Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 1: Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies:

1 (A) Company Overview

UltraTech Cement Limited ("the Company") is a Public Limited Company incorporated in India having its registered office at Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. The Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of Cement and Cement related products. The Company's shares are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), India, and the National Stock Exchange (NSE), India, Global Depository Receipts are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and Bonds are listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited.

1 (B) Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on May 07, 2021.

(b) Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

Basis of Preparation

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

(i) Derivative Financial Instruments measured at fair value

(ii) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

(iii) Assets held for disposal – measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell

(iv) Employee's Defined Benefit Plan as per actuarial valuation.

(v) Assets and liabilities acquired under Business Combination measured at fair value; and

(vi) Employee share based payments measured at fair value.

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

Functional and Presentation Currency

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

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

Classification of Assets and Liabilities into Current/Non-Current

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

For the purpose of Balance Sheet, an asset is classified as current if:

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

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or

(iii) It is expected to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

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

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

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of PPE is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

PPE except freehold land are stated at their cost of acquisition/installation or construction net of accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is stated at cost less impairment losses, if any.

Expenditure during construction period:

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

(d) Depreciation:

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

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

In case of certain classes of PPE, the Company uses different useful lives than those prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The useful lives have been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the PPE and the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of obtaining economic benefits from those classes of assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed periodically, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

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

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

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

(e) Intangible Assets and Amortisation:

- **Internally generated Intangible Assets:**

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

- **Intangible Assets acquired separately:**

  Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price (net of tax / duty credits availed wherever applicable) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. The Company determines the amortisation period as the period over which the future economic benefits will flow to the Company after taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed periodically, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

No	Nature	Estimated Useful life / Basis of amortization
1	Jetty Rights	Over the period of the relevant agreement such that the cumulative amortisation is not less than the cumulative rebate availed by the Company.
2	Mining Rights	Over the period of the respective mining agreement
3	Mining Reserve	On the basis of mineral material extraction (proportion of mineral material extracted per annum to total estimated mining reserve)
4	Software	3 Years
5	Brand Rights	18 months

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 item of intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of such item of intangible asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly

probable. Such assets or group of assets / liabilities are presented separately in the Balance Sheet, in the line "Assets / Disposal groups held for sale" and "Liabilities included in disposal group held for sale" respectively. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets and PPE are no longer amortised or depreciated.

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

(g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

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

(h) Inventories:

Inventories are valued as follows:

- **Raw materials, fuel, stores & spares and packing materials:**

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

- **Work-in- progress (WIP), finished goods, stock-in-trade and trial run inventories:**

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

- **Waste / Scrap:**

  Waste / Scrap inventory is valued at NRV.

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(i) Employee Share based payments:

Equity- settled share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the employee stock options at the grant date using an appropriate valuation model.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is amortised over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

For Stock Appreciation Rights ("SARs") which are cash-settled share-based payments, the fair value of liability is recognised for the services acquired over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the payment. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the liability is re-measured based on the fair value of the SAR's and any changes in fair value of the liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Treasury Shares:

The Company has formed an Employee Welfare Trust for purchasing the Company's shares to be allotted to eligible employees under Employee Stock Options Scheme, 2018. The Company has considered the said Employee Welfare Trust as its extension and shares held by the Trust is treated as Treasury Shares. As per Ind AS 32, the consideration paid for treasury shares including any directly attributable incremental cost is presented as a deduction from total equity, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued.

(k) Borrowing Costs:

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

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

(l) Government Grants:

Government grants, related to assets, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants related to income under State Investment Promotion Scheme linked with VAT / GST payment, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and is being recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

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

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

(n) Mines Restoration Provision:

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

(o) Revenue Recognition:

(i) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

- Revenue is recognized on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.
- Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of discounts, incentives, volume rebates, and outgoing taxes on sales. Any amounts receivable from the customer are recognised as revenue after the control over the goods sold are transferred to the customer which is generally on dispatch/delivery of goods.
- Variable consideration - This includes incentives, volume rebates, discounts etc. It is estimated at contract inception considering the terms of various schemes with customers and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. It is reassessed at end of each reporting period.
- Significant financing component - Generally, the Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

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

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

(p) Lease :

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

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

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

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

As a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

As a lessor

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

finance or operating lease by reference to the right of use asset arising from the head lease.

(q) Employee benefits:

Defined Benefit Plans:

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out by a qualified independent actuary at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Past service cost, both vested and unvested, is recognised as an expense on the plan amendment or when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on curtailment or settlement, is recognized immediately in the profit or loss account when the plan amendment or when a curtailment or settlement occurs.

The retirement benefit obligations recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the scheme. The Company provides benefits such as gratuity, pension and provident fund to its employees which are treated as defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans:

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits. The Company provides benefits such as superannuation, provident fund (other than Company managed fund) to its employees which are treated as defined contribution plans.

Gratuity

The gratuity, a defined benefit plan, payable to the employees is the based on the Employees' service and last drawn salary at the time of the leaving of the services of the Company and is in accordance with the Rules of the Company for payment of Gratuity. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

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

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

Superannuation

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

Provident Fund

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan, for which both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions as specified under the law are made to the approved provident fund which is set up by the Company. The Company is liable for annual contributions and any shortfall in the fund assets based on the government specified minimum rates of return and recognises such contributions and shortfall, if any, as an expense in the year incurred.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Other employee benefits

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

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

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured using the projected unit credit method by a qualified independent actuary at the end of each annual reporting period, at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. With reference to some employees, liability of other fixed long-term employee benefits is recognised at the present value of the future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company.

Remeasurement gains / losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

(r) Income Taxes:

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

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

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

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

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized 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; and

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.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The Government of India, on September 20, 2019, vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019, inserted a new Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961, which provides an option to the Company for paying Income Tax at reduced rates as per the provisions/conditions defined in the said section. The Company is continuing with higher income tax rate

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

option, based on the available outstanding MAT credit entitlement and different exemptions and deduction enjoyed by the Company. However, the Company has estimated and applied the lower income tax rate on the deferred tax assets / liabilities to the extent these are expected to be realized or settled in the future period when the Company may be subjected to lower tax rate.

(s) Earnings Per Share:

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

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

(t) Foreign Currency transactions:

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

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

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences relating to qualifying effective cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges in foreign operations which are recognised in OCI.

(u) Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures:

The Company's investment in its subsidiaries, associates and Joint Ventures are carried at cost net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

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

(v) Financial Instruments:

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial Recognition:

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, Fair Value

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") or Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL") on the basis of following:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Amortised Cost:

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

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Fair Value through OCI:

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

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Fair Value through Profit or Loss:

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

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

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

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

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

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

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

Other Financial Liabilities:

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets:

Expected credit losses are recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition other than financials assets in FVTPL category. For financial assets other than trade receivables, as per Ind AS 109, the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition.

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

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

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

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

Financial Guarantee Contract Liabilities

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

(w) Cash and cash equivalents:

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

(x) Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

- **Classification as debt or equity**

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

- **Equity instruments**

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

(y) Derivative financial instruments:

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

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(z) Hedge accounting:

The Company designates certain hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk as cash flow hedges. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in OCI and accumulated under equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts previously recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods when the hedged item affects the Statement of Profit or Loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains and losses are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised the Statement of Profit and Loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(aa) Segment Reporting - Identification of Segments:

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

(bb) Cash Flow Statement:

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

(cc) Business Combination:

The Company applies the acquisition method in accounting for business combinations. The consideration transferred by the Company to obtain control of a business is calculated as the sum of the fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Company as at the acquisition date i.e. date on which it obtains control of the acquiree which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred, except to the extent related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values on acquisition-date.

Intangible Assets acquired in a Business Combination and recognised separately from Goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible Assets acquired in a Business Combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Such goodwill is tested annually for impairment. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the excess is termed as bargain purchase.

In case of a bargain purchase, before recognizing a gain in respect thereof, the Company determines whether there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase thereafter, the Company reassesses whether it has correctly identified all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and recognises any additional assets or liabilities that are so identified, any gain thereafter is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as Capital Reserve. If there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the Business combination as a bargain purchase, the Company recognises the gain, after reassessing and reviewing, directly in equity as Capital Reserve.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or financial liability. Amount classified as financial liability are subsequently re-measured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit and loss.

