77.51
Others	39.42	23.25
	3,948.86	**1,431.97**
Unsecured, which have significant increase in credit risk		
Other receivables	17.88	17.88
Less : allowance for doubtful receivables	17.88	17.88
	-	-
Total	**3,948.86**	**1,431.97**

Note :

a) Include ₹ 1,407 crores (December 31, 2021 – ₹ Nil) to a coal trader for supply of fuel under long term supply agreement at the lower of prevailing market price or the contracted price.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 22 - Non-current assets classified as held for sale

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Investment in subsidiary held for sale (Refer Note (a) below)	-	23.11
Plant and equipment (Refer Note (b) and (c) below)	1.28	1.28
Building (Refer Note (b) and (c) below)	0.85	1.05
Total	**2.13**	**25.44**

Notes :

a) During the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023, pursuant to the share purchase agreement, the Group has sold its investment in Dang Cement Industries Private Limited (DCIPL), a subsidiary and has recognised a gain of ₹ 16.52 crore in Other income. Consequent to this, DCIPL ceased to be a subsidiary of the Group w.e.f. June 13, 2022.

b) The Group intends to dispose off plant and equipment and Building in the next 12 months which it no longer intends to utilise. A selection of potential buyers is underway.

c) During the year, the Group sold a flat for ₹ 9.78 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 4.25 crore) having Book Value ₹ 0.20 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 0.32 crore) which was classified as held for sale. The resultant gain of ₹ 9.58 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 3.93 crore) has been disclosed in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under Other Income.

Note 23 - Equity share capital

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Authorised		
40,017,500,000 (December 31, 2021 - 40,017,500,000) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	8,003.50	8,003.50
150,000,000 (December 31, 2021 - 150,000,000) preference shares of ₹ 10 each	150.00	150.00
Total	**8,153.50**	**8,153.50**
Issued		
1,985,971,749 (December 31, 2021 - 1,985,971,749) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	**397.19**	397.19
Subscribed and paid-up		
1,985,645,229 (December 31, 2021 - 1,985,645,229) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	**397.13**	397.13

Notes :

a) **Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
	No of shares	₹ In Crore	No of shares	₹ In Crore
At the beginning of the year	1,98,56,45,229	397.13	1,98,56,45,229	397.13
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	1,98,56,45,229	397.13	1,98,56,45,229	397.13

b) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per equity share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

c) Equity shares held by holding company / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius (Holding company)		
1,253,156,361 (December 31, 2021 - 1,253,156,361) Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	**250.63**	**250.63**
Endeavour Trade and Investment Limited (Holding company of Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius)		
702,442 (December 31, 2021 - NIL) Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	**0.14**	**NA**

*On September 15, 2022, Endeavour Trade and Investment Limited (an entity of Adani family) has acquired 100% shareholding in Holderind Investments Limited (Holding Company) from Holderfin B.V (an entity of the Holcim Group). Consequently, the Board of Directors was reconstituted on September 16, 2022.

d) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding
Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius	1,25,31,56,361	63.11%	1,25,31,56,361	63.11%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	12,48,97,263	6.29%	12,28,28,767	6.19%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholdings represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

e) Details of shares held by promoters

Particulars	Number of shares at the December 31, 2021	Change during the year	Number of shares at the March 31, 2023	% of total share	% of change during the year
Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius	1,25,31,56,361	-	1,25,31,56,361	63.11%	0.00%
Endeavour Trade and Investment Limited	-	7,02,442	7,02,442	0.04%	100.00%

	Number of shares at the December 31, 2020	Change during the year	Number of shares at the December 31, 2021	% of total share	% of change during the year
Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius	1,25,31,56,361	-	1,25,31,56,361	63.11%	0.00%

f) Outstanding tradable warrants and right shares

Outstanding tradable warrants and right shares are kept in abeyance exercisable into 186,690 (December 31, 2021 - 186,690) and 139,830 (December 31, 2021 - 139,830) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up respectively.

g) Aggregate no. of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

Pursuant to the Scheme of amalgamation of Holcim (India) Private Limited (HIPL) with the Company in August 2016, 584,417,928 equity shares were allotted as fully paid up to the equity shareholders of HIPL, without payment being received in cash.

Note 24 - Capital management

a) The Group's objectives when managing capital are to maximise shareholders value through an efficient allocation of capital towards expansion of business, optimisation of working capital requirements and deployment of balance surplus funds on the back of an effective portfolio management of funds within a well defined risk management framework.

b) The management of the Group reviews the capital structure of the Group on regular basis to optimise cost of capital. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with the movement in the working capital.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

c) The Group generally meets its capital requirement through internal accruals. The borrowings as appearing in the Notes 27 and 36 represents Interest Free Loan from State Government considered as Government grant. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Total debt (including current maturities of borrowings) (Refer Notes 27 and 36)	47.71	46.94
Less : Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 17)	543.87	11,358.49
Net debt	(496.16)	(11,311.55)
Total equity	38,756.55	32,498.77
Net Debt to Equity	**NA**	**NA**

Note 25 - Dividend distribution made and proposed

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
A)	**Dividend paid on equity shares**		
	i) Final dividend for the year ended December 31, 2021 ₹ 6.30 per share (December 31, 2020 - ₹ 1.00 per share)	1,250.96	198.56
	Total	**1,250.96**	**198.56**
B)	**Dividend proposed on equity shares**		
	Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ 2.50 per share (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 6.30 per share) (Refer Note (a))	496.41	1,250.96
	Total	**496.41**	**1,250.96**

Notes :

a) Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and are not recognised as a liability.

b) The dividends proposed by the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures for the fifteen months financial year ended March 31, 2023 is as given below :-

Name of the Company	Subsidiary/Associate/Joint venture	Proposed dividend per share	Proposed dividend amount ₹ In Crore
ACC Limited	Subsidiary	9.25	173.70
Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	Joint venture of ACC Limited	5,939	6.53

Note 26 - Other equity

(Refer the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for detailed movement in other equity balances)

₹ In Crore

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
a)	Capital reserve	130.71	130.71
b)	Securities premium account	12,471.16	12,471.16
c)	General reserve	5,814.49	5,814.49
d)	Capital redemption reserve	9.93	9.93
e)	Subsidies	5.02	5.02
f)	Capital contribution from parent	7.68	9.10
g)	Tonnage tax reserve	4.35	-
h)	Retained earnings	7,857.70	6,516.20
Total		**26,301.04**	**24,956.61**

Nature and purpose of each reserve :

a) Capital reserve

This reserve has been transferred to the Group in the course of business combinations and can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) **Securities premium**

This reserve represents the premium on issue of shares and can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

c) **General reserve**

General Reserve is used to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. The amount is to be utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

d) **Capital redemption reserve**

Capital redemption reserve was created by transferring from retained earnings. In the year ended 30th June 2005, part of the amount was used for issue of bonus shares. The balance will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

e) **Subsidies**

These are capital subsidies received from the Government and other authorities.

f) **Capital contribution from parent**

Capital contribution from parent represents the fair value of the employee performance share plan. These shares are granted by erstwhile parent company "Holcim Limited" to the employees of the Group. The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity settled share based payments provided to executives and senior management.

g) **Tonnage tax reserve**

Tonnage tax reserve represents 20% of the book profit derived from shipping operations.

h) **Retained earnings**

Retained earnings are the profits that Group has earned till date, less transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans (net of taxes) that will not be reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Note 27 - Non-current borrowings

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Secured		
Interest free loan from State Government (Refer Note (a) below)	34.22	43.50
Total	**34.22**	**43.50**

Note :

a) Represents interest free loan from State Government granted under State investment promotion scheme. This is secured by bank guarantees (majorly backed by pledge of bank fixed deposits). Each loan repayable in single instalment, starting from August 2022 to January 2027 of varying amounts ranging from ₹ 3.59 crore to ₹ 13.40 crore.

Note 28 - Lease liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 55)	414.50	362.52
Total	**414.50**	**362.52**

Note 29 - Other non-current financial liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Liability for capital expenditure	-	0.13
Total	**-**	**0.13**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 30 - Non-current provisions

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Provision for gratuity and other staff benefit schemes (Refer Note 54)	157.03	178.76
Long service award and other benefit plans	4.39	4.94
Provision for mines reclamation expenses (Refer Note (a) below)	103.46	97.84
Total	**264.88**	**281.54**

Note:

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

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Opening balance	97.84	87.68
Add : Provision during the year (net)	(1.10)	7.87
	96.74	**95.55**
Add: Unwinding of interest	7.19	3.66
Less : Provision utilized during the year	0.47	1.37
Closing Balance	**103.46**	**97.84**

Note 31 - Deferred tax liabilities (net)

The major components of deferred tax liabilities / assets on account of timing differences are as follows:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at 1st January 2022	Charge / (Credit) to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge / (Credit) to Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liabilities, on account of				
Depreciation and amortisation	1,057.45	63.41	-	1,120.86
Undistributed profits of subsidiaries, joint venture and associates	164.64	(108.16)	-	56.48
	1,222.09	**(44.75)**	**-**	**1,177.34**
Deferred tax assets, on account of				
Provision for employee benefits	70.47	(4.61)	(9.67)	56.19
Provision for slow and non moving spares	26.03	(0.82)	-	25.21
Expenditure debited in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss but allowed for tax purposes in the following years	122.12	(8.71)	-	113.41
Expected credit loss on incentives receivable from government	32.45	-	-	32.45
Interest provided under section 244 (A) of Income Tax Act, 1961	99.07	22.21		121.28
Others	115.76	12.67	-	128.43
	465.90	**20.74**	**(9.67)**	**476.97**
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) (net)	**756.19**	**(65.49)**	**9.67**	**700.37**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at 1st January 2021	Charge / (Credit) to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge / (Credit) to Other Comprehensive Income	As at December 31, 2021
Deferred tax liabilities, on account of				
Depreciation and amortisation	1,022.69	34.76	-	1,057.45
Undistributed profits of subsidiaries, joint venture and associates	55.88	108.76	-	164.64
	1,078.57	**143.52**	**-**	**1,222.09**
Deferred tax assets, on account of				
Provision for employee benefits	61.09	13.13	(3.75)	70.47
Provision for slow and non moving spares	20.23	5.80	-	26.03
Expenditure debited in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss but allowed for tax purposes in the following years	132.13	(10.01)	-	122.12
Expected credit loss on incentives receivable from government	32.45	-	-	32.45
Interest provided under section 244 (A) of Income Tax Act, 1961	95.17	3.90		99.07
Others	111.50	4.26	-	115.76
	452.57	**17.08**	**(3.75)**	**465.90**
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) (net)	**626.00**	**126.44**	**3.75**	**756.19**

Notes:

a) The Group has not recognised deferred tax liability on undistributed earnings in subsidiaries to the extent of ₹ 13,017.19 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 12,731.57 crore) considering its ability to control the timing of the reversal of temporary differences associated with such undistributed earnings and it is probable that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

b) The Group have long term capital losses and business losses including unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 5.56 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 37.17 crore) for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised. These losses will expire between financial years 2023-24 to 2029-30.

Note 32 - Reconciliation of tax expense and the profit multiplied by income tax rate

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended December 31, 2021	
	₹ In Crore	In %	₹ In Crore	In %
Profit before share of profit of associates and joint ventures and tax expenses	3,701.47		5,144.24	
Tax expenses at statutory income tax rate	931.59	25.17%	1,295.10	25.17%
Effect of non deductible expenses	54.18	1.46%	49.27	0.96%
Effect of exempt income / tax holidays for tax purpose	(0.58)	(0.02%)	(0.39)	(0.01%)
Tax writeback recognised in current year (Refer note (b) below)	(149.79)	(4.05%)	-	0.00%
Effect of undistributed earnings of subsidiary and joint venture	(113.85)	(3.08%)	105.44	2.05%
Others	(16.44)	(0.43%)	4.01	0.08%
Tax expenses at the effective income tax rate	705.11	19.05%	1,453.43	28.25%
Tax expense reported in the Consolidated Statement Profit and Loss	705.11	19.05%	1,453.43	28.25%

Notes:

a) The rate used for the calculation of Deferred tax is 25.17% for the year ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2021.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

b) The Group has re-assessed its tax positions for certain provisions made in earlier years, based on the tax assessments and the related provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, and reversed the tax provision of ₹ 149.79 crore and interest of ₹ 30.67 crore (recognized in Other Income).