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

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

(a) Critical judgments in applying accounting policies:

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

(i) Classification of Madanpur (North) Coal Company Private Limited as Investment in an Associate:

A Joint Venture Company (JV) "Madanpur (North) Coal Company Private Limited" was formed by allocatees of Madanpur North Coal Block. As per Ind AS 111, when all the parties, or a group of parties, considered collectively, are able to direct the activities that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement (i.e. the relevant activities), the parties control the arrangement collectively. Also, joint control exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of all the parties. In terms of the JV agreement between the parties, each JV partner has right to nominate one director on the board of JV and major decisions shall be taken by a majority of 75% of the directors present. Since there is no unanimous consent required from the parties, in the judgement of the management the Company does not have joint control over the JV. However, considering the Company's representation in the board and the extent of its ability to exercise the influence over the decision over the relevant activities, the JV has been considered as an associate and accounted under the equity method.

(b) Key assumptions:

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

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

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/ component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets. In case of certain mining rights, the amortisation is based on the extracted quantity to the total mineral reserve.

(ii) Recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

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

(iii) Income Taxes:

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

(iv) Fair value measurement of financial instruments:

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

(v) Defined benefit plans:

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

(vi) Mines Restoration Obligation:

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

(vii) Share-based payments:

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using Black-Scholes model and cash settled transactions with employees using binomial tree model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred on the grant date. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant.

This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 44.

(viii) Business Combination:

(a) Fair Valuation of Intangibles:

Mining Rights:

The Company has used royalty saved method for value analysis of limestone mining rights. The method estimates the value of future savings in royalty payments over the life of the mine accruing to the Company, by virtue of the transaction instead of obtaining the mining rights via the Government e-auction process.

The resulting post-tax cash flows for each of the years are recognised at their present value using a Weighted Average Cost of Capital ('WACC') relating to the risk of achieving the mine's projected savings.

Brand:

The Company has used relief from royalty method for value analysis of Brand. The method estimates the value as the present value of the after-tax projected revenues cash flows attributable to the Brand value.

The resulting post-tax cash flows for each of the years are recognised at their present value using a Weighted Average Cost of Capital ('WACC') relating to the risk associated with the Brand Name.

(b) Fair Valuation of Tangibles:

Freehold land:

Freehold land was valued using the sales comparison method using prevailing rates of similar plots of land, circle rates provided by department of revenue and general market intelligence based on the size of land parcel.

Leasehold land:

Leasehold land was valued basis the leasehold interest for the remaining duration of the lease.

Other Assets:

The cost approach has been adopted for fair valuing all the assets except vehicles which have been measured at the old book values less depreciation.

The cost approach includes calculation of replacement cost using price trends applied to historical cost and capitalisation of all the indirect cost, these trends are on the basis of price indices obtained from recognized sources such as the RBI/ OEA or market intelligence. In the case of buildings in cement plants, appropriate weightages have been applied to cement, iron & steel and labour indices to arrive at the escalation factor and depreciating the same for past usage based on estimated total and remaining useful life of the asset.

(ix) Classification of Lease Ind AS 116:

Ind AS 116 Leases requires a lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on lease by lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of lease and the importance of the underlying lease to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of the suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 2: Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation and Amortisation				Net Block
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments/ Held for Disposal	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments/ Held for Disposal	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
(A) Tangible Assets *									
Land:									
Freehold Land	6,044.40	114.12	11.25	6,147.27	-	-	-	-	6,147.27
Leasehold Land	855.72	134.20	0.91	989.01	121.88	52.51	-	174.39	814.62
Buildings	5,100.56	108.96	4.86	5,204.66	816.72	211.35	3.20	1,024.87	4,179.79
Railway Sidings	867.80	53.22	-	921.02	198.34	53.20	-	251.54	669.48
Plant and Equipment:									
Own	34,271.06	365.04	88.93	34,547.17	6,671.52	1,772.58	58.41	8,385.69	26,161.48
Given on Lease	174.64	-	-	174.64	59.23	11.03	-	70.26	104.38
Office Equipment	259.36	29.07	5.14	283.29	139.83	40.67	3.85	176.65	106.64
Furniture and Fixtures	99.69	1.39	2.32	98.76	63.53	10.09	1.40	72.22	26.54
Vehicles	112.24	22.03	10.65	123.62	52.03	18.01	7.16	62.88	60.74
Total Tangible Assets	**47,785.47**	**828.03**	**124.06**	**48,489.44**	**8,123.08**	**2,169.44**	**74.02**	**10,218.50**	**38,270.94**
(B) Capital Work-in-Progress									**1,522.07**
(C) Other Intangible Assets									
Software	85.28	36.49	9.54	112.23	63.21	18.15	9.54	71.82	40.41
Mining Rights	181.73	50.93	0.25	232.41	53.77	5.98	-	59.75	172.66
Mining Reserve	3,770.84	3.52	-	3,774.36	199.84	94.35	-	294.19	3,480.17
Jetty Rights	212.68	11.75	-	224.43	37.57	3.18	-	40.75	183.68
Brand Rights	155.21	-	-	155.21	155.21	-	-	155.21	-
Total Intangible Assets	**4,405.74**	**102.69**	**9.79**	**4,498.64**	**509.60**	**121.66**	**9.54**	**621.72**	**3,876.92**
(D) Intangible Assets under Development									**5.72**
Total Assets (A+B+C+D)	**52,191.21**	**930.72**	**133.85**	**52,988.08**	**8,632.68**	**2,291.10**	**83.56**	**10,840.22**	**43,675.65**

* Net Block of Tangible Assets, amounting to ₹ 20,688.46 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 23,913.79 Crores) were pledged as security against the Secured Borrowings.

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation and Amortisation				Net Block
	As at April 01, 2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments/ Held for Disposal	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments/ Held for Disposal	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
(A) Tangible Assets									
Land:									
Freehold Land	5,973.64	196.95	126.19	6,044.40	-	-	-	-	6,044.40
Leasehold Land	964.73	31.05	140.06	855.72	87.68	43.23	9.03	121.88	733.84
Buildings	4,878.29	224.46	2.19	5,100.56	604.87	212.83	0.98	816.72	4,283.84
Railway Sidings	853.42	14.53	0.15	867.80	146.68	51.74	0.08	198.34	669.46
Plant and Equipment:									
Own	33,211.37	1,148.81	89.12	34,271.06	4,967.02	1,755.51	51.01	6,671.52	27,599.54
Given on Lease	174.64	-	-	174.64	48.49	10.74	-	59.23	115.41
Office Equipment	203.82	58.38	2.84	259.36	103.59	38.32	2.08	139.83	119.53
Furniture and Fixtures	93.49	7.27	1.07	99.69	50.67	13.63	0.77	63.53	36.16
Vehicles	101.78	22.83	12.37	112.24	41.36	18.16	7.49	52.03	60.21
Total Tangible Assets	**46,455.18**	**1,704.28**	**373.99**	**47,785.47**	**6,050.36**	**2,144.16**	**71.44**	**8,123.08**	**39,662.39**
(B) Capital Work-in-Progress									**860.01**
(C) Other Intangible Assets									
Software	64.76	20.55	0.03	85.28	50.71	12.53	0.03	63.21	22.07
Mining Rights	175.39	7.66	1.32	181.73	50.02	5.07	1.32	53.77	127.96
Mining Reserve	3,770.16	0.68	-	3,770.84	105.68	94.16	-	199.84	3,571.00
Jetty Rights	182.86	29.82	-	212.68	29.32	8.25	-	37.57	175.11
Brand Rights	155.21	-	-	155.21	89.54	65.67	-	155.21	-
Total Intangible Assets	**4,348.38**	**58.71**	**1.35**	**4,405.74**	**325.27**	**185.68**	**1.35**	**509.60**	**3,896.14**
(D) Intangible Assets under Development									**10.07**
Total Assets (A+B+C+D)	**50,803.56**	**1,762.99**	**375.34**	**52,191.21**	**6,375.63**	**2,329.84**	**72.79**	**8,632.68**	**44,428.61**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

₹ in Crores

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A)	Depreciation and Amortisation for the year	2,291.10	2,329.84
	Add: Obsolescence	50.12	30.88
	Less: Depreciation transferred to Pre-operative Expenses	(0.82)	(0.04)
	Add: Depreciation on ROU (Refer Note 3)	93.95	94.22
	Depreciation as per Statement of Profit and Loss	2,434.35	2,454.90