Note 33 - Other non current liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Rebate to customers	37.27	36.74
Total	**37.27**	**36.74**

Note 34 - Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Details of due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is based on the information available with the Group regarding the status of the suppliers (Refer Note (a) below).		
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.		
Principal	51.22	34.85
Interest	0.53	0.30
	51.75	**35.15**
b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year		
Principal	43.74	25.79
Interest	0.23	0.13
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified	0.03	0.03
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	0.08	0.12
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Note:

a) Above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis intimation received from the suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

b) Ageing schedule:

(i) Balance as at March 31, 2023

Sr N	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the transaction date				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed - Micro and Small Enterprises	51.16	-	-	0.06	51.22
2	Undisputed - Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	2,344.73	57.57	14.70	305.69	2,722.69
	Total	**2,395.89**	**57.57**	**14.70**	**305.75**	**2,773.91**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Balance as at December 31, 2021

Sr N	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the transaction date				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1	Undisputed - Micro and Small Enterprises	34.58	0.08	0.17	0.12	34.95
2	Undisputed - Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	2,218.46	238.20	86.32	334.89	2,877.87
	Total	**2,253.04**	**238.28**	**86.49**	**335.01**	**2,912.82**

Note 35 - Lease Liability

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Current portion of lease liability (Refer Note 55)	60.52	67.11
Total	**60.52**	**67.11**

Note 36 - Borrowings

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Current maturities of borrowings (Refer Note 27)	13.49	3.44
Total	**13.49**	**3.44**

Note 37 - Other current financial liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Security deposit from dealers and retention money	1,502.48	1,293.24
Liability for capital expenditure	337.65	405.03
Unpaid dividends (Refer Note (a) below)	49.80	50.05
Unclaimed sale proceeds of the odd lot shares belonging to the shareholders of erstwhile ACRL	2.49	2.50
Others (includes interest on security deposits)	227.93	251.34
Financial Liabilities at fair value		
Foreign currency forward contract	0.78	3.26
Total	**2,121.13**	**2,005.42**

Note:

a) Investor Education and Protection Fund ('IEPF') - outstanding aggregating of ₹ 5.46 Crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 5.40 Crore) ,is pending to be transferred to the 'IEPF'on account of disputes and legal cases.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 38 - Other current liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Contract liability (Refer Note (a) below)		
Advance received from customers	278.27	394.53
Other liabilities		
Statutory dues	1,461.45	1,302.82
Rebates to customers	1,173.00	1,007.05
Other payables (includes interest on income tax)	1,819.98	1,601.47
Total	**4,732.70**	**4,305.87**

Note:

a) The contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023.

Note 39 - Current provisions

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Provision for gratuity and staff benefit schemes (Refer Note 54)	8.55	11.60
Long service award and other benefit plans	0.67	0.94
Provision for compensated absences	5.42	12.10
Total	**14.64**	**24.64**

Note 40 - Revenue from operations

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of manufactured products	37,132.64	27,890.95
Sale of traded products	1,253.00	653.79
Income from services rendered	12.37	3.34
	38,398.01	**28,548.08**
Other operating revenues		
Provisions no longer required written back	46.84	18.53
Sale of scrap	158.53	129.60
Incentives and subsidies	221.86	157.93
Miscellaneous income (includes insurance claims and others)	111.79	111.32
Total	**38,937.03**	**28,965.46**

Notes :

a) Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss :

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Revenue as per contract price	43,518.17	32,890.14
Less: Discounts and incentives	5,120.16	4,342.06
Revenue as per the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	**38,398.01**	**28,548.08**

b) Remaining performance obligation :

The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation for sale of goods or services which remains unsatisfied as at March 31, 2023 or December 31, 2021. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

c) Disaggregation of revenue:

Refer Note 59 for disaggregated revenue information. The management determines that the segment information reported is sufficient to meet the disclosure objective with respect to disaggregation of revenue under Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers".

d) Accrued for the GST refund claim, under various incentive schemes of State and Central Government.

Note 41 - Other income

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Interest income on		
Bank deposits at effective interest rate method	504.59	284.45
Income tax refund	25.69	12.79
Defined benefit obligation (net) (Refer Note 54)	-	0.15
Others	8.11	7.01
	538.39	**304.40**
Other non operating income		
Gain on sale of current financial assets measured at FVTPL	52.25	17.80
Net gain on fair valuation of liquid mutual fund measured at FVTPL (Refer Note (a) below)	0.21	0.37
Interest income tax write back	30.67	29.22
Gain on sale of investment in subsidiary company (Refer Note 22(a))	16.52	-
Others	99.67	0.65
Total	**737.71**	**352.44**

Note 42 - Cost of materials consumed

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Inventories at the beginning of the year	245.39	178.72
Add : Purchases during the year	4,787.60	3,250.08
	5,032.99	3,428.80
Less : Inventories at the end of the year	283.34	245.39
Cost of materials consumed (Refer Note (a) and (b) below)	**4,749.65**	3,183.41

Note 43 - Purchases of stock-in-trade

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Cement	418.43	249.88
Ready mix concrete	6.96	2.84
Solution and Products	55.73	56.49
Total	**481.12**	**309.21**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 44 - Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in trade

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Inventories at the end of the year		
Work-in-progress	765.19	784.73
Finished goods	302.48	238.21
Stock-in-trade	56.93	18.70
Captive coal	124.42	87.52
	1,249.02	**1,129.16**
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Work-in-progress	784.73	351.76
Finished goods	238.21	183.29
Stock-in-trade	18.70	16.66
Captive coal	87.52	19.87
	1,129.16	**571.58**
Add : Trial run stocks, at the commencement of commercial production at Marwar plant	-	**27.24**
	1,129.16	**598.82**
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	**(119.86)**	**(530.34)**

Note 45 - Employee benefits expenses

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Salaries and wages	1,568.99	1,317.26
Contribution to provident and other funds	142.85	118.13
Employee stock option expenses (Refer Note 66)	2.94	8.01
Staff welfare expenses	141.75	85.75
Total	**1,856.53**	**1,529.15**

Note 46 - Finance costs

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Interest on		
Income tax (net of interest income on refund - ₹ 100.90 crore; December 31, 2021 - ₹ 15.50 crore)	36.50	28.45
Defined benefit obligation (net) (Refer Note 54)	11.58	9.01
Borrowings	4.36	3.34
Security deposits from dealers carried at amortised cost	45.76	29.67
Lease liabilities (Refer Note (a) below)	30.56	24.59
Others	58.95	46.94
	187.71	**142.00**
Other finance costs:-		
Unwinding of discount on site restoration provision	7.19	3.66
Total	**194.90**	**145.66**

Note:

a) On adoption of Ind AS 116 Leases, the Group has recognised Right of use assets and created lease obligation representing present value of future minimum lease payments. The unwinding of such obligation is recognised as interest expense.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 47 - Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 4)	1,539.75	1,073.98
Less : Pre-operative charge during the year (Refer Note 8)	0.55	0.07
	1,539.20	**1,073.91**
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 5)	80.72	62.08
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 7)	24.75	16.50
Total	**1,644.67**	**1,152.49**

Note 48 - Freight and forwarding expense

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
On finished products	7,561.17	5,680.20
On internal material transfer	1,962.55	1,452.70
Total	**9,523.72**	**7,132.90**

Note 49 - Other expenses

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Royalty on minerals	679.39	557.43
Consumption of stores and spare parts	769.92	552.61
Consumption of packing materials	1,291.37	1,053.39
Repairs	519.19	351.09
Rent (Refer Note 55)	221.50	169.58
Rates and taxes	214.42	206.13
Insurance	105.84	77.41
Technology and know-how fees (Refer Note (c) below)	214.68	285.76
Advertisement	241.14	175.62
Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer Note (a) below)	116.71	99.97
Loss on account of exchange rate difference (net)	26.27	9.88
Impairment losses on financial assets (including reversals of impairment losses)	14.84	(10.87)
Miscellaneous expenses (Refer Note (b) below)	1,193.23	859.84
Total	**5,608.50**	**4,387.84**

Notes:

a) Includes ₹ 45.47 crore (December 31, 2021 ₹ 35.95 crore) expenses incurred by ACC Limited, a subsidiary company.

b) Miscellaneous expenses :

i) Does not include any item of expenditure with a value of more than 1% of Revenue from operations.

ii) Includes expenses towards information technology, travelling, consultancy, site restoration, outsource services and others.

c) The Company, with effect from September 16, 2022, has terminated its agreement with Holcim Technology Limited for payment of technology and know-how fees @ 1% of eligible net sales.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 50 - Earnings per share (EPS)

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
i)	Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for basic and diluted EPS (₹ In Crore)	2,583.40	2,780.38
ii)	Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	1,98,56,45,229	1,98,56,45,229
	Add : Potential equity shares on exercise of rights and warrants kept in abeyance	3,20,919	3,19,824
	Add: Effect of issue of share warrants (Refer Note 68)	5,84,97,421	-
iii)	Weighted average number of shares for diluted EPS	**2,04,44,63,569**	**1,98,59,65,053**
iv)	Earnings per equity share (in ₹)		
	Face value of equity per share	2.00	2.00
	Basic	13.01	14.00
	Diluted	12.64	14.00

Note 51- Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Brief description of contingent liabilities	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Contingent liabilities and claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts related to various matters (Refer Note (a) below)			
Competition Act, 2002	CCI matters - Refer Note (b) below	4,101.29	3,776.40
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax matter related to excise duty incentives - Refer Note (f) below	1,090.82	1,090.82
Stamp Duty	Stamp duty on the merger order passed by High court of Delhi of Holcim (India) Private Limited and other matters of stamp duty - Refer Note (e) below	310.34	310.34
Service tax - Finance Act, 1994	Denial of service tax credit on outward transportation of cement - Refer Note (d) below	281.97	291.00
Government incentive	Sales tax incentive - Refer Note (c) below	320.82	320.82
Customs duty - The Customs Act, 1962	Demand of differential customs duty on imported coal	73.19	73.19
Central Excise Act	Denial of modvat credit on "Iron & Steel" used for Manufacture of Capital Goods	16.81	17.82
	Demand of differential excise duty on clearance of ready mix concrete	25.69	25.69
	Other excise matters	29.09	24.76
Goods and service tax	Denial of transitional credit of clean energy cess	62.67	15.04
Sales tax act/ commercial tax of various state	Disallowance of ITC on packing material and fuel, tax demand on damaged stock and others	71.04	73.96
Employees' Provident Funds And Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident fund disputes relating to applicability and determination of dues	79.07	25.42
Common Guidelines for Mine Developer and Operator projects (the MDO Guidelines)	Non compliance of efficiency parameters of CMDPA (Coal Mines Development & Production Agreement)	23.75	23.75
Mineral Concession Rules	Compensation for use of Government land - Refer Note (g) below	212.22	212.22
Other statutes/ other claims	Entry Tax on stock transfer and related issues	37.50	36.77
	Enhancement of land compensation and land tax related matters	34.47	32.62
	Cases pertaining to claims related workmen compensation and Demand of additional royalty on limestone based on ratio of cement produced vis a vis consumption of limestone	15.60	26.60
	Various other cases pertaining to claims related to railway dispute, electricity tariff issue.	119.36	123.36
	Claims by suppliers regarding supply of raw material and other claim.	35.89	35.89
Total		**6,941.53**	**6,536.48**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes :

a) In respect of above matters, future cash outflows are determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending at various forums / authorities.

b) Demand from Competition Commission of India

i) In 2012, the Competition Commission of India (CCI) had imposed a penalty of ₹ 1,163.91 crore on the Company and ₹ 1,147.59 crore on its subsidiary ACC Limited, aggregating to ₹ 2,311.50 crore, concerning alleged contravention of the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002. On appeal by the Company and ACC Limited, the Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT), initially stayed the penalty and by its final order dated December 11, 2015, set aside the order of the CCI, remanding the matter back to the CCI for fresh adjudication and for passing a fresh order.

After hearing the matter afresh, the CCI had again, by its order dated August 31, 2016, imposed penalty of ₹ 1,163.91 crore on the Company and ₹ 1,147.59 crore on ACC Limited, aggregating to ₹ 2,311.50 crore. The Company and ACC Limited filed appeals against the said Order before the COMPAT. The COMPAT, vide its interim order dated November 21, 2016 has stayed the penalty with a condition to deposit 10% of the penalty amount, in the form of fixed deposit (the said condition has been complied with) and levy of interest of 12% p.a., in case the appeal is decided against the appellant. Meanwhile, pursuant to the notification issued by Central Government on May 26, 2017, any appeal, application or proceeding before COMPAT is transferred to National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT).

NCLAT, vide Order dated July 25, 2018, dismissed the appeal filed by the Company and ACC Limited and upheld the CCI's order. Against this, the Company and ACC Limited appealed to the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which by its order dated October 05, 2018 admitted the appeal and directed to continue the interim order passed by the Tribunal.

ii) In a separate matter, pursuant to a reference filed by the Director, Supplies and Disposals, Government of Haryana, the CCI by its Order dated January 19, 2017 had imposed penalty of ₹ 29.84 crore on the Company and ₹ 35.32 crore on ACC Limited, aggregating to ₹ 65.16 crore. On appeal by Company and ACC Limited, the COMPAT has stayed the operation of CCI's order. The matter is listed before NCLAT and is pending for hearing.

Based on the advice of external legal counsels, the Company and ACC Limited believe they have good grounds on merit for a successful appeal in both the aforesaid matters. Accordingly, no provision is considered necessary and the matter has been disclosed as contingent liability along with interest of ₹ 1,724.63 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 1,399.74 crore).

c) Government incentive includes :

i) A matter relating to 75% exemption from sales tax granted by Government of Rajasthan. However, the eligibility of exemption in excess of 25% was contested by the State Government in a similar matter of another Company.

In year 2014, pursuant to the unfavourable decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in that similar matter, the sales tax department initiated proceedings for recovery of differential sales tax and interest thereon on the ground that the Company had given an undertaking to deposit the differential amount of sales tax, in case decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court goes against in this matter.

Against the total demand of ₹ 247.97 crore, including interest of ₹ 134.45 crore the Company deposited ₹ 143.52 crore, including interest of ₹ 30 crore, towards sales tax under protest and filed a Special Leave Petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court with one of the grounds that the tax exemption was availed by virtue of the order passed by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) during the relevant period. On Company's petition, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has granted an interim stay on the balance interest. Based on the advice of external legal counsel, the Company believes that, it has good grounds for a successful appeal. Accordingly, the amount has been disclosed as Contingent Liability.

ii) ACC Limited, a subsidiary of the Company had availed sales tax incentives in respect of its new 1 MTPA Plant (Gagal II) under the Himachal Pradesh (HP) State Industrial Policy, 1991. ACC Ltd. had accrued sales tax incentives aggregating ₹ 56.30 crore. The Sales tax authorities introduced certain restrictive conditions after commissioning of the unit stipulating that incentive is available only for incremental amount over the base revenue and production of Gagal I prior to the commissioning of Gagal II. ACC Ltd. contends that such restrictions are not applicable to the unit as Gagal II is a new unit, as decided by the HP Hon'ble High Court and confirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court while determining the eligibility for transport subsidy. The Department recovered ₹ 64.45 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹64.45 crore) (tax of ₹ 56.30 crore and interest of ₹ 8.15 crore) which is considered as recoverable.

The HP Hon'ble High Court, had, in 2012, dismissed the ACC's appeal. The subsidiary has been advised by legal experts that there is no change in the merits of the case. Based on such advice, ACC Limited filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which is pending for hearing. The subsidiary has assessed the matter as "possible".

d) **Excise, customs and service tax includes :**

A matter wherein service tax department issued show cause notices for denial of cenvat credit with regard to service tax paid on outward transportation for sale to customers on Freight On Road (F.O.R.) basis. Considering judicial precedents, Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBIC) circular and based on legal opinion, the Group has assessed the matter as possible. Accordingly, ₹ 281.97 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 291.00 crore) has been disclosed as contingent liability.

e) **Stamp duty includes :**

A matter wherein the Collector of Stamps, Delhi vide its order dated August 07, 2014, directed erstwhile Holcim (India) Private Limited (HIPL) (merged with the Company) to pay stamp duty (including penalty) of ₹ 287.88 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 287.88 crore) on the merger order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. HIPL had filed a writ petition and the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi granted an interim stay. Based on the advice of external legal counsel, the Company believes that it has good grounds for success in writ petition. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the financial statements.

f) **Income tax :**

The Company and its subsidiary, ACC Limited were entitled to excise duty incentives. Both the Companies contended that the said incentives are in the nature of capital receipts and hence not liable to income tax. However, the Income tax department had consistently denied the position and considered these incentives as a taxable receipt. Appeals were filed by both the companies against the orders of the assessing officer which were pending before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) / Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT).

In November 2022 / March 2023, the Company and ACC Limited received favourable orders from ITAT with respect to the aforesaid matter.

However, pending final closure of this matter, the Group has disclosed income tax amount of ₹ 872.64 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 872.64 crore) along with interest payable of ₹ 214.99 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 214.99 crore) under contingent liabilities.

g) **Claim for Mining Lease includes :**

ACC Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, has received demand notice from the Government of Tamil Nadu, and an order by the Collector, Coimbatore seeking annual compensation for the period from April 01, 1997 to March 31, 2014 and April 01, 2014 to March 31, 2019, amounting to ₹ 73.46 crore and ₹ 138.76 crore respectively for use of the Government land for mining, which ACC Limited occupies on the basis of the mining leases. ACC Limited has challenged the demands by way of Revision under the Mineral Concession Rules and has filed writ petitions before the Hon'ble High Court of Tamil Nadu at Chennai.

Pending the same the High Court of Tamil Nadu in the group writ petitions of other cement manufacturers viz Dalmia Cements, Madras Cements & others has passed a judgment allowing annual compensation to be collected by the state. ACC Limited has filed a writ appeal against the judgment.

One of the above petition challenging the demand for the period April 01, 2014 to March 31, 2019, is disposed of against ACC by the High Court vide order dated December 14, 2021 in line with the above judgment. ACC has filed a writ appeal before the divisional bench of High Court against this judgement.

ACC Limited has assessed the matter as "possible" and has obtained legal opinion for the said matter.

Note 52 - Material demands and disputes relating to assets and liabilities reported by subsidiary as "remote"

Based on case by case assessment, ACC Limited, subsidiary has disclosed certain matters below, where the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has been assessed as remote.

a) ACC Limited, a subsidiary of the Company (ACC), having cement manufacturing plants located in Himachal Pradesh was eligible, under the State Industrial Policy for deferral of its sales tax liability. The Excise and Taxation department, disputed the eligibility of the ACC to such deferment on the ground that ACC also manufactures an intermediate product, viz. Clinker and such intermediate product was in the negative list. A demand of ₹ 82.37 crore (December 31, 2021 ₹ 82.37 crore) was raised by the department. ACC filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh against the demand. The case has been admitted and the hearing is in process.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

b) ACC Limited, a subsidiary of the Company (ACC), was eligible for certain incentives in respect of its investment towards modernization and expansion of the Chaibasa Cement Unit under the State Industrial Policy of Jharkhand. Accordingly, ACC has made claims for refund of VAT paid. However, no disbursals were made (except an amount of ₹ 7.00 crore representing part of the one time lumpsum capital subsidy claim of ₹ 15.00 crore) as the authorities have raised new conditions and restrictions. ACC had filed two writ appeals before the Jharkhand Hon'ble High Court against these conditions, restrictions and disputes.

Jharkhand Hon'ble High Court, while dealing with appeals by both ACC and the State Government allowed the ACC's appeal while dismissing the Government's appeal.

The Government of Jharkhand had filed an Special Leave petition (SLP) in the Hon'ble Supreme Court which vide its interim order stayed disbursement of 40% of the amount due. Consequently, as of date, ACC received only ₹ 64.00 crore out of total ₹ 235.00 crore in part disbursement from the Government of Jharkhand. The Group is of the view and has been advised legally, that the merits are strongly in its favour and it expects that the SLP will be rejected upholding the order of the Division bench of the Jharkhand Hon'ble High Court.

The subsidiary has obtained legal opinion for the said matter."

c) ACC Limited, a subsidiary of the Company (ACC), had set up a captive power plant ('Wadi TG 2') in the year 1995-96. This plant was sold to Tata Power Co. Ltd., in the year 1998-99 and was subsequently repurchased from it in the year 2004-05. ACC had purchased another captive power plant ('Wadi TG 3', set up by Tata Power Co. Ltd. in the year 2002-03) in 2004-05. Both these power plants were eligible for tax holiday under the provisions of Section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The Income tax department has disputed the ACC's claim of deduction under Section 80-IA of the Act, on the ground that the conditions prescribed under the section are not fulfilled. In case of Wadi TG 2, in respect of the demand of ₹ 56.66 crore (net of provision) (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 56.66 crore), ACC is in appeal before the ITAT and in case of Wadi TG 3 in respect of the demand of ₹ 115.62 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 115.62 crore), which was set aside by the ITAT, the department is in appeal against the said decision.

d) ACC Limited, a subsidiary of the Company (ACC), is eligible for incentives for one of its cement plants situated in Maharashtra, under a Package Scheme of Incentives of the Government of Maharashtra. The scheme inter alia, includes refund of royalty paid by ACC on extraction or procurement of various raw materials (minerals). The Department of Industries has disputed ACC's claim for refund of royalty basis interpretation of the sanction letter issued to ACC. ACC has accrued an amount of ₹ 133.00 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 133.00 crore) for such incentive. ACC has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Bombay High Court challenging the stand of the Government, which is admitted and pending before the High Court for hearing on merit. ACC has obtained legal opinion for the said matter.

e) ACC Limited, a subsidiary of the Company (ACC), was contesting the renewal of mining lease in state of Jharkhand for two of its quarries on lease. There was an unfavourable order by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in judgement on Goa Foundation case, restricting the ""deemed renewal"" provision of captive mining leases. ACC received demand from district mining officer for ₹ 881.00 crore as penalty for alleged illegal mining activities carried out by the Company during January 1991 to September 2014.

On January 02, 2015, the Central Government promulgated the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015 [subsequently enacted as Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 2015 in March 2015] amending mining laws with retrospective effect, and decided that all leases granted prior to ordinance will deemed to have been automatically renewed until prescribed period therein.

ACC then filed a writ petition with High Court of Jharkhand for directing the State government to renew both the leases upto March 2030 as per the Ordinance. On October 31, 2015 the High Court passed an interim order in terms of Section 8A(5) of the Ordinance for quarry II extending the lease upto March 2030 permitting the ACC to commence mining operations after depositing ₹ 48.00 crore subject to the outcome of the petition filed by ACC.

ACC has obtained legal opinion for the said matter."

f) Bulk Cement Corporation (India) Limited, a subsidiary company received demand from The Divisional Railway Manager Works office, Central Railways (Railways) by its letter dated February 11, 2022, of ₹ 15.33 Crore towards Land Licence Fee. Based on the subsidiary's own assessment and backed by external legal opinion, the subsidiary believes that it has a strong ground to contest the claim and accordingly has assessed the matter as "remote".

g) One of the contractors of a subsidiary company, ACC Mineral Resources Limited, has filed an Arbitration Petition under section 11 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 wherein the Hon'ble High Court of Mumbai has appointed a sole Arbitrator. The contractor has filed a statement of claims demanding approx. ₹ 407.00 Crores (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 407.00 Crore) from the Company including Rs 354.00 Crores (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 354.00 Crore) on account of loss of profit. The subsidiary company has been legally advised that the claim for loss of profit is not sustainable in terms of the contract/s with the said vendor and the Contract Act, 1872. Further, an amount of ₹ 45.91 Crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 45.91 Crore) in view of the demand being legally unjustifiable, has been assessed as "remote". Balance amount of ₹ 7.09 Crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 7.09 Crore) has been disclosed as a contingent liability.

Note 53 - Capital and other commitments

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	1,549.77	1,464.98
Total	**1,549.77**	**1,464.98**

Note 54 - Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

Amount recognised and included in Note 45 "contribution to provident and other funds" (including contribution to provident fund trust referred in note (g) below) of the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 53.47 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 43.48 crore).

b) Defined benefit plans

The Group has defined benefit gratuity, additional gratuity and Trust managed provident fund plan.

The gratuity and provident fund plan is in the form of a trust and it is governed by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the administration of the plan assets including investment of the funds. The trust has developed policy guidelines for the allocation of assets to different classes with the objective of controlling risk and maintaining the right balance between risk and long-term returns in order to limit the cost to the Group of the benefits provided. To achieve this, investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets.

Each year, the Board of Trustees and the Group review the level of funding. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and assessment of the investment risk. The Group decides its contribution based on the results of this annual review.