B)
1. Tangible Assets include assets for which ownership is not in the name of the Company - Gross Block of ₹ 442.04 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 406.72 Crores).
2. Buildings include ₹ 12.13 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 12.13 Crores) being cost of Debentures and Shares in a company entitling the right of exclusive occupancy and use of certain premises.
3. Opening Gross Block includes Research and Development Assets (Building, Plant and Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures, Office Equipment and Intangible Assets) of ₹ 43.19 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 44.54 Crores) and Net Block of ₹ 21.19 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 24.65 Crores). Addition for the Research and Development Assets during the year is ₹ 0.30 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 1.12 Crores).
4. Title of immovable properties having Gross Block of ₹ 3,388.19 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 3,568.28 Crores) and Net Block of ₹ 3,263.42 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 3,418.88 Crores) is yet to be transferred in the name of the Company.
5. The amount of expenditures recognised in the carrying amount of an item of PPE in the course of its construction:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Pre-operative expenses pending allocation:		
Raw Materials Consumed	0.06	11.75
Power and Fuel Consumed	0.58	1.70
Salary, Wages, Bonus, Ex-gratia and Provisions	12.09	9.77
Insurance	0.25	0.60
Depreciation on ROU	5.88	5.00
Depreciation	0.82	0.04
Finance Costs	2.06	0.93
Miscellaneous expenses	44.71	19.31
Total Pre-operative expenses	**66.45**	**49.10**
Less: Sale of Products / Other Income	-	(14.41)
Less: Trial Run production transferred to Inventory	-	(4.78)
Add: Brought forward from Previous Year	51.47	32.52
Less: Capitalised / Charged during the Year	(1.68)	(5.96)
Balance included in Capital Work-in-Progress	**116.24**	**56.47**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 3: Leases (Ind AS 116)

As a lessee

(a) Following are the carrying value of Right of Use Assets as at March 31, 2021:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation and Amortisation				Net Block
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	For the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Leasehold Land	436.63	3.15	-	439.78	24.75	16.50	-	41.25	398.53
Leasehold Building	90.73	14.46	14.85	90.34	17.92	17.84	9.55	26.21	64.13
Plant and Machinery	13.42	64.44	-	77.86	2.82	6.61	-	9.43	68.43
Ships	575.24	136.44	11.86	699.82	62.59	58.88	-	121.47	578.35
Total	**1,116.02**	**218.49**	**26.71**	**1,307.80**	**108.08**	**99.83**	**9.55**	**198.36**	**1,109.44**
Less: Depreciation transferred to CWIP						**5.88**			
Net Depreciation Charged to Statement of Profit & Loss						**93.95**			

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Gross Block					Accumulated Depreciation and Amortisation					Net Block
	As at April 01, 2019	Reclassified on account of Ind AS 116	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019	Reclassified on account of Ind AS 116	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Leasehold Land	60.17	254.01	122.45	-	436.63	-	8.86	15.89	-	24.75	411.88
Leasehold Building	89.64	-	1.09	-	90.73	-	-	17.92	-	17.92	72.81
Plant and Machinery	4.84	-	8.58	-	13.42	-	-	2.82	-	2.82	10.60
Ships	575.24	-	-	-	575.24	-	-	62.59	-	62.59	512.65
Total	**729.89**	**254.01**	**132.12**	**-**	**1,116.02**	**-**	**8.86**	**99.22**	**-**	**108.08**	**1,007.94**
Less: Depreciation transferred to CWIP								**5.00**			
Net Depreciation Charged to Statement of Profit & Loss								**94.22**			

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

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Variable lease payments	56.43	42.20
Expenses relating to short-term leases	359.96	397.13
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low value assets	26.18	15.39

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

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

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Less than one year	137.01	125.92
One to five years	563.54	455.02
More than five years	785.98	772.87
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**1,486.53**	**1,353.81**
Discounted Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position	**995.80**	**893.09**
Current lease liability	90.00	79.31
Non-Current lease liability	905.80	813.78

(d) The Company had implemented Indian Accounting Standard for Leases ("Ind AS 116") with effect from April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of Initial application is recognized in retained earnings as on April 1, 2019. The effect of initial recognition as per Ind AS 116 is as follows:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As on March 31, 2019
Lease liability	787.90
Right of Use (ROU) asset	729.89
Deferred tax assets	14.60
Net Impact on Retained Earnings	**43.41**

(e) The difference between the future minimum lease rental commitments towards non-cancellable operating leases and finance leases reported as at March 31, 2019 compared to the lease liability as accounted as at April 1, 2019 is primarily due to contracts reassessed as lease contracts under Ind AS 116, reduction due to discounting of the lease liabilities as per the requirement of Ind AS 116 and exclusion of the commitments for the leases to which the Company has chosen to apply the practical expedient as per the standard.

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Amount
Lease commitments as at 31 March 2019	13.07
Add: Impact of assessment of opening lease commitments under Ind AS 116	13.23
Add/(less): contracts reassessed as lease contracts	761.60
Lease liabilities as on 1 April 2019	**787.90**

(f) The Weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 9.16% p.a. for local currency borrowings and 3.27% p.a. for foreign currency borrowings has been applied for measuring the lease liability at the date of initial application.

(g) The total cash outflow for leases for year ended March 31, 2021 is ₹ 120.70 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 112.46 Crores).

(h) Income from sub leasing of Right to use assets is for year ended March 31, 2021 is ₹ 61.28 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 64.87 Crores).

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 4: Investments

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 Nos.	As at March 31, 2021 Amount	As at March 31, 2020 Nos.	As at March 31, 2020 Amount
Unquoted:				
Investments measured at Cost:				
Equity Instruments:				
Subsidiaries:				
Face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid:				
Dakshin Cements Limited	50,000	0.05	50,000	0.05
Less: Provision for Impairment in value of Investment		(0.05)		-
		-		**0.05**
Harish Cement Limited	2,47,601	154.22	2,47,601	154.22
Bhagwati Lime Stone Company Private Limited	11,900	13.03	11,900	13.03
Gotan Lime Stone Khanij Udyog Private Limited (Refer Note 35)	23,15,780	184.48	23,15,780	184.48
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited (UNCL)	3,40,00,00,000	3,429.20	3,40,00,00,000	3,429.20
Face value of ₹ 10 each partly paid:				
Gotan Lime Stone Khanij Udyog Private Limited (Refer Note 35)	23,000	0.98	23,000	0.98
Harish Cement Limited	578	0.23	578	0.23
Face Value of Sri Lankan Rupee 10 each fully paid:				
UltraTech Cement Lanka (Private) Limited	4,00,00,000	23.03	4,00,00,000	23.03
Face Value of UAE Dirham 10 each fully paid:				
UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited	3,43,69,140	643.56	2,51,28,890	345.37
Face Value of Indonesian Rupiah 8,923 each fully paid:				
PT UltraTech Mining Indonesia	9,87,069	4.75	9,87,069	4.75
Face Value of Indonesian Rupiah 9,163 each fully paid:				
PT UltraTech Investment Indonesia	19,00,000	11.46	19,00,000	11.46
Less: Provision for Impairment in value of Investment in both Indonesian Subsidiaries		(13.69)		(13.69)
		4,451.25		**4,153.11**
Joint Ventures:				
Face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid:				
Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited	81,41,050	8.14	81,41,050	8.14
Less: Provision for Impairment in value of Investment		(1.65)		(1.65)
		6.49		**6.49**
Associates:				
Face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid:				
Madanpur (North) Coal Company Private Limited	11,52,560	1.15	11,52,560	1.15
Less: Provision for Impairment in value of Investment		(0.22)		(0.22)
		0.93		**0.93**
Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1 Limited	1,62,78,663	16.60	1,62,78,663	16.60
Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	34,19,000	3.42	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 Nos.	As at March 31, 2021 Amount	As at March 31, 2020 Nos.	As at March 31, 2020 Amount
Investments measured at Fair value through Profit or Loss:				
Equity Instruments:				
Face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid:				
Raj Mahal Coal Mining Limited	10,00,000	1.00	10,00,000	1.00
Green Infra Wind Power	1,92,000	0.19	1,44,000	0.14
NU Power Wind Farm	39,548	0.04	39,548	0.04
Watsun Infrabuild Private Limited	2,96,000	0.30	1,82,053	0.18
Amplus Sunshine Private Limited	38,67,848	4.80	38,67,848	4.80
SBG Cleantech Energy Eight Private Limited (For FY 2019-20: Equity shares of ₹ 10 each aggregating to ₹ 200)	-	-	20	-
Amplus Coastal Power Private Limited	17,12,279	1.76	-	-
SBE Renewables Twenty Two C1 Private Limited (Equity shares of ₹ 10 each aggregating to ₹ 260)	26	-	-	-
SBE Renewables Twenty Two C2 Private Limited (Equity shares of ₹ 10 each aggregating to ₹ 260)	26	-	-	-
SBE Renewables Twenty Two C3 Private Limited (Equity shares of ₹ 10 each aggregating to ₹ 130)	13	-	-	-
VSN Onsight Private Limited	21,25,387	2.75	-	-
Lalganj Power Private Limited	1,21,21,212	16.00	-	-
Amplus Dakshin Private Limited	4,59,000	0.46	-	-
		27.30		**6.16**
Preference Shares:				
Subsidiaries:				
0.5% Cumulative Compulsory Redeemable Preference Shares Face Value of UAE Dirham 10 each fully paid:				
UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited	5,14,22,000	1,023.54	-	-
7% Non Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid				
Aditya Birla Health Services Limited	20,00,000	17.69	20,00,000	17.60
Units of Debt schemes of Various Mutual Funds		62.58		928.77
		56,09.80		**5,129.66**
Quoted:				
Investments measured at Fair value through Profit or Loss:				
Tax free Bonds		290.44		283.83
Taxable Corporate Bonds		857.43		425.44
		6,757.67		**5,838.93**
Aggregate Book Value of:				
Quoted Investments		1,147.87		709.27
Unquoted Investments		5,609.80		5,129.66
		6,757.67		**5,838.93**
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments		1,147.87		709.27
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment		15.61		15.56