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

i) **Investment risk :** As the plan assets include significant investments in quoted debt and equity instruments, the Group is exposed to the risk of impacts arising from fluctuation in interest rates and risks associated with equity market and related impairment.

ii) **Interest risk :** A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

iii) **Salary risk :** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

iv) **Longevity risk :** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

c) Summary of the components of net benefit / expense recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for the respective plans:

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	2022-23		2021	
		Funded	Non funded	Funded	Non funded
I	**Components of expense recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss**				
	1 Current service Cost	32.10	9.97	27.66	9.00
	2 Interest cost	28.72	7.53	22.29	6.22
	3 Interest (income) on plan assets	(28.14)	-	(22.19)	-
	4 Gain on settlements	0.19	-	-	(10.34)
	5 Past service cost	0.19	-	-	-
	Total	**33.06**	**17.50**	**27.76**	**4.88**
II	**Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income**				
	1 Demographic changes	-	-	(0.40)	-
	2 Change in financial assumptions	(9.81)	(3.59)	(12.29)	(3.88)
	3 Experience changes	(2.41)	3.89	(3.02)	2.15
	4 Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	0.25	-	(1.72)	-
	Total	**(11.97)**	**0.30**	**(17.43)**	**(1.73)**
III	**Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet**				
	1 Present value of defined benefit obligation	332.89	98.88	367.56	96.42
	2 Fair value of plan assets	336.10	-	355.26	-
	3 Funded status [surplus / (deficit)]	3.21	(98.88)	(12.30)	(96.42)
	4 Net asset / (liability)	3.21	(98.88)	(12.30)	(96.42)
IV	**Change in defined benefit obligation during the year**				
	1 Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	367.56	96.41	379.27	104.56
	2 Current service cost	32.10	9.97	27.66	9.00
	3 Interest service cost	28.72	7.53	22.29	6.22
	4 Employee Contributions	-	-	-	-
	5 Past service cost	0.19	-	-	-
	6 Gain on settlements	-	-	-	(10.34)
	7 Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in consolidated other comprehensive income:				
	- Demographic changes	-	-	(0.40)	-
	- Change in financial assumptions	(9.81)	(3.59)	(12.29)	(3.88)
	- Experience Changes	(2.41)	3.89	(3.02)	2.15
	8 Benefit payments	(82.15)	(15.33)	(45.95)	(11.29)
	9 Curtailment	-	-	-	-
	10 Net transfer in on account of business combinations / others	(1.31)	-	-	-
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	**332.89**	**98.88**	**367.56**	**96.42**
V	**Change in fair value of assets during the year**				
	1 Plan assets at the beginning of the year	355.26	-	370.12	-
	2 Interest income	28.14	-	22.19	-
	3 Contribution by employer	-	-	5.00	-
	4 Actual benefit paid	(47.05)	-	(43.77)	-
	5 Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(0.25)	-	1.72	-
	6 Plan assets at the end of the year	336.10	-	355.26	-
VI	**Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation**	10 years	10 to 10.20 years	10 years	10 to 10.20 years

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	2022-23		2021	
		Funded	Non funded	Funded	Non funded
VII	**Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation**				
	1 Within the next 12 months	30.73	8.54	54.15	11.61
	2 Between 1 and 5 years	166.80	34.02	157.18	33.83
	3 Between 5 and 10 years	183.56	40.65	156.43	36.36
VIII	**Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions (Refer Note (i) & (ii) below)**				
	Present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year (for change in 100 basis points)				
	1 For increase in discount rate by 100 basis points	314.36	90.52	345.13	88.05
	2 For decrease in discount rate by 100 basis points	353.72	105.72	392.94	103.28
	3 For increase in salary rate by 100 basis points	353.56	105.46	392.63	103.02
	4 For decrease in salary rate by 100 basis points	314.16	90.58	344.98	88.17
IX	**The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan**				
	Qualifying insurance policy with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and HDFC Life Insurance (Refer Note (iv) below)	100%	NA	100%	NA
X	**Expected cash flows**				
	1) Expected employer contribution in the next year	30.73	8.53	54.15	11.58
	2) Expected benefit payments				
	Year 1	30.73	8.53	54.15	11.58
	Year 2	35.23	7.30	39.69	8.30
	Year 3	51.54	9.13	41.15	8.15
	Year 4	41.08	9.52	39.28	8.95
	Year 5	38.95	8.08	37.06	8.41
	6 to 10 years	183.56	40.65	156.43	35.96
	Total Expected benefit payments	**381.09**	**83.21**	**367.76**	**81.35**

XI Actuarial assumptions

	Particulars	2022-23	2021
1)	**Financial Assumptions**		
	Discount rate (Refer Note (ii) below)	7.20%	6.75%
	Salary escalation (Refer Note (iii) below)	7.00%	7.00%
2)	**Demographic Assumptions**		
	Expected average remaining working lives of employees	8.72	9.70
	Disability rate	5% mortality rates	5% mortality rates
	Retirement age	58 - 60 years	58 - 60 years
	Mortality pre-retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (IALM) (2012-14) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (IALM) (2012-14) Ultimate

Notes:

i) Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no changes in market conditions at the reporting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

ii) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

iv) Basis used to determine expected rate of return on assets

The Company has considered the current level of returns declared by LIC, to develop the expected long-term return on assets for funded plan of gratuity.

v) In the absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with LIC and HDFC Life Insurance, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount for each category to the fair value of plan assets has not been disclosed.

d) Amount recognised as expense in respect of compensated absences is ₹ 32.02 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 15.69 crore).

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
1)	**Financial Assumptions**		
	Discount rate	7.20%	6.75%
	Salary escalation	7.00%	7.00%
2)	**Demographic Assumptions**		
	Expected average remaining working lives of employees	9-9.7 years	9.52-10 years

e) Provident Fund managed by a trust set up by the Group

Provident Fund for certain eligible employees is managed by the Group through a trust "Ambuja Cements Staff Provident Fund Trust" and "The Provident Fund of ACC Ltd.", in line with the Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The plan guarantees interest at the rate notified by the Provident Fund Authorities. The contribution by the employer and employee together with the interest accumulated thereon are payable to employees at the time of separation from the Group or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefits vests immediately on rendering of the services by the employee.

The Group has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the trust and the notified interest rate.

The Group had invested provident fund of ₹ 9.05 crore through a trust "Ambuja Cements Staff Provident Fund Trust" in bonds of IL&FS Financial Services Limited and Diwan Housing Finance Limited and ₹ 49 crore through a trust "ACC Limited (Trust) in perpetual bonds of IL&FS Financial Services Limited. In view of uncertainties regarding recoverability of this investment, during the year ended December 31, 2019 the Group has provided ₹ 58.05 crore being the change in re-measurement of the defined benefit plans, in Other Comprehensive Income towards probable incremental employee benefit liability that may arise on the Group on account of any likely shortfall of the Trust in meeting its obligations.

Provident Fund managed by a trust - Defined benefit plans as per actuarial valuation

		Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
I	**Components of expense recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss**			
	1	Current service cost	44.64	34.27
	2	Interest Cost	84.86	77.56
	3	Interest Income	(81.40)	(75.02)
	4	Total expenses	48.10	36.81
II	**Amount recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet**			
	1	Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	(999.35)	(1,029.35)
	2	Fair value of plan assets	940.85	946.39
	3	Funded status {Surplus/(Deficit)}	(58.50)	(82.96)
	4	Net asset/(liability) as at end of the year ((Refer Note (ii) given below)	(58.50)	(82.96)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
III	**Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation**		
	1 Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation at beginning of the year	1,029.35	997.16
	2 Current service cost	44.64	34.27
	3 Interest cost	84.86	77.56
	4 Past Service Cost	(1.82)	-
	5 Benefits paid and transfer out	(247.58)	(134.38)
	6 Employee Contributions	91.29	64.97
	7 Transfer in / (Out) Net	26.34	10.60
	8 Actuarial (gains) / losses	(27.73)	(20.83)
	9 Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	999.35	1,029.35
IV	**Fair Value of Plan Assets**		
	1 Plan assets at the beginning of the year	946.39	924.05
	2 Return on plan assets including interest income	81.40	75.02
	3 Contributions by Employer	43.56	31.25
	4 Contributions by Employee	91.29	64.97
	5 Transfer in / (Out) Net	26.34	10.60
	6 Asset Gain /(Loss)	(0.55)	(25.12)
	7 Actual benefits paid	(247.58)	(134.38)
	8 Plan assets at the end of the year	940.85	946.39
V	**Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income at period end**		
	Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on Liability	(27.73)	(20.83)
	Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on Plan assets	0.55	25.13
	Total Actuarial (Gain) / Loss included in Other Comprehensive Income	**(27.18)**	**4.30**

g) Provident Fund managed by a trust set up by the Group

	Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
VI	**Weighted Average duration of Defined Benefit Obligation**	10 years	10 years
VII	**The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan**		
	1 Special deposits scheme	0%	0%
	2 Government Securities	50%	57%
	3 Debentures and Bonds	22%	13%
	4 Cash and Cash equivalent	15%	12%
	5 Mutual Fund	13%	18%
		100%	**100%**
VIII	**The assumptions used in determining the present value of obligation of the interest rate guarantee under deterministic approach are:**		
	1 Discounting rate	7.20%	6.75%
	2 Guaranteed interest rate	8.10%	8.50%

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

IX Sensitivity analysis for factors mentioned in actuarial asumptions (Refer Note (i) below)

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
1	Discount rate (1% movement)	997.12	1,024.55
2	Discount rate (1% decrease)	1,001.93	1,035.03
3	Interest rate guarantee (1% movement)	1,042.19	1,094.65
4	Interest rate guarantee (1% decrease)	979.44	995.40

Notes:

i) The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from previous year.

ii) The Group expects to contribute ₹ 28.30 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 29.50 crore) to the trust managed Provident Fund in next year.

Note 55 - Leases

A) Disclosure as per Ind AS 116:

a) Group as lessee

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for grinding facility, godowns, flats, land, Plant and Equipment, office premises and other premises.

b) The movement in lease liabilities during the year is as follows :

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Opening	429.63	427.00
Additions during the year	139.82	55.39
Finance cost accrued during the period	27.88	24.59
Lease modification	-	(0.11)
Payment of lease liabilities	(142.91)	(78.67)
Unrealised loss	29.63	3.71
Termination of lease contracts	(9.03)	(2.28)
Closing	**475.02**	**429.63**
Current	60.52	67.11
Non-current	414.50	362.52
Total	**475.02**	**429.63**

c) Lease Expenses recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, not included in the measurement of lease liabilities:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	165.95	127.54
Expense in respect of variable lease payments	55.55	42.03
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	110.66	62.07
Interest expense on lease liabilities	39.84	24.59
Total	**372.00**	**256.23**

d) The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 58 (C) - Liquidity risk

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 56 - Related party disclosure

I) Name of related parties

A) Names of the related parties

Sr	Name	Nature of Relationship
1	Holcim Limited (Erstwhile LafargeHolcim Limited), Switzerland	Ultimate Holding Company (upto 15th September 2022)
2	Holderfin B.V, Netherlands	Intermediate Holding Company (upto 15th September 2022)
3	Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius	Holding Company

B) Others, with whom transactions have taken place during the current year and /or previous year or has outstanding balance

i) Related parties

Sr	Name	Nature of Relationship
1	Holcim Group Services Limited, Switzerland	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
2	Holcim Technology Limited, Switzerland	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
3	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
4	Holcim Trading Pte Limited, Singapore (Erstwhile LafargeHolcim Trading Pte Ltd)	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
5	PT Holcim Indonesia Tbk., Indonesia	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
6	LafargeHolcim Bangladesh Ltd, Bangladesh	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
7	LafargeHolcim Energy Solutions S.A.S., France	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
8	Lafarge Holcim Global Hub Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
9	Lafarge SA, France	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
10	Lafarge Africa PLC, Nigeria	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
11	Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
12	Lafargeholcim Investment Co Ltd, China	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
13	Holcim Philippines, Inc., Philippines	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
14	Holcim International Services Singapore Pte Limited, Singapore (Erstwhile Lafarge International Services Singapore Pte Limited)	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
15	Holcim Trading Limited, Switzerland (Erstwhile LH Trading Ltd)	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
16	Lafarge Zementwerke GMBH	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
17	Lafarge Emirates Cement LLC,Fujairah AE	Fellow Subsidiary (upto 15th September 2022)
18	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
19	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
20	Adani Enterprises Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
21	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
22	Adani Brahma Synergy Private Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
23	Adani Wilmar Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
24	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
25	Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
26	Adani Electricity	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Sr	Name	Nature of Relationship
27	Adani Power (Jharkhand) Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
28	Adani Infra (India) Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
29	Adani Green Energy Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
30	Kutch Kopper Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
31	Mundra Windtech Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
32	Mundrs Solar Technology L	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
33	Swayam Realtors & Traders LLP	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
34	Raighar Energy Generation Limited	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
35	Mundra Solar PV Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
36	Adani Gangavaram Port	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
37	Mundra Petrochem Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
38	Ocean Sparkle Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
39	Mumbai Travel Retail Pvt Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
40	Adani Sport Line Pvt Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
41	Belvedere Golf & Country Club Private Limited (BGCCPL)	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
42	Adani Solar Energy Jodhpur Two Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
43	M/s Kurmitar Iron Ore Mining	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
44	Adani Digital Lab Pvt Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
45	Adani Cement Industries Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
46	Adani Cementation Ltd	Entities over which key management personnel/their relatives having control / significant influence (w.e.f. September 16, 2022)
47	Asian Fine Cement Private Limited	Subsidiary of Asian Concretes and Cements Private Limited
48	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	Joint Venture
49	Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	Associate of Subsidiary
50	Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	Associate of Subsidiary
51	Asian Concretes and Cements Private Limited	Associate of Subsidiary
52	Ambuja Cements Limited Staff Provident Fund Trust	Trust (Post-employment benefit plan)
53	Ambuja Cements Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust	Trust (Post-employment benefit plan)
54	The Provident Fund of ACC Limited	Trust (Post-employment benefit plan)
55	ACC Limited Employees Group Gratuity Scheme	Trust (Post-employment benefit plan)
56	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Trust (Corporate Social Responsibility Trust)
57	Ambuja Vidya Niketan Trust	Trust (Corporate Social Responsibility Trust)
58	Ambuja Hospital Trust	Trust (Corporate Social Responsibility Trust)
59	ACC Trust	Trust (Corporate Social Responsibility Trust)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

In accordance with "Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures" and the Companies Act, 2013, following Personnels are considered as KMP.