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 5: Loans

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Considered good, Secured:				
Loans against House Property (Secured by way of title deeds)	-	0.01	0.01	0.07
Considered good, Unsecured:				
Security Deposits	139.81	132.89	109.43	107.25
Loans to Related Parties (Refer Note 39)	-	-	782.66	1,789.20
Loans to Employees	4.54	9.04	5.08	7.01
	144.35	141.94	897.18	1,903.53

Note 5.1 Disclosure of Loans and Advances given to subsidiaries as per Regulation 34 (3) and 53 (f) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013:

₹ in Crores

Name of the Subsidiary Company	Amount Outstanding as at		Maximum Balance Outstanding during the year ended		Investment by Subsidiary in Shares of the Company (No. of Shares)	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited (avg. interest rate 1 month MCLR) (For discharging the liabilities in UNCL upon its acquisition)	782.66	1,789.20	1,789.20	1,799.75	-	-

Note 5.2 No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person. Further, no loans are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Note 6: Other Financial Assets

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Derivative Assets	384.53	104.53	77.59	-
Interest Accrued on Deposits and Investments	-	-	51.65	38.31
Fixed Deposits with Bank with Maturity Greater than twelve Months^	0.40	62.09	-	-
Government Grants Receivable	167.10	230.43	1,152.90	989.59
Others (Includes Insurance Claims, Railway Claims and Other Receivables)	-	-	472.01	41.03
	552.03	397.05	1,754.15	1,068.93

^ Lodged as Security with Government Departments : ₹ 0.04 Crores (March 31, 2020: ₹ 19.32 Crores)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 7: Other Non-Current Assets

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Capital Advances	2,168.51	1,869.74
Less: Provision for Impairment	(18.56)	(29.54)
	2,149.95	1,840.20
Balance with Government Authorities	513.33	922.64
Prepaid Expenses	0.75	1.04
	2,664.03	2,763.88

Note 8: Inventories: (Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Raw Materials {includes in transit ₹ 52.36 Crores, (March 31, 2020: ₹ 12.22 Crores)}	435.81	308.61
Work-in-Progress	602.79	743.47
Finished Goods {includes in transit ₹ 96.52 Crores, (March 31, 2020: ₹ 84.57 Crores)}	426.74	709.66
Packing Goods	-	-
Stock-in-trade {includes in transit ₹ 6.99 Crores, (March 31, 2020: ₹ 2.67 Crores)}	13.87	16.71
Stores & Spares {includes in transit ₹ 15.52 Crores, (March 31, 2020: ₹ 6.43 Crores)}	1,041.17	1,125.87
Fuel {includes in transit ₹ 278.36 Crores, (March 31, 2020: ₹ 92.24 Crores)}	1,046.99	839.32
Packing Materials {includes in transit ₹ 0.47 Crores, (March 31, 2020: ₹ Nil)}	146.40	79.54
Scrap (valued at net realisable value)	8.28	10.70
	3,722.05	3,833.88

The Company follows suitable provisioning norms for writing down the value of Inventories towards slow moving, non-moving and surplus inventory. Provision as on date is ₹ 50.62 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 34.09 Crores).

Note 9: Current Investments

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Quoted:		
Investments measured at Fair value through Profit or Loss:		
Taxable Corporate Bonds	50.23	75.96
Tax Free Bonds	5.89	-
Unquoted:		
Investments measured at amortised Cost:		
Fixed Deposits with Financial Institution with Maturity less than twelve months	300.00	100.00
Investments measured at Fair value through Profit or Loss:		
Units of Debt Schemes of Various Mutual Funds	10,455.89	4,067.73
	10,812.01	4,243.69
Aggregate Book Value of:		
Quoted Investments	56.12	75.96
Unquoted Investments	10,755.89	4,167.73
	10,812.01	4,243.69
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments	56.12	75.96

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 10: Trade Receivables

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Considered good, Secured	394.94	253.89
Considered good, Unsecured	1,891.05	1,594.39
Significant increase in Credit Risk	83.35	73.95
	2,369.34	1,922.23
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(83.35)	(73.95)
	2,285.99	1,848.28

Note 11: Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance with banks (Current Account)	89.43	138.55
Cheques on hand	28.19	0.24
Cash on hand	0.96	1.27
	118.58	140.06

Note 12: Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Fixed Deposits with Banks (Maturity more than three months and upto twelve months) ^	1,747.39	160.04
Earmarked Balance with Bank for Unpaid Dividends	10.58	10.42
	1,757.97	170.46

^ Lodged as security with Government Departments ₹ 21.22 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 0.52 Crores). Earmarked for specific purpose ₹ 144.95 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 144.95 Crores).

Note 13: Other Current Assets

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advances to related parties (Refer Note 39)	197.82	141.15
Balance with Government Authorities	590.80	613.55
Advances to Suppliers	518.17	618.76
Prepaid Expenses	121.89	42.91
Others (Receivable from Gratuity Trust and Other Receivables)	206.31	88.95
	1,634.99	1,505.32

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 14 (a): Equity Share Capital

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	78,00,00,000	780.00	78,00,00,000	780.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	28,86,53,398	288.65	28,86,25,105	288.63
(a) Reconciliation of the Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	28,86,25,105	288.63	27,46,42,720	274.64
Add: Shares issued under Employees Stock Options Scheme (ESOS)	28,293	0.02	20,425	0.03
Add: Shares issued to the shareholders of Century Textiles & Industries Limited pursuant to the Scheme of Demerger (Refer Note 36)	-	-	1,39,61,960	13.96
Outstanding at the end of the year	28,86,53,398	288.65	28,86,25,105	288.63
(b) Shares held by Holding Company				
Grasim Industries Limited	16,53,35,150	165.34	16,53,35,150	165.34
(c) List of shareholders holding more than 5% of Paid-up Equity Share Capital	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Grasim Industries Limited	16,53,35,150	57.28%	16,53,35,150	57.28%
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
(d) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each reserved for issue under ESOS	59,380	0.06	88,002	0.09
(e) Aggregate number of Shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each issued as fully paid up to the shareholders of Century Textiles and Industries Limited, pursuant to the Scheme of Demerger (Refer Note 36)	1,39,61,960	13.96	1,39,61,960	13.96

(f) The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held except for Global Depository Receipts. 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, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 14 (b): Other Equity

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Capital Reserve	170.72	170.72
Securities Premium	5,469.67	5,458.65
Debenture Redemption Reserve	247.50	247.50
General Reserve	31,330.41	26,830.41
Share option outstanding reserve	43.62	35.83
Treasury Shares	(77.50)	(84.29)
Retained Earnings	5,893.68	5,372.82
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	(14.11)	(23.95)
Total Other Equity	**43,063.99**	**38,007.69**

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

a) **Capital Reserve:** Company's capital reserve is mainly on account of acquisition of cement business of Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Gujarat Units of JCCL and cement capacities of 21.2 MTPA of Jaiprakash Associates Ltd (JAL) and JCCL, being excess of the net assets acquired over the consideration paid.

b) **Securities Premium:** Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares or debentures, equity related expenses like underwriting costs, etc.

c) **Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR):** The Company has issued redeemable non-convertible debentures. Accordingly, the Companies (Share capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 (as amended), requires the company to create DRR out of profits of the company available for payment of dividend. DRR is required to be created for an amount which is equal to 25% of the value of debentures issued. However, this requirement is no more applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2018 as per the amendment in the Companies (Share capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 vide dated August 16, 2019; accordingly, the Company has not made any new addition in the said reserve and accounted the reversal of outstanding reserve linked to payment of specific non-convertible debentures.

d) **General Reserve:** The Company has transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provision of Companies Act, 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act, 2013.

e) **Shares Options Outstanding Reserve:** The Company has three share option schemes under which options to subscribe for the Company's shares have been granted to certain executives and senior employees. The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration. Refer to Note 45 for further details of these plans.