Sr	Name	Nature of Relationship
1	Mr. Gautam S. Adani	Chairman and Non Executive, Non-Independent Director (with effect from 16th September 2022)
2	Mr. Karan Adani	Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director (with effect from 16th September 2022)
3	Mr. Maheshwar Sahu	Independent Director (with effect from 16th September 2022)
4	Mr. Rajnish Kumar	Independent Director (with effect from 16th September 2022)
5	Ms. Purvi Sheth	Independent Director (with effect from 16th September 2022)
6	Mr. Ameet Desai	Independent Director (with effect from 16th September 2022)
7	Mr. M. R. Kumar	Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director (with effect from 16th September 2022)
8	Mr. N.S. Sekhsaria	Principal Founder, Non Executive Chairman, Non Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
9	Mr. Jan Jenisch	Vice Chairman, Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
10	Mr. Martin Kriegner	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
11	Mr. Christof Hassig	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
12	Mr. Ramanathan Muthu	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
13	Ms. Then Hwee Tan	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
14	Mr. Ranjit Shahani	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
15	Ms. Shikha Sharma	Non Executive, Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
16	Mr. Nasser Munjee	Non Executive, Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
17	Mr. Rajendra P. Chitale	Non Executive, Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
18	Mr. Shailesh Haribhakti	Non Executive, Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
19	Dr. Omkar Goswami	Non Executive, Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
20	Mr. Mario Gross	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
21	Mr. Arun Kumar Anand	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto 16th September 2022)
22	Mr. Mahendra Kumar Sharma	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto 29th March 2022)
23	Mr. Praveen Kumar Molri	Non Executive, Non Independent Director (upto 17th March 2022)
24	Mr. Neeraj Akhoury	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (upto 16th September 2022)
25	Mr. Ajay Kapur	Whole-Time Director and Chief Executive Officer (With effect from 17th September 2022)
26	Ms. Rajani Kesari	Chief Financial Officer (upto 16th September 2022)
27	Mr. Rajiv Gandhi	Company Secretary (upto 15th December 2022)
28	Mr. Vinod Bahety	Chief Financial Officer (with effect from 17th September 2022)

II) Transactions with related party

A) Details of transactions relating to other related parties

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Purchase of goods**		
	Holcim Trading Limited, Switzerland (Erstwhile LH Trading Ltd)	770.98	366.04
	Adani Enterprises Limited	16.10	-
	Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd	0.24	-
	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Pvt Ltd	0.04	-
	Udupi Power Corporation Limited	0.03	-
		787.39	**366.04**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
2	**Sale of Goods**		
	Adani Brahma Synergy Private Limited	0.20	-
	Adani Wilmar Limited	1.86	-
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.00	-
	Adani Power (Jharkhand) Limited	1.97	-
	Adani Infra (India) Ltd	0.87	-
	Adani Green Energy Ltd	7.80	-
	Kutch Kopper Ltd	2.48	-
	Mundra Windtech Limited	0.35	-
	Mundrs Solar Technology L	0.89	-
	Swayam Realtors & Traders LLP	0.51	-
	Raighar Energy Generation Limited	0.35	-
	Mundra Solar PV Ltd	0.18	-
	M/s Kurmitar Iron Ore Mining	0.08	-
	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	1.46	-
	Udupi Power Corporation Limited	0.16	-
	Raipur Energen Limited	0.86	-
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	1.39	-
	Adani Infrastructure And Developers	0.78	-
	Esteem Construction Private Limited	1.03	-
	Budhpur Buildcon Pvt Ltd	0.10	-
	Adani Wilmar Limited	0.12	-
	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	0.02	-
		23.45	**-**
3	**Sale of Fixed Asset**		
	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	0.01	-
4	**Receiving of services**		
	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	78.69	71.66
	Adani Enterprises Limited	30.78	-
	Holcim Technology Limited, Switzerland (Refer Note 49(c))	215.13	286.08
	Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	0.32	-
	Adani Gangavaram Port Ltd.	1.42	-
	Ocean Sparkle Ltd	3.23	
	Adani Solar Energy Jodhpur Two Ltd	1.15	-
	Lafarge Holcim Global Hub Services Private Limited	31.43	42.55
	Adani Green Energy Limited	0.08	-
	Lafarge SA		0.37
	Lafarge Zementwerke GMBH	-	0.29
	Lafargeholcim Investment Co Ltd, China	0.01	0.86
	Holcim Group Services Limited, Switzerland	-	0.17
		362.24	**401.98**
5	**Rendering of services**		
	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	5.76	9.74
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.05	-
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	0.02	-
	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	1.94	-
	Mumbai Travel Retail Pvt Ltd	1.11	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	2.06	-
		10.94	**9.74**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
6 Other recoveries		
Holcim Technology Limited, Switzerland	0.07	2.44
LafargeHolcim Energy Solutions S.A.S., France	-	1.19
Holcim Trading Limited, Switzerland (Erstwhile LH Trading Ltd)	1.89	0.02
Lafarge Holcim Global Hub Services Private Limited	-	0.31
Holcim International Finance Ltd	0.12	-
Lafarge SA, France	0.08	-
Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	7.62	-
Ocean Sparkle Ltd	0.02	-
Raigarh Energy Generation	0.10	-
Adani Cement Industries Ltd	4.63	-
Adani Cementation Ltd	0.01	-
	14.54	**3.96**
7 Other payments		
LafargeHolcim Energy Solutions S.A.S., France	-	1.30
Holcim Technology Limited, Switzerland	0.48	0.08
Holcim Trading Limited, Switzerland (Erstwhile LH Trading Ltd)	3.27	-
Lafarge SA, France	0.06	-
Holcim International Services Singapore Pte Limited, Singapore (Erstwhile Lafarge International Services Singapore Pte Limited)	0.96	0.38
Holcim Group Services Limited, Switzerland	-	0.20
Adani Enterprises Limited	1.32	-
Belvedere Golf and Country Club Private Limited (BGCCPL)	0.01	-
Adani Digital Lab Pvt Ltd	0.40	-
Udupi Power Corporation Limited (Settlement of arbitration matter)	13.14	-
Adani Tracks Management Services Pv	0.02	-
	19.66	**1.96**
7 Purchase of sponsorship rights		
Adani Sport Line Pvt Ltd	96.90	-
8 Long term security deposit		
Adani Properties Pvt Ltd	32.00	-
Adani Estate Management Private Limited	36.00	-
	68.00	**-**
9 Lease premium for leasehold land		
Adani Properties Pvt Ltd	14.00	-
Adani Estate Management Private Limited	15.00	-
	29.00	**-**
10 Issue of share warrants		
Harmonia Trade and Investment Ltd (Refer Note 68)	5,000.03	-
	5,000.03	**-**
11 Payment under long term supply arrangement		
Mundra Petrochem Ltd (Refer Note 14)	925.00	-
	925.00	**-**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

B) Outstanding balances with fellow subsidiaries

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
1	**Amount receivable at the year end**		
	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	-	5.94
	LafargeHolcim Bangladesh Ltd	-	0.02
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	0.02	-
	Adani Wilmar Limited	0.16	
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	0.01	-
	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	7.50	-
	Adani Power (Jharkhand) Limited	0.13	-
	Adani Brahma Synergy Private Limited	0.09	-
	Adani Infra (India) Limited	0.47	-
	Mumbai Travel Retail Pvt Ltd	1.31	-
	Adani Green Energy Limited	1.50	-
	Kutch Copper Limited	0.73	-
	Mundra windtech Limited	0.35	-
	Mundra Solar Technology I	0.43	-
	Adani Gangavaram Port Pvt Ltd	0.29	-
	Raighar Energy Generation Limited	0.20	-
	Mundra Solar PV Ltd	0.23	-
	M/s Kurmitar Iron Ore Mining	0.10	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	7.18	-
	Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	0.02	-
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	36.78	-
	Adani Infrastructure And Developers	0.77	-
	Parsa Kente Collieries Ltd.	0.42	-
	Udupi Power Corporation Limited	0.09	-
	Raipur Energen Limited	0.48	-
	Esteem Construction Private Limited	0.05	-
	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited	0.15	-
	Adani Properties Pvt Ltd	32.00	-
	Budhpur Buildcon Pvt Ltd	0.06	-
	Raigarh Energy Generation	0.13	-
	Adani Cement Industries Ltd	4.63	-
	Adani Cementation Ltd	0.01	-
		96.29	**5.96**
2	**Amount payable at the year end**	-	
	Holcim Technology Limited, Switzerland	-	61.63
	Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited	-	7.49
	Holcim Trading Limited, Switzerland (Erstwhile LH Trading Ltd)	-	137.97
	Holcim Group Services Limited, Switzerland	-	0.02
	LafargeHolcim Energy Solutions S.A.S., France	-	1.21
	Lafarge SA, France	-	0.44
	LafargeHolcim Building Materials (China) Limited, China	-	1.57
	Lafargeholcim Investment Co Ltd, China	-	0.17
	Adani Enterprises Limited	0.10	-
	Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	0.01	-
	Swayam Realtors&Traders LLP	0.01	-
	Ocean Sparkle Limited	0.39	-
	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Pvt Ltd	0.03	-
	Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	0.01	-
	Adani Digital Lab Pvt Ltd	0.40	-
	Adani Solar Energy Jodhpur Two Ltd	1.15	-
	Adani Green Energy Limited	0.08	-
	Udupi Power Corporation Limited	13.14	-
	Adani Tracks Management Services Pvt Ltd	0.02	-
	LH Global Hub Services Private Limited	0.07	-
		15.41	**210.50**
3	Payment under long term supply arrangement		
	Mundra Petrochem Ltd (Refer Note 14)	925.00	-
		925.00	**-**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

C) Transactions with holding company

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Dividend paid**		
	Holderind Investments Limited, Mauritius	**838.27**	**137.10**

D) Transactions with associates

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Purchase of goods**		
	Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	70.67	56.56
	Asian Concretes and Cements Private Limited	14.73	8.50
		85.40	**65.06**
2	**Sale of goods**		
	Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	23.73	16.19
	Asian Fine Cement Private Limited	-	0.93
		23.73	**17.12**
3	**Receiving of services**		
	Asian Concretes and Cements Private Limited	66.78	54.40
4	**Other recoveries**		
	Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	16.37	16.23
5	**Other payments**		
	Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	0.25	0.34
6	**Dividend received**		
	Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	0.55	0.43

F) Outstanding balances with associate company

₹ In Crore

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
1	**Amount receivable at the year end**		
	Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	5.96	8.74
		5.96	**8.74**
2	**Amount payable at the year end**		
	Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	4.88	7.58
	Asian Concretes and Cements Private Limited	6.17	16.41
	Asian Fine Cement Private Limited	-	0.31
		11.05	**24.30**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

G) Transactions with joint ventures

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Rendering of services**		
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	3.71	3.07
2	**Dividend Received**		
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	10.09	2.75
	Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	1.75	1.13
		11.84	**3.88**
3	**Purchase of Goods**		
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	1.89	0.55
	Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	197.09	126.44
		198.98	**126.99**
4	**Sale of goods**		
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	-	0.02
	Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	0.15	1.69
		0.15	**1.71**
5	**Other Payments**		
	Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	-	0.21
6	**Other Recoveries**		
	Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	5.79	-

H) Outstanding balances with joint ventures

₹ In Crore

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
1	**Amount receivable at the year end**		
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	0.67	0.76
	Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	0.01	0.22
		0.68	**0.98**
2	**Amount payable at the year end**		
	Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	0.28	0.17
	Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	19.30	36.66
		19.58	**36.83**