f) **Treasury Shares:** The Company has formed an Employee Welfare Trust for purchasing Company's shares to be allotted to eligible employees under Employees Stock Options Scheme, 2018 (ESOS 2018). As per Ind AS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation, Reacquired equity shares of the Company are called Treasury Shares and deducted from equity.

g) **Cashflow Hedge Reserve:** The Company has designated its hedging instruments as cash flow hedges and any effective portion of cashflow hedge is maintained in the said reserve. In case the hedging becomes ineffective, the amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 15: Non-Current Borrowings

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Non-Current		Current Maturities of Long-Term debts*	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured:				
Non-Convertible Debentures - Note (a1)	500.00	1,050.00	550.00	-
Term Loans from Banks:				
In Foreign Currency - Note (b1)	365.55	378.33	-	-
In Local Currency - Note (c)	4,873.37	9,892.12	18.75	116.85
	5,238.92	**10,270.45**	**18.75**	**116.85**
Sales Tax Deferment Loan - Note (d1)	119.29	114.60	45.02	39.30
	5,858.21	**11,435.05**	**613.77**	**156.15**
Unsecured:				
Non-Convertible Debentures - Note (a2)	1,750.00	1,760.00	1,010.00	-
Foreign Currency Bonds- Note (e)	2,924.40	-	-	-
Term Loans from Banks:				
In Foreign Currency - Note (b2)	-	729.63	704.99	-
Sales Tax Deferment Loan - Note (d2)	151.95	222.95	75.10	24.55
	4,826.35	**2,712.58**	**1,790.09**	**24.55**
Total	**10,684.56**	**14,147.63**	**2,403.86**	**180.70**

* Amount disclosed under the head 'Other Financial Liabilities' (Refer Note 16).

(a1) Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs):

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured:		
7.53% NCDs (Redeemable at par on August 21, 2026)	500.00	500.00
7.15% NCDs (Redeemable at par on October 18, 2021)	300.00	300.00
7.57% NCDs (Redeemable at par on August 06, 2021)	250.00	250.00
	1,050.00	**1,050.00**
Less: Current Portion of NCDs shown under Other Financial Liabilities	(550.00)	-
Total	**500.00**	**1,050.00**

The NCDs are secured by way of first charge, having pari passu rights, on the Company's fixed assets (save and except stocks and book debts), both present and future, situated at certain locations, in favour of Debenture Trustees.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(a2) Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs):

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured:		
6.68% NCDs (Redeemable at par on February 20, 2025)	250.00	250.00
7.64% NCDs (Redeemable at par on June 04, 2024)	250.00	250.00
6.72% NCDs (Redeemable at par on December 09, 2022)	250.00	250.00
6.93% NCDs (Redeemable at par on November 25, 2021)	250.00	250.00
6.99% NCDs (Redeemable at par on November 24, 2021)	400.00	400.00
8.36% NCDs (Redeemable at par on June 07, 2021)	360.00	360.00
4.57% NCDs (Redeemable at par on December 29, 2023)	1,000.00	-
	2,760.00	**1,760.00**
Less: Current Portion of NCDs shown under Other Financial Liabilities	(1,010.00)	-
Total	**1,750.00**	**1,760.00**

(b1) Term Loans from Banks in Foreign Currency:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Repayment Schedule	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured:			
State Bank of India, New York (US Dollar: 1.00 Crores; March 31, 2020: 1.00 Crores)	March 2023	73.11	75.67
State Bank of India, New York (US Dollar: 2.00 Crores; March 31, 2020: 2.00 Crores)	February 2023	146.22	151.33
State Bank of India, New York (US Dollar: 2.00 Crores; March 31, 2020: 2.00 Crores)	February 2023	146.22	151.33
Total		**365.55**	**378.33**

The above mentioned loans are secured by way of first charge, having pari passu rights, on the Company's fixed assets, both present and future, situated at certain locations, in favour of Company's lenders / trustees.

(b2) Term Loans from Banks in Foreign Currency:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Repayment Schedule	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured:			
Export Development, Canada (US Dollar: 4.64 Crores; March 31, 2020: 4.64 Crores)	June 2021	339.44	351.30
Export Development, Canada (US Dollar: 5.00 Crores; March 31, 2020: 5.00 Crores)	May 2021	365.55	378.33
		704.99	**729.63**
Less: Current Portion of Foreign Currency Loans shown under Other Financial Liabilities		(704.99)	-
Total		**-**	**729.63**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(c) Term Loans from Banks in Local Currency:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Repayment Schedule	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured:			
Axis Bank Ltd	20 quarterly installments beginning December 2022	507.08	507.08
HDFC Bank Ltd	60 quarterly installments beginning September 2022	1,803.79	3,331.91
State Bank of India	4 Half yearly installments beginning May 2022	300.00	300.00
State Bank of India	60 quarterly installments beginning September 2022	2,000.00	4,000.00
HDFC Bank Ltd	Repaid in March 2021	-	1,494.38
Axis Bank Ltd	Bullet repayment in September 2027	150.00	150.00
HDFC Bank Ltd	Repaid in December 2020	-	75.60
HDFC Bank Ltd	32 quarterly installments beginning June 2020	131.25	150.00
		4,892.12	**10,008.97**
Less: Current Portion of Term Loans shown under Other Financial Liabilities		(18.75)	(116.85)
Total		**4,873.37**	**9,892.12**

The above mentioned loans are secured by way of first charge, having pari passu rights, on the Company's fixed assets, both present and future, situated at certain locations, in favour of Company's lenders / trustees.

(d1) Sales Tax Deferment Loan:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Repayment Schedule	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured:			
Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	Varied Annual Payments from August 2019 to December 2024	123.76	153.90
Department of Industries and Commerce, Karnataka	Bullet payment on August '2032	40.55	-
		164.31	**153.90**
Less: Current Portion of Sales Tax Deferment loan shown under Other Financial Liabilities		(45.02)	(39.30)
Total		**119.29**	**114.60**

Sales Tax Deferment Loan is secured by bank guarantee backed by hypothecation of Inventories and Book debts of the Company.

(d2) Sales Tax Deferment Loan:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Repayment Schedule	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured:			
Department of Industries and Commerce, Haryana	Varied Annual Payments from January 2017 to March 2022	58.43	61.33
Commercial Tax Department, Hyderabad	Varied Annual payments from October 2012 to October 2026	164.60	182.03
Commercial Tax Department, Chhattisgarh	Payable on Assessment	4.02	4.14
		227.05	**247.50**
Less: Current Portion of Sales tax deferment loan shown under Other Financial Liabilities		(75.10)	(24.55)
Total		**151.95**	**222.95**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(e) Foreign Currency Bonds:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Repayment Schedule	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured:			
2.80% Sustainability Linked Bonds (US Dollar: 40.00 Crores; March 31, 2020: Nil)	February 2031	2,924.40	-
Total		**2,924.40**	**-**

The Company has issued unsecured fixed rate US Dollar denominated notes (in the form of “Sustainability Linked Bonds”), aggregating to USD 400 million, due on February 16,2031, bearing coupon of 2.80% per annum payable semi-annually. The Bonds are linked to ‘Sustainability Performance Target (SPT)’ of reducing Scope 1 GHG emissions by 22.2% from a 2017 baseline. If SPT is not achieved by observation date in 2030, the coupon will step-up by 0.75% for last two coupons. The Bonds are listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited.

Note 16: Other Financial Liabilities

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current maturities of long-term debts (Refer Note 15)	-	-	2,403.86	180.70
Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings	-	-	165.76	176.68
Deferred Premium Payable	332.19	-	27.21	-
Liability for Capital Goods	-	-	178.59	161.92
Security Deposits	-	-	1,787.04	1,624.15
Salaries, Wages, Bonus and Other Employee Payables	-	-	296.07	240.10
Investor Education and Protection Fund, will be credited with the following amounts (as and when due)				
Unpaid Dividends	-	-	10.59	10.44
Unpaid Fractional liability on issue of shares pursuant to scheme of Demerger	-	-	0.42	0.42
Lease Liability	905.80	813.78	90.00	79.31
Others (Retention money, Liquidated Damages, etc.)	-	-	250.22	212.07
	1,237.99	**813.78**	**5,209.76**	**2,685.79**

Note 17: Provisions

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
For Employee Benefits (Refer Note 37)	38.02	48.15	254.54	279.58
Others:				
For Mines Restoration Expenditure	291.06	164.98	-	-
For Cost of transfer of Assets	-	-	252.22	254.93
	329.08	**213.13**	**506.76**	**534.51**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 17.1 Movement of provisions during the year as required by Ind AS - 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013:

(a) Mines Restoration Expenditure:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	164.98	137.35
Add: Provision / (Reversal) during the year	106.27	17.15
Add: Unwinding of discount on Mine Restoration Provision	19.81	10.56
Less: Utilisation during the year	0.00	(0.08)
Closing Balance	**291.06**	**164.98**

(b) Provision for Cost of Transfer of Assets:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	254.93	331.46
Less: Utilisation during the year	(2.71)	(76.53)
Closing Balance	**252.22**	**254.93**

Note 18: Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in Other Equity
Deferred Tax Assets:					
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	(1,047.25)	1,047.25	-	-
Provision allowed under tax on payment basis	(235.16)	(182.16)	(53.00)	-	-
Others	(105.69)	(148.55)	39.55	3.31	-
	(340.85)	**(1,377.96)**	**1,033.80**	**3.31**	**-**
Deferred Tax Liabilities:					
Tangible and Intangible Assets	5,455.27	5,370.14	85.13	-	-
Fair valuation of Investments	88.54	73.64	14.90	-	-
Others	16.18	11.06	5.12	-	-
	5,559.99	**5,454.84**	**105.15**	**-**	**-**
Net Deferred Tax Liability	**5,219.14**	**4,076.88**	**1,138.95**	**3.31**	**-**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in Other Equity
Deferred Tax Assets:					
MAT Credit Entitlement	(1,047.25)	(1,438.95)	391.70	-	-
Provision allowed under tax on payment basis	(182.16)	(239.15)	56.99	-	-
Others	(148.55)	(169.97)	36.65	(0.63)	(14.60)
	(1,377.96)	**(1,848.07)**	**485.34**	**(0.63)**	**(14.60)**
Deferred Tax Liabilities:					
Tangible and Intangible Assets	5,370.14	7,026.28	(1,656.14)	-	-
Fair valuation of Investments	73.64	30.77	42.87	-	-
Others	11.06	37.54	(26.48)	-	-
	5,454.84	7,094.59	(1,639.75)	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Liability	**4,076.88**	**5,246.52**	**(1,154.41)**	**(0.63)**	**(14.60)**

During the previous year, The Government of India, on September 20, 2019, vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019, inserted a new Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961, which provides an option to the Company for paying Income Tax at reduced rates as per the provisions/conditions defined in the said section. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company is continuing to provide for income tax at the old rates, based on the available outstanding MAT credit entitlement and various exemptions and deductions available to the Company under the Income Tax Act, 1961. However, the Company has applied the lower income tax rates on the deferred tax assets / liabilities to the extent these were expected to be realised or settled in the future period when the Company may be subjected to lower tax rate and accordingly reversed net deferred tax liability of ₹ 1,803.29 Crores during the period ended March 31, 2020.

In Respect of Deferred taxes, all items are attributable to origination and reversal of temporary differences. Deferred tax benefits are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which, those deductible temporary differences can be realised.

Note 19: Other Non-Current Liabilities

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred Income on Government Grants	4.00	4.17
Others	0.93	1.71
Total	**4.93**	**5.88**

Note 20: Current Borrowings

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured:		
Redeemable preference shares issued	1,000.10	1,000.10
Loans repayable on demand:		
From Banks - Cash Credits / Working Capital Borrowings	240.67	3.69
Others		
From Banks (includes commercial paper)	1,621.00	224.03
From Others (commercial paper)	1,368.38	2,725.39
	3,230.05	**2,953.11**
	4,230.15	**3,953.21**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 21: Trade Payables - Total Outstanding Dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other Trade Payables	4,311.19	2,981.44
Due to Related Parties (Refer Note 39)	3.73	4.13
	4,314.92	**2,985.57**

Note 22: Other Current Liabilities

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance from Customers and Others	412.73	460.66
Deferred Income on Government Grants	0.17	0.17
Others (including Provision for Expenses, Statutory liabilities)	4,136.31	2,989.09
	4,549.21	**3,449.92**

Note 23: Revenue from Operations (Refer Note 53)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of Products and Services			
Sale of Manufactured Products	39,687.77		36,602.92
Sale of Traded Products	2,988.90		3,430.09
Sale of Services	0.33		0.24
		42,677.00	**40,033.25**
Other Operating Revenues			
Scrap Sales	59.22		64.87
Lease Rent	0.16		0.33
Insurance Claim	23.45		21.85
Provisions no longer required written back	30.12		37.87
Unclaimed Liabilities written back	35.22		28.69
Government Grants (Refer Note 51)	281.86		381.84
Miscellaneous Income / Receipts	81.31		80.47
		511.34	**615.92**
		43,188.34	**40,649.17**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 24: Other Income

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest Income on			
Government and Other Securities	19.22		19.46
Bank and Other Accounts	165.37		228.19
		184.59	**247.65**
Dividend Income on			
Current Investments - Mutual Fund	-		32.47
Non-Current Investment - From a Subsidiary Company	1.12		-
		1.12	**32.47**
Exchange Gain (net)		-	42.09
Profit on Sale of Property, plant and equipment (net)		3.96	-
Gain on Fair valuation of Investments through Profit or Loss		419.55	289.12
Profit on Sale of Current and Non-Current Investments (net)		154.10	64.74
Others		25.36	50.51
		788.68	**726.58**

Note 25: Cost of Materials Consumed

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening Stock	308.61	375.26
Purchases	5,302.14	4,894.16
	5,610.75	**5,269.42**
Less: Closing Stock	435.81	308.61
	5,174.94	**4,960.81**

Note 26: Purchases of Stock-in-Trade

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Grey Cement	1,475.09	1,847.41
Others (UltraTech Building Solution)	461.61	415.37
	1,936.70	**2,262.78**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 27: Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Trade and Work-in-Progress

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Closing Inventories		
Work-in-progress	602.79	743.47
Finished Goods	426.74	709.66
Stock in Trade	13.87	16.71
	1,043.40	**1,469.84**
Opening Inventories		
Work-in-progress	743.47	654.85
Finished Goods	709.66	415.93
Stock in Trade	16.71	31.54
	1,469.84	**1,102.32**
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	426.44	(367.52)
Add: Stock Transfer from Pre-Operative Account	-	4.78
	426.44	**(362.74)**

Note 28: Employee Benefits Expense

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1,977.40	2,081.13
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds		
Contribution to Gratuity and Other Defined Benefit Plans	105.89	102.73
Contribution to Superannuation and Other Defined Contribution Funds	22.48	24.72
Expenses on Employees Stock Options Scheme	11.84	16.40
Staff Welfare Expenses	64.38	111.19
	2,181.99	**2,336.17**

Note 29: Finance Costs

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest Expense:			
On Borrowings (at amortised cost)	1,119.60		1,479.35
Others (including interest on deposits from dealers and contractors)	96.46		126.06
Interest on Lease Liability	37.71		37.56
Unwinding of discount on Mine Restoration Provision	19.81		10.56
		1,273.58	**1,653.53**
Exchange (Gain)/ Loss on revaluation of Lease Liability		(15.63)	47.97
Other Borrowing Cost (Finance Charges)		3.19	3.65
Less: Finance Costs Capitalised		(2.06)	(0.93)
		1,259.08	**1,704.22**

Borrowing costs are capitalised using rates based on specific borrowings ranging from 4.57 % to 7.86% per annum. (For the year ended March 31, 2020: 7.50% to 7.86% per annum)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 30: Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation	2,168.62	2,144.12
Depreciation on ROU Assets (Refer Note 3)	93.95	94.22
Amortisation	121.66	185.68
Obsolescence	50.12	30.88
	2,434.35	2,454.90

Note 31: Freight and Forwarding Expense

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
On Finished Products	8,455.44	8,231.52
On Clinker Transfer	1,484.12	1,400.33
	9,939.56	9,631.85

Note 32: Other Expenses

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Consumption of Stores, Spare Parts and Components	799.90	856.05
Consumption of Packing Materials	1,260.24	1,111.33
Repairs to Plant and Machinery, Buildings and Others	789.37	844.85
Insurance	112.44	81.05
Rent	126.87	142.00
Rates and Taxes (Refer Note 54)	121.29	267.33
Directors' Fees	0.27	0.28
Directors' Commission	10.00	2.47
Advertisement	313.48	441.89
Sales Promotion and Other Selling Expenses	496.73	530.26
Exchange Loss (net)	20.43	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	984.26	1,201.60
	5,035.28	5,479.11

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 33: Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for) (Ind AS 37):

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

₹ in Crores

Particulars		Brief Description of Matter	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a)	Excise Duty and Service Tax Matters	Related to valuation matter (Rule 8 vs. Rule 4), Denial of Cenvat credit on Input Service Distributor (ISD) and others	1,518.50	1,351.84
(b)	GST/ Sales-tax/ VAT / Entry Tax Matters	Related to stock transfer treated as interstate sales, Demand on freight component and levy of purchase tax on exempted supply, Demand of Entry Tax and others	1,016.31	546.69
(c)	Royalty on Limestone/ Marl / Shale	Based on fixed conversion factor on limestone, royalty rate difference on Marl and additional royalty on mines transfer	364.81	392.47
(d)	Land Related Matters	Demand of Higher Compensation	254.11	240.29
(e)	Electricity Duty / Energy Development Cess	Related to electricity duty, Minimum power consumption, Energy development Cess and denial of electricity duty exemption	548.93	465.35
(f)	Customs	Related to classification dispute	234.39	210.76
(g)	State Industrial Incentive Matters	Related to matters on quantum	-	163.70
(h)	Stamp duty	Related to stamp duty on debt and name change	355.49	167.45
(i)	Others	Related to Fly ash matters, claim raised by vendor/ supplier, Road Tax matter, Income Tax matters and others	332.21	370.00

Cash outflows for the above are determinable only on receipt of judgments pending at various forums / authorities.