I) Transactions with Key Management Personnel

₹ In Crore

Particulars		For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
1	**Remuneration (Refer Note (a) and (b) below)**		
	Mr. Neeraj Akhoury	22.48	11.54
	Ms. Rajani Kesari	6.81	6.15
	Mr. Rajiv Gandhi	3.21	1.41
	Mr. Ajay Kapur	3.35	-
	Mr. Vinod Bahety	2.53	-
		38.38	**19.10**
2	**Break-up of remuneration**		
	Short term employment benefit	35.15	18.18
	Post employment benefits	2.24	0.52
	Other long term benefits	0.99	0.12
	Employee share based payments (Refer Note 66)	-	0.28
		38.38	**19.10**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
3 Commission, sitting fees, advisory fees and other reimbursement		
Mr. N.S. Sekhsaria	0.18	0.54
Mr. Martin Kriegner (Refer Note (g) below)	-	-
Mr. Christof Hassig	0.17	0.23
Mr. Nasser Munjee	0.23	0.45
Mr. Rajendra P. Chitale	0.23	0.55
Mr. Shailesh Haribhakti	0.22	0.42
Dr. Omkar Goswami	0.24	0.45
Mr. Jan Jenisch	0.15	0.23
Ms. Then Hwee Tan	0.18	0.40
Mr. Mahendra Kumar Sharma	0.07	0.38
Ms. Shikha Sharma	0.19	0.41
Mr. Ranjit Shahani	0.18	0.25
Mr. Praveen Kumar Molri	0.05	0.23
Mr. Ramanathan Muthu	0.17	0.23
Mr. Mario Gross	0.10	-
Mr. Arun Kumar Anand	0.12	-
Mr. Maheshwar Sahu	0.18	-
Mr. Rajnish Kumar	0.18	-
Ms. Purvi Sheth	0.15	-
Mr. Ameet Desai	0.17	-
Mr. M. R. Kumar	0.12	-
	3.26	**4.77**
Total	**41.64**	**23.87**

Notes:

a) Does not include provision towards gratuity and leave encashment which is provided based on actuarial valuation on an overall Company basis.

b) Remuneration includes performance incentive paid in respective year which is related to the performance of preceding year except to the extent of performance incentive to CEO being paid every six months as per agreement.

c) Contribution to Ambuja Cements Limited Staff Provident Fund Trust and The Provident fund of ACC Limited :

The Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the employee compensation for eligible employees towards provident fund. During the year, the Group contributed ₹ 5.04 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 5.79 crore) to ""Ambuja Cements Limited Staff Provident Fund"" and ₹ 34.08 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 25.46 crore) to ""The Provident fund of ACC Limited""."

d) "Contribution to Ambuja Cements Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust and ACC limited Employees Group Gratuity scheme :

The Group maintains gratuity trust for the purpose of administering the gratuity payment to its employees. During the year, the Group has contributed ₹ NIL crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 5 crore) towards "Ambuja Cements Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust" and Nil (December 31, 2021 - NIL) "ACC limited Employees Group Gratuity scheme".

e) During the year the Company has contributed ₹ 63.62 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 47.70 crore) to Ambuja Cement Foundation, ₹ 3.75 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 5.98 crore) to Ambuja Vidya Niketan Trust, ₹ 3.81 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 3.70 crore) to Ambuja Hospital Trust towards Corporate social responsibility obligations.

ACC Limited, the subsidiary during the year has contributed ₹ 3.00 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 16.00 crore) to ACC Trust towards its Corporate social responsibility obligations.

During the year the Company has contributed ₹ 3.50 Crore (December 31, 2021 - Nil) to Adani Foundation towards Corporate social responsibility obligations.

f) The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

transactions. The Group has not recorded any loss allowances for trade receivables from related parties (December 31, 2021 - Nil).

g) Mr. Martin Kriegner has waived his right to receive Directors' commission and sitting fees.

h) Transaction with related parties disclosed are exclusive of applicable taxes.

i) During the year, on September 26, 2022, the Company had given a non-disposal undertaking ("NDU") for the shares held by it in its subsidiary, ACC Limited for certain financial indebtedness of the promoter/promoter group companies.The said NDU was subsequently released on November 23, 2022.

j) For undertaking given by Adani Enterprises Limited Refer Note 14

Note 57 - Financial instruments

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

A) Classification of financial assets and liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
a) Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	313.66	313.66	10,499.96	10,499.96
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2,417.17	2,417.17	334.49	334.49
Trade Receivables	1,154.36	1,154.36	619.07	619.07
Loans	18.50	18.50	21.47	21.47
Investments in bonds	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
Other financial assets	11,035.30	11,035.30	1,972.41	1,972.41
	14,942.69	**14,942.69**	**13,451.10**	**13,451.10**
b) Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investment in liquid mutual funds	230.21	230.21	858.53	858.53
Investment in unquoted equity instruments	23.90	23.90	23.90	23.90
	254.11	**254.11**	**882.43**	**882.43**
Total (a + b)	**15,196.80**	**15,196.80**	**14,333.53**	**14,333.53**
Financial liabilities				
a) Measured at amortised cost				
Trade payables	2,773.91	2,773.91	2,912.82	2,912.82
Other financial liabilities	2,120.35	2,120.35	2,002.29	2,002.29
Borrowings	47.71	47.71	46.94	46.94
	4,941.97	**4,941.97**	**4,962.05**	**4,962.05**
b) Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Foreign currency forward contract	0.78	0.78	3.26	3.26
Total (a + b)	**4,942.75**	**4,942.75**	**4,965.31**	**4,965.31**

B) Income and Expenses on Financial Instruments

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Interest income and expenses, gains or losses recognised on financial assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Income on Financial Instruments		
Financial assets measured at cost		
Gain on sale of non-current investments	16.52	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest income	512.70	291.46
Impairment (loss)/gain on trade receivables (including reversals of impairment losses)	7.22	(9.52)
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Gain on sale of current financial assets	52.25	17.80
Net gain on fair valuation of liquid mutual fund	0.21	0.37
Total	**588.90**	**300.11**
Expenses on Financial Instruments		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Net Exchange losses on revaluation or settlement of items denominated in foreign currency (trade payables)	36.20	5.33
Interest expenses on deposits from dealers	45.76	29.67
Interest expenses on borrowings	4.36	3.34
Interest expense on lease liability	30.56	24.59
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Net Loss/(Gain) on foreign currency forward contract	(9.93)	4.55
Total	**106.95**	**67.48**
Net Income recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	**481.95**	**232.63**

C) Fair value measurements

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and / or disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques :

a) Level 1

This level includes those financial instruments which are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

b) Level 2

This level includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

c) Level 3

This level includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. "

D) Fair value hierarchy

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Financial assets					
a) Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)					
Investments in liquid mutual funds	17	230.21	858.53	1	Investment in liquid and short term mutual funds, which are classified as FVTPL are measured using net assets value at the reporting date multiplied by the quantity held.
Investment in unquoted equity instruments (other than joint ventures and associates)	10	23.90	23.90	3	Using discounted cash flow method.
Financial liabilities					
a) Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)					
Foreign currency forward contract	37	0.78	3.26	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contract is calculated as the present value determined using forward exchange rates at the reporting date.

Notes:

a) There was no transfer between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurement.

b) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

In the opinion of Group the carrying amount of loans, other financial assets, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents (excluding investments in liquid mutual funds), bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, other financial liabilities (excluding derivative financial instruments) and trade payable recognised in the consolidated financial statement approximate their fair values largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

c) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement of unquoted equity shares

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Opening Balance	23.90	9.00
Purchases during the year	-	14.90
Gain/(Loss)		
- in Other comprehensive income	-	-
- in profit and loss	-	-
- changes on purchase of equity shares	-	-
Closing Balance	**23.90**	**23.90**

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Particular	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Investments in unquoted equity shares	Price of recent transaction (PORT)	Transaction price	5% (December 31, 2021: 5%) increase (decrease) in the transaction price would result in increase (decrease) in fair value by ₹ 1.20 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 1.20 crore)

Note 58 - Financial risk management objectives and policies

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group has a system-based approach to risk management, established policies and procedures and internal financial controls aimed at ensuring early identification, evaluation and management of key financial risks such as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk that may arise as a consequence of its business operations as well as its investing and financing activities. Accordingly, the Group's risk management framework has the objective of ensuring that such risks are managed within acceptable and approved risk parameters in a disciplined and consistent manner and in compliance with applicable regulations.

All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The Group's management is supported by a risk management committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The risk management committee provides assurance to the Group's management 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 policies for managing each of these risks.

A) 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 risks a) commodity price risk b) currency risk and c) interest rate risk. Financial instruments are affected by market risk comprise deposits, investments, trade payables.

The Group's investments are predominantly held in fixed deposits, liquid mutual funds and certificates of deposit. Mark to market movements in respect of the Group's investments are valued through the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Fixed deposits are held with highly rated banks, and are not subject to interest rate volatility.

Assumption made in calculating the sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. The analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

a) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk for the Group is mainly related to fluctuations in coal and pet coke prices linked to various external factors, which can affect the production cost of the Group. Since the energy costs is one of the primary costs drivers, any fluctuation in fuel prices can lead to a drop in operating margin. To manage this risk, the Group take following steps:

i) Optimizing the fuel mix, pursue longer term and fixed contracts where considered necessary (Refer Note 21).

ii) Consistent efforts to reduce the cost of power and fuel by using both domestic and international coal and petcoke.

iii) Use of alternative Fuel and Raw Materials (AFR) and enhancing the utilisation of renewable power including its onsite and offsite solar, wind, hydro power and Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS).

Additionally, processes and policies related to such risks are reviewed and controlled by senior management and fuel requirements are monitored by the central procurement team.

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to change in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates primarily relate to import of raw materials, fuels and capital items. Based on sensitivity analysis, the Group has well defined forex exposure threshold limit approved by Board of Directors, beyond which all forex exposure are fully hedged.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting periods expressed in ₹, are as follows:

₹ In Crore

As at March 31, 2023	USD	EUR	SEK	JPY	GBP	CHF
Trade Payable	599.34	16.17	0.06	-	0.02	0.10
Foreign exchange derivative contracts	(177.71)	(5.46)	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	421.63	10.71	0.06	-	0.02	0.10

₹ In Crore

As at December 31, 2021	USD	EUR	SEK	JPY	GBP	CHF
Trade Payable	422.76	9.25	0.44	1.19	0.01	0.25
Foreign exchange derivative contracts	(277.89)	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	144.87	9.25	0.44	1.19	0.01	0.25

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity into a reasonably possible change in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit where the `strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the `against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit and the balances below would be negative.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2021	
	5% strengthening of ₹	5% weakening of ₹	5% strengthening of ₹	5% weakening of ₹
USD	21.08	(21.08)	7.24	(7.24)
EUR	0.54	(0.54)	0.46	(0.46)
TOTAL	**21.62**	**(21.62)**	**7.71**	**(7.71)**

5% represent management assessment of reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rate.

c) 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 security deposit taken from its dealers.

Interest risk exposure

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Interest bearing			
Security deposit from dealers	37	1,199.75	1,293.24
Total		**1,199.75**	**1,293.24**
Interest rate sensitivities for unhedged exposure (Refer Note (i) below)			
Security deposit from dealers			
Impact of increase in 100 bps would decrease profit before tax by		12.00	12.93
Impact of decrease in 100 bps would increase profit before tax by		(12.00)	(12.93)

Note:

i) Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowings outstanding at the reporting date have been outstanding for the entire reporting period.

B) 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. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Trade receivables	16	75.39	81.45
Financial assets other than trade receivables			
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	12, 20	11.97	39.02
Long-term loans to joint operation	12	1.16	1.10
		13.13	**40.12**
Total		**88.52**	**121.57**

Financial assets other than trade receivables

The exposure to the Group arising out of this category consists of balances with banks, investments in liquid mutual funds (debt markets), incentives receivables from government and loans which do not pose any material credit risk. Such exposure is also controlled, reviewed and approved by the management of the Group on routine basis. There are no indications that defaults in payment obligations would occur in respect of these financial assets.

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

Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved financial Institutions. Investments primarily include investment in units of liquid mutual funds (debt market) and fixed deposits with banks having low credit risk.

Total non-current investments (other than subsidiaries and joint arrangements) and investments in liquid mutual funds as on March 31, 2023 are ₹ 27.60 crore and ₹ 230.21 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 27.60 crore and ₹ 858.53 crore).

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

ACC Limited, a subsidiary of the Company (ACC), has manufacturing units in various states; mainly those in Maharashtra and Jharkhand are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy. ACC accrued these incentives as refund claims in respect of VAT / GST paid, on the basis that all attaching conditions were fulfilled by the ACC and there was reasonable assurance that the incentive claims will be disbursed by the State Governments.

During the previous year, in view of the ACC's re-assessing the expected recovery period for incentives receivables, a charge of ₹ 128.92 crore due to time value of money computed based on the expected credit loss method is included in Other Expenses.

ACC is confident about the ultimate realization of the dues from the State Governments and there is no risk of default.