(b) (i) The Company had filed appeals against the orders of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) dated 31/08/2016 and 19/01/2017. Upon the NCLAT disallowing its appeal against the CCI order dated 31/08/2016, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has, by its order dated 05/10/2018, granted a stay against the NCLAT order. Consequently, the Company has deposited an amount of ₹ 144.95 crores equivalent to 10% of the penalty amount. The Company, backed by legal opinions, believes that it has a good case in both the matters and accordingly no provision has been made in the results.

(ii) In the month of December 2020, officers from CCI visited the Company's premises seeking information for certain periods under the Competition Act 2002. Company has provided the information sought by them and will co-operate for any further information that may be required. The Company presently believes that this does not have any material impact.

(c) Guarantees:

The Company has issued corporate guarantees as under:

In favour of the Banks / Lenders on behalf of some of its Subsidiaries and Joint Venture (JV), as mentioned below, for the purposes of replacing old loans, acquisition financing, working capital and other general corporate purposes:

- UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited: ₹ 3,050.00 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 3,050.00 Crores).
- Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited (JV): ₹ 1.70 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 4.00 Crores).
- UltraTech Cement Middle East Investment Limited and its subsidiaries: USD 161.30 Million (Equivalent to ₹ 1,179.24 Crores) {March 31, 2020 USD 387.05 Million (Equivalent to ₹ 2,928.59 Crores)}.

  (These Corporate Guarantees are issued in different currencies viz. Indian Rupee, USD and UAE Dirham.)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 34: Capital and other commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of advances) 2,230.08 Crores. (March 31, 2020 ₹ 832.59 Crores).

Note 35:

The Supreme Court of India has allowed an appeal filed by the State of Rajasthan in a matter relating to transfer of mining lease in the name of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Gotan Lime Stone Khanij Udyog Private Limited ("GKUPL") and has directed the State of Rajasthan to frame and notify its policy relating to transfer of mining lease and thereafter pass appropriate order in respect of the mining lease of GKUPL. State Government has notified the new policy related to transfer of new mining lease, based on which the Company has requested the State Government to consider reinstatement of the mines in its favour.

Note 36: Scheme of Demerger of Cement Business of Century Textiles and Industries Limited (Ind AS 103):

(A) The Scheme of Demerger amongst Century Textiles and Industries Limited ("CTIL" or 'the Demerged Undertaking') and the Company and their respective shareholders and creditors ("the Scheme") was made effective from October 1, 2019. The National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("NCLT") had approved the Scheme by its Order dated July 3, 2019 and fixed May 20, 2018 as the Appointed Date. Consequently, the Company had included the financial results/information of the Demerged Undertaking in its standalone financial statements with effect from May 20, 2018 (which is deemed to be the acquisition date for purpose of Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations) to include the financial results/information of the acquired Cement Business Division of CTIL ('the Demerged Undertaking').

(B) The assets of the Demerged Undertaking comprising of 3 Integrated Units with a total capacity of 12.6 MTPA and 1 Grinding Unit with a grinding capacity of 2.0 MTPA have an enterprise valuation of ₹ 8,387.71 Crores. The acquisition of the Demerged undertaking continues to support the Company to strengthen its presence in the Eastern & the Central markets and extend its footprint in Western and Southern markets. This also provide synergies in manufacture and distribution process and logistics alignment leading to economies of scale and creation of efficiency by reducing time to market and benefiting customers. The acquisition continues to create value for its shareholders by acquiring ready to use assets which creates operational efficiencies and reducing time to markets vis-à-vis greenfield projects which are time consuming due to challenges in acquisition of land and limestone mining leases.

(C) Fair Value of the Consideration transferred:

As per Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations, purchase consideration has been allocated on the basis of fair valuation determined by an independent valuer. Costs related to acquisition (including stamp duty on assets transferred) had been charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on the appointed date.

Against the total enterprise value of ₹ 8,387.71 Crores, the Company had taken over borrowings of ₹ 3,000.00 Crores from CTIL. After taking these liabilities into account, effective purchase consideration of ₹ 5,387.71 Crores had been discharged on October 16, 2019, being the Record Date in terms of the Scheme, by issue of 1 (one) equity share of the Company of face value ₹ 10/- each for every 8 (eight) equity shares of CTIL of face value ₹ 10/- each to the shareholders of CTIL. The Fair value of the shares issued is ₹ 5,387.71 crores which had been determined based on the last closing price prior to the Appointed Date.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

The Fair Value of identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed as on the acquisition date:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Amount
Property, Plant and Equipment	6,146.28
Capital Work-In-Progress	11.23
Intangible assets	
Limestone mining reserves	1,054.29
Brand Right	155.21
Others	1.80
Intangible assets under development	0.75
Other non-current financial assets	235.81
Other Non-Current Assets	88.86
Inventories	740.35
Trade and Other receivables	293.06
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12.39
Other bank balances	31.94
Other Financial Assets	162.93
Other Current Assets	356.84
Total Assets	**9,291.74**
Non-Current & Current Borrowings	3,000.00
Non-Current Provisions	6.73
Deferred Tax Liabilities	1,710.25
Trade Payables	506.70
Other Financial Liabilities	375.71
Other Current Provisions	244.20
Other Current Liabilities	269.26
Total Liabilities	**6,112.85**
Total Fair Value of the Net Assets	**3,178.89**

(D) Amount recognised as Goodwill:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Amount
Fair value of consideration transferred	5,387.71
Less: Fair value of the net assets acquired	3,178.89
Goodwill	**2,208.82**

This goodwill is attributed to the expected synergies in cement prices and in costs, as described in paragraph (A) above.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(E) Acquired Receivables:

As on the date of acquisition, gross contractual amount of the acquired Trade and other Receivables was ₹ 293.06 Crores against which no provision had been considered since fair value of the acquired receivables were equal to carrying value as on the date of acquisition.

(F) Contingent Liabilities

The Company has assumed all the contingent liabilities of the Demerged Undertaking as per the Scheme. Total contingent liability transferred to the Company was ₹ 806.64 Crores.

(G) Acquisition related costs

During the year ended March 31, 2019 acquisition related costs of ₹ 5.16 Crores had been recognised under Miscellaneous Expenses and Rates and Taxes in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The stamp duty paid / payable on transfer of the assets amounting to ₹ 113.88 Crores had been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as an exceptional item.

Note 37: Employee Benefits (Ind AS 19):

(A) Defined Benefit Plans:

(a) Gratuity:

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

Inherent Risk

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

(b) Pension:

The Company considers pension for some of its employees at senior management based on the period of service and contribution for the Company. There is no material risk associated with this plan.