Trade receivable

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers. The Group has credit evaluation policy for each customer and based on the evaluation credit limit of each customer is defined. The exposure in credit risk arising out of major customers is generally backed either by bank guarantee, letter of credit or security deposits.

The Group's exposure and wherever appropriate, the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and spread amongst various counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management of the Group.

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

Total trade receivable as on March 31, 2021 is ₹ 1154.36 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 619.07 crore).

Refer Note 16 for ageing of trade receivables.

Expected credit loss assessment

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group has used a practical expedient by computing the expected loss allowance for financial assets based on historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking information. As per simplified approach, the 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 longer period and involves higher risk.

Movement in expected credit loss allowance of trade receivable

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	76.41	85.93
Add: provided during the year	8.73	7.20
Less : amounts utilised	5.98	1.13
Less : reversal of provisions	3.77	15.59
Balance at the end of the year	**75.39**	**76.41**

C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Group's treasury team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Group's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. The Group has invested in short term liquid funds which can be redeemed on a very short notice and hence carried negligible liquidity risk.

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

₹ In Crore

		Contractual maturities			
Particulars	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 Years	More than 5 year	Total
As at March 31, 2023					
Borrowings	47.71	14.12	40.50	-	54.62
Lease liability	475.02	97.76	310.31	214.94	623.01
Trade payables	2,773.91	2,773.91	-	-	2,773.91
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note (a) below)	2,121.13	2,121.13	-	-	2,121.13
Total	**5,417.77**	**5,006.92**	**350.81**	**214.94**	**5,572.67**
As at December 31, 2021					
Borrowings	46.94	3.59	46.16	8.47	58.22
Lease liability	429.63	76.98	269.91	203.22	550.11
Trade payables	2,912.82	2,912.82	-	-	2,912.82
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note (a) below)	2,005.55	2,005.42	0.13	-	2,005.55
Total	**5,394.94**	**4,998.81**	**316.20**	**211.69**	**5,526.70**

Note:

a) Other financial liabilities includes deposits received from customers amounting to ₹ 1,199.75 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 1,128.43 crore). These deposits do not have a contractual re-payment term but are repayable on demand. Since, the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer the payment beyond 12 months from reporting date, these deposits have been classified under current financial liabilities. For including these amounts in the above mentioned maturity analysis, the Group has assumed that these deposits, including interest thereon, will be repayable at the end of the next reporting period. The actual maturity period for the deposit amount and the interest thereon can differ based on the date on which these deposits are settled to the customers.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 59 - Segment reporting

A) The principal business of the Group is of manufacturing and sale of cement and cement related products. The Management Committee of the Group, has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM evaluates the Group's performance, allocates resources based on analysis of the various performance indicators of the Group as a single unit. CODM have concluded that there is only one operating reportable segment as defined by IND AS 108 "Operating Segments", i.e. Cement and Cement Related Products.

B) Geographical Information

The Group operates in geographical areas of India (country of domicile) and others (outside India).

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Revenues from customers	
	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Within India	38,398.00	28,545.98
Outside India	0.01	2.10
Total	**38,398.01**	**28,548.08**

Notes:

a) All the non current assets are located within India.

C) Information about major customers

During the year ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2021, there is no single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue.

Note 60 - Financial information in respect of joint ventures and associates that are not individually material

a) Interest in joint ventures

The Group has interest in the following joint ventures which it considers to be individually immaterial. The Group's interest in the following joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. Summarised financial information of the joint ventures, based on their financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

The Group's share in each joint ventures is as follows

Name of Joint Ventures	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Direct joint venture		
Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	50.00%	50.00%
Joint venture of a subsidiary		
Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	40.00%	40.00%

Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
The Group's share of profit / (loss) from continuing operations	16.98	10.57
The Group's share of other comprehensive income	-	0.08
The Group's share of total comprehensive income	16.98	10.65
The carrying amount of the investment	54.91	49.79

b) Interest in associates

The Group's interest in these associates is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. Summarised financial information of the associates, based on their financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investments in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group's share in each associate is as follows :

Name of the associates	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Associates of subsidiary		
Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	40.00%	40.00%
Asian Concretes and Cements Private Limited	45.00%	45.00%

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
The Group's share of profit / (loss) from continuing operations	11.04	9.66
The Group's share of other comprehensive income	(0.07)	(0.08)
The Group's share of total comprehensive income	10.97	9.58
The carrying amount of the investment	131.14	120.72

c) Interest in joint operations

The Group has interest in a joint operation "Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited". The Group's interest are accounted on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book value of like items of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flow in the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company. Summarised financial information of the joint operation is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Shareholding in %	27.27%	27.27%
Aggregate information of joint operation		
The Company's share of profit / (loss)	(0.11)	(0.11)
The Company's share of total comprehensive income	(0.11)	(0.11)

Note 61 - Financial information in respect of material partly-owned subsidiary

The Group has concluded that ACC Limited is the only subsidiary with material non-controlling interest. Financial information of ACC Limited is given below:

a) Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interest

Name of the Company	Principal place of business	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
ACC Limited	India	49.95%	49.95%

b) Summarised Consolidated financial information of ACC Limited

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
i)	**Non-controlling interest in ACC Limited**		
	Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interest	456.32	933.38
	Accumulated balances of non-controlling interest	7,054.75	7,141.05
ii)	**Summarised Balance Sheet of ACC Limited**		
	Non-current assets	12,288.62	10,669.46
	Current assets	8,255.15	10,369.38
		20,543.77	**21,038.84**
	Non-current liabilities	760.81	720.62
	Current liabilities	5,641.01	6,006.04
	Non-controlling interest of ACC Limited	3.48	3.35
		6,405.30	**6,730.01**
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	**14,138.47**	**14,308.83**
iii)	**Dividends paid to non-controlling interest of the Company in ACC Limited**	**544.02**	**131.32**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ In Crore

	Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
iv)	**Summarised Statement of Profit and Loss of ACC Limited**	22,552.07	16,358.38
	Income		
	Expenses		
	Cost of materials consumed	3,345.96	2,119.57
	Purchase of stock-in-trade	2,300.95	921.19
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in progress and stock-in-trade	(193.19)	(174.25)
	Employee benefits expense	1,036.20	836.16
	Finance costs	77.28	54.62
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	841.32	600.68
	Power and fuel	5,742.72	3,364.77
	Freight and forwarding expense	5,140.24	3,822.99
	Other expenses	2,912.37	2,263.16
	Total expenses	**21,203.85**	**13,808.89**
	Profit before share of profit of associates and joint ventures, exceptional items and tax expenses	1,348.22	2,549.49
	Share of profit of associates and joint venture	16.15	11.65
	Profit before exceptional items and tax expenses	**1,364.37**	**2,561.14**
	Exceptional items	161.77	54.76
	Profit before tax	**1,202.60**	**2,506.38**
	Tax expense	317.39	643.28
	Profit for the year	**885.21**	**1,863.10**
	Other Comprehensive Income	30.96	5.43
	Total comprehensive income	**916.17**	**1,868.53**
	Profit attributable to owners of the company	885.07	1,862.99
	Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	0.14	0.11
	Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the company	916.03	1,868.42
	Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	0.14	0.11
v)	**Summarised Cash Flow Statement of ACC Limited**		
	Cash flow from Operating activities	(1,235.08)	2,835.49
	Cash used in Investing activities	(4,637.30)	(988.01)
	Cash used in Financing activities	(1,237.71)	(330.52)
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(7,110.09)**	**1,516.96**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 62 - Additional information as required by Paragraph 2 of the General Instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements under Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Name of the entity	Year	Share in net assets, (total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		₹ In Crore	As % of consolidated net assets	₹ In Crore	As % of consolidated profit or loss	₹ In Crore	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	₹ In Crore	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income
Parent									
Ambuja Cements Limited	2022-23	28,505.54	73.44%	2,553.49	85.04%	(2.11)	-7.31%	2,551.38	84.16%
	2021	22,207.26	68.33%	2,080.54	56.06%	5.59	50.32%	2,086.13	56.05%
Subsidiaries - Indian									
ACC Limited	2022-23	14,043.00	36.18%	869.91	28.97%	31.05	107.55%	900.96	29.72%
	2021	14,228.43	43.78%	1,820.27	49.05%	5.44	48.96%	1,825.71	49.05%
M.G.T. Cements Private Limited	2022-23	(0.03)	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%
	2021	(0.02)	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%
Chemical Limes Mundwa Private Limited	2022-23	0.43	0.00%	(0.19)	-0.01%	-	0.00%	(0.19)	-0.01%
	2021	0.24	0.00%	(0.24)	-0.01%	-	0.00%	(0.24)	-0.01%
OneIndia BSC Private Limited (Refer Note 11 (b))	2022-23	13.93	0.04%	0.59	0.02%	-	0.00%	0.59	0.02%
	2021	13.34	0.04%	0.25	0.01%	-	0.00%	0.25	0.01%
Ambuja Shipping Services Limited (Refer Note (b))	2022-23	(60.84)	-0.16%	21.75	0.72%	-	0.00%	21.75	0.72%
Ambuja Resources Limited (Refer Note (b))	2022-23	1.00	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subsidiaries - Foreign									
Dang Cement Industries Private Limited	2022-23	-	0.00%	(0.34)	-0.01%	-	0.00%	(0.34)	-0.01%
	2021	-	0.00%	(0.83)	-0.02%	-	0.00%	(0.83)	-0.02%
Subsidiaries of Subsidiary - Indian									
Bulk Cement Corporation (India) Limited	2022-23	63.82	0.16%	2.56	0.09%	-	0.00%	2.56	0.08%
	2021	61.26	0.19%	1.94	0.05%	-	0.00%	1.94	0.05%
ACC Mineral Resources Limited	2022-23	90.75	0.23%	4.00	0.13%	-	0.00%	4.00	0.13%
	2021	86.76	0.27%	2.20	0.06%	-	0.00%	2.20	0.06%
Lucky Minmat Limited (Refer Note 65 (c))	2022-23	(3.91)	-0.01%	(0.82)	-0.03%	-	0.00%	(0.82)	-0.03%
	2021	(3.08)	-0.01%	(0.60)	-0.02%	-	0.00%	(0.60)	-0.02%
Singhania Minerals Private Limited	2022-23	(1.14)	0.00%	(0.20)	-0.01%	-	0.00%	(0.20)	-0.01%
	2021	(0.94)	0.00%	0.03	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.03	0.00%
Non-controlling interest in all subsidiaries	2022-23	7,058.35	18.18%	440.98	14.69%	15.46	53.55%	456.44	15.06%
	2021	7,145.03	21.99%	930.66	25.08%	2.71	24.39%	933.37	25.08%

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Name of the entity	Year	Share in net assets, (total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		₹ In Crore	As % of consolidated net assets	₹ In Crore	As % of consolidated profit or loss	₹ In Crore	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	₹ In Crore	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income
Joint ventures - Indian (accounted for using equity method)									
Counto Microfine Products Private Limited	2022-23	38.49	0.10%	12.17	0.41%	0.02	0.07%	12.19	0.40%
	2021	36.41	0.11%	8.71	0.23%	0.01	0.09%	8.72	0.23%
Aakaash Manufacturing Company Private Limited	2022-23	16.42	0.04%	4.79	0.16%	-	0.00%	4.79	0.16%
	2021	13.38	0.04%	1.94	0.05%	-	0.00%	1.94	0.05%
Associates of subsidiary - Indian (accounted for using equity method)									
Alcon Cement Company Private Limited	2022-23	19.90	0.05%	1.90	0.06%	-	0.00%	1.90	0.06%
	2021	18.55	0.06%	0.33	0.01%	-	0.00%	0.33	0.01%
Asian Concretes and Cements Private Limited	2022-23	111.24	0.29%	9.07	0.30%	-	0.00%	9.07	0.30%
	2021	102.17	0.31%	9.25	0.25%	-	0.00%	9.25	0.25%
Adjustments on consolidation	2022-23	(11,140.40)	-28.70%	(895.27)	-29.82%	(15.55)	-53.86%	(910.82)	-30.05%
	2021	(11,379.09)	-35.01%	(1,146.06)	-30.88%	(2.72)	-24.48%	(1,148.78)	-30.86%
Total equity	2022-23	38,816.39	100.00%	3,002.63	100.00%	28.87	100.00%	3,031.50	100.00%
	2021	32,498.77	100.00%	3,711.04	100.00%	11.11	100.00%	3,722.15	100.00%

Notes:

a) The above figures are from the Standalone Financial Statements of the respective companies and before eliminating intra group transactions and balances

b) The subsidiaries have been incorporated in the current financial year.

Note 63 - Goodwill on Consolidation

₹ In Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2021
Carrying amount as at beginning of the year	7,869.69	7,876.11
Impairment during the year (Refer Note 65 (c))	-	6.42
Net carrying value as at end of the year	**7,869.69**	**7,869.69**
Goodwill has been generated on account of the following acquisition over the years :		
ACC Limited (including its subsidiaries) (Refer Note (a) below)	7,846.50	7,846.50
Dirk India Private Limited	19.29	19.29
M.G.T. Cements Private Limited	2.72	2.72
Chemical Limes Mundwa Private Limited	1.18	1.18
Total	**7,869.69**	**7,869.69**

Notes:

a) In respect of goodwill of ACC Limited, for the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount is determined based on fair value less cost of disposal as per the requirement of Ind AS 36. The fair value is computed based on market share price of equity share of ACC Limited, quoted on the stock exchange.

b) Based on the Group's assessment there is no further impairment of goodwill.

Note 64 - Coal Block

ACC Mineral Resources Limited (AMRL), through its joint operations had secured development and mining rights for four coal blocks allotted to Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd. These allocations stand cancelled pursuant to the judgment of Supreme Court dated August 25, 2014 read with its order dated September 24, 2014. The Government of India has commenced auctioning process for all such blocks in a phased manner. The auctioning for Bicharpur, being one of the four blocks, was completed, with the block being awarded to the successful bidder vide vesting order dated March 23, 2015. In respect of Bicharpur coal block, AMRL had filed a writ petition with the Delhi High Court against the compensation fixed by Ministry of Coal up to March 31, 2014. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court issued its judgment on March 09, 2017 wherein the court has said that "whatever has transpired after March 31, 2014 and goes towards affecting the quantum of compensation for mine infrastructure, must also be taken into account." Accordingly a fresh claim was filed with Ministry of Coal for re-imbursement of expenses incurred up to the date of vesting order. The decision / valuation of our claim by Ministry of Coal is awaited. In respect of other three blocks, auctioning dates are yet to be announced.

Note 65 - Notes related to Material subsidiary, ACC Limited

a) ACC Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, has arrangements with an associate company whereby it sells clinker and purchases cement manufactured out of such clinker. While the transactions are considered as individual sale / purchase transactions for determination of taxable turnover and tax under GST laws, considering the accounting treatment prescribed under various accounting guidance, revenue for sale (excluding GST) of such clinker of ₹ 23.73 crore (December 31, 2020 ₹ 16.15 crore) has not been recognised as a part of the turnover but has been adjusted against cost of purchase of cement so converted.

b) ACC Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, has arrangement with a joint venture company whereby it purchases Ready Mixed Concrete and sells that to external customers. While the transactions are considered as individual sale / purchase transactions for determination of taxable turnover and tax under GST laws, considering the Joint venture essentially operates as a risk bearing licensed manufacturer of Ready Mix Concrete in relation to the Group's local sales, this arrangement is considered in nature of royalty arrangement and revenue for sale (excluding GST) of such Ready Mix Concrete to customer of ₹ 197.09 crore (December 31, 2020 ₹ 126.19 crore) has not been recognised as a part of the turnover but has been adjusted against cost of purchase of Ready Mix Concrete.

c) The Group had invested ₹ 38.10 crore (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 38.10 crore) in equity shares of Lucky Minmat Limited (LML), a wholly owned subsidiary company. In view of no mining activity being carried out in view of on-going litigation on transfer of lease rights and amendments brought in to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Amendment Act, 2021, the Group has reassessed the value of investments and accordingly, during the previous year ended December 31, 2021, goodwill on consolidation of ₹ 6.42 crore has been impaired.

Note 66 - Share Based Payment

a) **Description of plan - Holcim Performance Share Plan:**

Holcim Ltd (erstwhile Ultimate Holding Company) set up a performance share plan. Performance shares are granted to executives and senior management for their contribution to the continuing success of the business. These shares will be delivered after three year vesting period following the grant date and are subject to internal performance conditions.

b) During the year, 900 (December 31, 2021 - 15,000) performance share at fair value of ₹ 3,613 per share (December 31, 2021 - ₹ 4,426 per share) were granted and ₹ (0.48) crore (December 31, 2021 – ₹ 8.01 crore) is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of equity-based payments transactions with a corresponding credit to the capital contribution from parent under other equity.

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c) Information related to the Performance Share Plan granted is presented below (in number)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Opening Balance	36,000	26,400
Add: Granted during the year	900	15,000
Add: Allotted during the year	23,933	-
Less: Forfeited during the year	12,967	5,400
Closing balance	**-**	**36,000**

d) Fair value of shares granted is determined based on the estimated achievement of Holcim Limited's (Erstwhile LafargeHolcim Limited) Earnings per Share, Return on Invested Capital and Sustainability indicators.

Note 67 - Merger of a Subsidiary

1) The National Company Law Tribunal of Ahmedabad and Mumbai have approved the scheme of merger of Dirk India Private Limited ("DIPL") (wholly owned subsidiary) with the Company w.e.f. January 01, 2020 (appointed date). The merger does not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.
2) Pursuant to the Scheme, the authorised equity share capital of the Group has been increased by the authorised equity share capital of the erstwhile DIPL.

Note 68 - Money received against Share Warrants

On October 18, 2022, pursuant to the shareholder's approval, the Company has allotted 477,478,249 warrants to Harmonia Trade and Investment Limited (a promoter group entity) by way of preferential issue at a price of ₹ 418.87 each aggregating to ₹ 20,001 crore and has received ₹ 5,000.03 crores (equivalent to 25% of the warrants issue price) These funds have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

Each warrant is convertible into one equity share and the rights attached to warrants can be exercised at any time, within a period of eighteen months from the date of allotment of warrants.

Note 69 - Change in the financial year

The shareholders of the Company at the extra-ordinary general meeting held on 8th October 2022 have approved the change of financial year end from December 31 to March 31. In view of this, the current financial year is for a period of fifteen months i.e., January 01, 2022, to March 31, 2023 and, accordingly, the figures for the fifteen months financial ended March 31, 2023 are not comparable with the figures for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Note 70 - Exceptional Items

Exceptional items represent a) Special incentive for certain key employees, pursuant to change in the ownership and control b) One-time Information technology transition cost and c) Restructuring cost under voluntary retirement scheme as under:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	For the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Special Incentive	42.61	-
Information technology transition cost	129.30	-
Restructuring cost	147.13	120.45
Total	**319.04**	**120.45**

Note 71

During the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023, a short seller report was published in which certain allegations were made involving Adani group companies. Writ petitions were filed in the matter with the Hon'ble Supreme Court ("SC"), and during hearing the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") has represented to the SC that it is

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

investigating the allegations made in the short seller report for any violations of the various SEBI Regulations. The SC vide its order dated March 2, 2023, has also constituted an expert committee to investigate and also advise into the various aspects of existing laws and regulations, and also directed the SEBI to consider certain additional aspects in its scope. During the fifteen months ended March 31, 2023, and subsequent to March 31, 2023, Adani group companies have provided responses to various queries by the SEBI and the Stock Exchanges. The above-mentioned investigations are in progress as of date.

To uphold the principles of good governance, Adani group has undertaken review of transactions referred in the short seller's report and in respect of the Group, the Group had obtained an opinion from independent law firm in respect of evaluating relationships with parties having transactions with the Group and referred to in the short seller's report. Management, based on such opinion, confirms that Group is in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Based on the foregoing and pending outcome of the investigations as mentioned above, the financial statements do not carry any adjustment.

During the year, the Group had initiated capex plan to enhance its capacity through greenfield and brownfield expansions during the period and gave milestone payment to the EPC Contractor. In cognizance of above, the Group reassessed its strategy for capex program and decided to foreclose the EPC contract and recovered its advance of ₹ 2,003 crores (net of GST) without penalty.

Note 72

In December 2020, the Competition Commission of India ("CCI") initiated an investigation against cement companies in India including the Company and its subsidiary (ACC Limited) regarding alleged anti-competitive behavior and conducted search and seizure operations against few companies.The Director General (DG) of CCI in January 2021 sought information from the Company and ACC Limited and the information sought was provided. In the current year, CCI had sent the investigation report of the DG to the Company / ACC Limited and directed the Company / ACC Limited to file their suggestions / objections to the report. Company and ACC Limited has submitted its responses and the matter is pending for hearing before CCI. The Company and ACC Limited is of the firm view that it has acted and continues to act in compliance with competition laws. The Company and ACC Limited believes that this does not have any impact on the financial statements.

Note 73 - Code on social Security, 2020

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

Note 74

During the year, the Group has received income tax refund of ₹ 373.15 crores (including interest of ₹ 126.54 crores) on account of order giving effect to ITAT orders for FY 2004-05 to FY 2011-12 and processing of returns u/s 143(1) of the Income Tax Act,1961 for FY 2016-17 and FY 2019-20.

Note 75

Figures below ₹ 50,000 have not been disclosed.

Note 76 - Other information

1 The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2 The Group have following outstanding with struck off companies under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 :

Name of the Struck off companies	Nature of transactions with struck off Company	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2023	Balance outstanding as on March 31, 2023	Transaction during the year ended December 31, 2021	Balance outstanding as on December 31, 2021	Relationship with the Struck off company
Bhp Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	0.06	-	Vendor
Narmada Road Carriers (P) Ltd *	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Vendor
R V Briggs & Co	Purchase of goods and services	0.01	-	0.01	-	Vendor
Vishwakarma Projects India Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	0.03	(0.10)	-	(0.13)	Vendor
D R Interior Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.03	-	0.03	Vendor
Nero Hospitality Services Pvt Ltd *	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Vendor
Param Engineering And Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.01	-	0.01	Vendor
Amalgamated Wireless Pvt.Ltd. *	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Vendor
Kulveer Metal Craft Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	0.06	-	-	0.22	Vendor
Rooflight Buildcon Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.01	-	0.01	Vendor
Anugrah madison advertising Pvt Ltd *	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Vendor
Rajat hans logistics Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.01	-	0.01	Vendor
Tirupati balaji logistics Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.02	-	0.02	Vendor
Katashi engineering services Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.03	-	0.03	Vendor
Eco grow environmental services Pvt Ltd *	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Vendor
Praxis El training & consulting Pvt Ltd *	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Vendor
Sm mining machinery & equipment Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.02	-	0.02	Vendor
Pushap associates Private Limited*	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Vendor
Kanuj envirotech Pvt Ltd *	Purchase of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Vendor
JS techmarine solutions Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	Vendor
Thiruvishnu sabarisha construction Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and services	-	0.01	-	-	Vendor
Vyp Engineering And Construction	Sale of goods and services	-	-	(0.01)	-	Customer
Shri Concrete Technology Pvt. Ltd.*	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Krishna Precast (I) Pvt. Ltd.*	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Sheth Infrabuild Ltd.	Sale of goods and services	-	-	0.01	-	Customer

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Name of the Struck off companies	Nature of transactions with struck off Company	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2023	Balance outstanding as on March 31, 2023	Transaction during the year ended December 31, 2021	Balance outstanding as on December 31, 2021	Relationship with the Struck off company
Tribhuja Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Sale of goods and services	0.01	-	0.03	-	Customer
Ayaan Ashyiana Private Limited *	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Kabir Sahab Formations Private Limited	Sale of goods and services		-	0.29	-	Customer
Realearth Colonisers Pvt Ltd	Sale of goods and services	0.12	-	-	-	Customer
Catalan Infra Pvt. Ltd*	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Deep Star Tiles Pvt Ltd.*	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Garg Building Material Suppliers Pvt Ltd *	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Arnav ecumeneinfra Pvt Ltd *	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Kamakshi minakshi Construction Pvt Ltd	Sale of goods and services	-	-	0.01	-	Customer
Seturya infrastructures Pvt Ltd *	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Travel tendo Pvt Ltd *	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
Gharcool building materials pvt Ltd	Sale of goods and services	-	-	0.06	-	Customer
Saibabaji steel and traders Pvt Ltd	Sale of goods and services	-	-	0.03	-	Customer
Glosson surface solutions Pvt Ltd*	Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	Customer
J S techmarine solutions Pvt Ltd	Sale of goods and services	-	-	0.03	-	Customer
Springfield forestry Pvt Ltd	Sale of goods and services	-	-	0.03	-	Customer

* Represents amount less than ₹ 50,000

3 The Group dose not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

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

5 The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

6 The Group has 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 :

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

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

7 No entity in the Group has 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.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

8 No entity in 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.

9 Significant Events after the Reporting Period - There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period other than the events disclosed in the relevant notes.

10 The Group is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 (as amended).

11 Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged where necessary to conform to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per GOVIND AHUJA
Partner
Membership Number : 048966

Mumbai
May 02, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Ambuja Cements Limited

GAUTAM S. ADANI
Chairman
DIN : 00006273

KARAN ADANI
Director
DIN : 03088095

AJAY KAPUR
Wholetime Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN - 03096416

VINOD BAHETY
Chief Financial Officer
Ahmedabad
May 02, 2023