(c) Post-Retirement Medical Benefits:

The Company provides post-retirement medical benefits to certain ex-employees who were transferred under the Scheme of arrangement for acquiring Larsen & Toubro cement business and eligible for such benefits from earlier Company. There is no material risk associated with this plan.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

₹ in Crores

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
		Gratuity (Funded)	Pension	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits	Gratuity (Funded)	Pension	Post -Retirement Medical Benefits
(i)	**Change in defined benefit obligation**						
	Balance at the beginning of the year	696.74	7.14	0.59	594.95	7.09	0.57
	Adjustment of:						
	Current Service Cost	54.27	-	-	47.42	-	-
	Interest Cost	43.98	0.49	0.04	43.22	0.50	0.04
	Actuarial (gains) losses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:						
	- Change in Financial Assumptions	(25.76)	0.07	(0.01)	60.59	0.30	0.04
	- Adjustment of Past Service Cost	4.78	-	-	-	-	-
	- Experience Changes	(57.50)	(0.61)	0.02	(2.80)	0.16	0.01
	Benefits Paid	(44.80)	(0.91)	(0.08)	(46.64)	(0.91)	(0.07)
	Balance at the end of the year	**671.71**	**6.18**	**0.56**	**696.74**	**7.14**	**0.59**
(ii)	**Change in Fair Value of Assets**						
	Balance at the beginning of the year	695.46	-	-	621.15	-	-
	Expected Return on Plan Assets	44.56	-	-	45.22	-	-
	Re measurements due to: Actual Return on Plan Assets less interest on Plan Assets	5.64	-	-	(0.91)	-	-
	Contribution by the employer	46.08	-	-	76.64	-	-
	Benefits Paid	(44.80)	-	-	(46.64)	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**746.94**	**-**	**-**	**695.46**	**-**	**-**
(iii)	**Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet**						
	Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	(671.71)	(6.18)	(0.56)	(696.74)	(7.14)	(0.59)
	Fair Value of Plan Assets	746.94	-	-	695.46	-	-
	Amount not recognised due to Asset Ceiling	(2.04)	-	-	-	-	-
	Net Asset / (Liability) in the Balance Sheet	**73.19**	**(6.18)**	**(0.56)**	**(1.28)**	**(7.14)**	**(0.59)**
(iv)	**Change in Asset Ceiling**						
	Remeasurement due to change in surplus/ deficit	2.04	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**2.04**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(v)	**Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss**						
	Current Service Cost	54.27			47.42	-	-
	Interest Cost	43.98	0.49	0.04	43.22	0.50	0.04
	Expected Return on Plan Assets	(44.56)			(45.22)	-	-
	Amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss	**53.69**	**0.49**	**0.04**	**45.42**	**0.50**	**0.04**
(vi)	**Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):**						
	Changes in Financial Assumptions	(25.76)	0.07	(0.01)	60.59	0.30	0.04
	Experience Adjustments	(57.50)	(0.61)	0.02	(2.80)	0.16	0.01
	Actual return on Plan assets less interest on plan assets	(5.64)	-	-	0.91	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

₹ in Crores

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 Gratuity (Funded)	As at March 31, 2021 Pension	As at March 31, 2021 Post-Retirement Medical Benefits	As at March 31, 2020 Gratuity (Funded)	As at March 31, 2020 Pension	As at March 31, 2020 Post -Retirement Medical Benefits
	Adjustment of Past Service Cost	4.78					
	Adjustment to recognise the asset ceiling impact	2.04	-	-	-	-	-
	Loss / (Gain) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):	**(82.08)**	**(0.54)**	**0.01**	**58.70**	**0.46**	**0.05**
(vii)	**Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:**						
	Within the next 12 months	68.69	1.10	0.06	80.15	0.99	0.06
	Between 1 and 5 years	214.81	3.49	0.24	221.30	3.27	0.24
	Between 5 and 10 years	237.04	2.54	0.22	230.76	2.55	0.22
	10 Years and above	1,014.72	2.21	0.42	994.61	3.93	0.46
(viii)	**Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions:***						
	Increase/(Decrease) in present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year						
	1% increase in discount rate	(57.84)	(0.35)	(0.03)	(60.61)	(0.35)	(0.03)
	1% decrease in discount rate	67.62	0.40	0.04	70.99	0.37	0.04
	1% increase in salary escalation rate	65.86	-	-	69.03	-	-
	1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(57.55)	-	-	(60.19)	-	-
	1% increase in employee turnover rate	(22.66)	-	-	(20.41)	-	-
	1% decrease in employee turnover rate	26.75	-	-	22.66	-	-
(ix)	**The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan @**						
	Insurer Managed Funds	88%	N.A	N.A	88%	N.A	N.A
	Debt, Equity & Other Instruments	12%	N.A	N.A	12%	N.A	N.A
(x)	**Actuarial Assumptions:**						
	Discount Rate (p.a.)	7.05%	7.05%	7.05%	6.65%	6.65% - 6.75%	6.65%
	Turnover Rate	1.5 % - 8.00%			1.5% - 8.00%	-	-
	Mortality tables	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	S1PA mortality table adjusted suitably		Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	S1PA mortality table adjusted suitably	
	Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	8.00%	-	-	8.00%	-	-
	Retirement age: Management - Non-Management-	60 Yrs. 58 Yrs.	-	-	60 Yrs. 58 Yrs.	-	-
(xi)	Weighted Average duration of Defined benefit obligation	9.3 Yrs	6.1 Yrs	5.8 Yrs	9.3 Yrs	6.7 Yrs	6.2 Yrs

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

@ The plan does not invest directly in any property occupied by the Company nor in any financial securities issued by the Company.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(xii) Discount Rate:

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

(xiii) Salary Escalation Rate:

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

(xiv) Asset Liability matching strategy:

The money contributed by the Company to the Gratuity fund to finance the liabilities of the plan has to be invested.

The trustees of the plan have outsourced the investment management of the fund to an insurance Company. The insurance Company in turn manages these funds as per the mandate provided to them by the trustees and the asset allocation which is within the permissible limits prescribed in the insurance regulations. Due to the restrictions in the type of investments that can be held by the fund, it is not possible to explicitly follow an asset liability matching strategy.

There is no compulsion on the part of the Company to fully prefund the liability of the Plan. The Company's philosophy is to fund these benefits based on its own liquidity and the level of underfunding of the plan.

(xv) The Company's expected contribution during next year is ₹ Nil. (March 31, 2020 ₹ 30.00 Crores).

(d) Provident Fund:

The Company is liable for any shortfall in the fund assets based on the Government specified rate of return. Such shortfall, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as an expense in the year of incurring the same.

Amount recognized as an expense under the head "Contribution to Provident and other Funds" of Statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 88.10 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 90.36 Crores).

The actuary has provided for a valuation and based on the below provided assumptions there is no shortfall as at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 0.68 Crores):

₹ in Crores

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a)	**Plan Assets at Fair Value**	1,736.24	1,589.35
(b)	**Present value of defined benefit obligation at year end**	1,730.75	1,590.13
(c)	**Surplus available**	-	0.10
(d)	**Liability recognised in Balance Sheet (net)**	Nil	0.68
(e)	**Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of interest rate guarantee under the Deterministic Approach**		
	Government of India bond yield for the outstanding term of liabilities	7.05%	6.65%
	Remaining term of the maturity of Investment Portfolio	13.03 Yrs	11.76- 13.50 Yrs.
	Discount Rate for the remaining term of the maturity of Investment Portfolio	8.30%	7.85%-8.43%
	Expected Guaranteed Interest Rate	8.50%	8.50%

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(e) Contribution to Other Funds:

Amount recognized as an expense under the head "Contribution to Other Funds" of Statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 28.47 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 30.32 Crores).

(B) Amount recognized as an expense in respect of Compensated Absences is ₹ (8.04) Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 59.52 Crores).

(C) Amount recognized as expense for other long-term employee benefits is ₹ 0.86 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 44.18 Crores).

Note 38: Segment Reporting (Ind AS 108):

The Company has presented segment information in the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments', no disclosures related to segments are presented in these standalone financial statements.

Note 39: Related party disclosures (Ind AS 24):

(A) List of Related Parties where control exists:

Name of the Related Party		Principal Place of Business	% Shareholding and Voting Power	
			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i)	**Holding Company:** Grasim Industries Limited	India	NA	NA
(ii)	**Subsidiary Companies:**			
(a)	Dakshin Cements Limited (struck off w.e.f. April 9, 2021)	India	100%	100%
(b)	UltraTech Cement Lanka Private Limited (UCLPL)	Sri Lanka	80%	80%
(c)	Harish Cement Limited	India	100%	100%
(d)	PT UltraTech Mining Indonesia	Indonesia	80%[!]	80%[!]
(e)	PT UltraTech Investments Indonesia	Indonesia	100%[&]	100%[&]
(f)	UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited (UCMEIL)	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%
(g)	Star Cement Co. LLC, Dubai [*]	United Arab Emirates	100%[$]	100%[$]
(h)	Star Cement Co. LLC, Ras-Al-Khaimah [*]	United Arab Emirates	100%[$]	100%[$]
(i)	Al Nakhla Crusher LLC, Fujairah [*]	United Arab Emirates	100%[$]	100%[$]
(j)	Arabian Cement Industry LLC, Abu Dhabi [*]	United Arab Emirates	100%[$]	100%[$]
(k)	UltraTech Cement Bahrain Company WLL, Bahrain [*]	Bahrain	100%[^]	100%[^]
(l)	PT UltraTech Mining Sumatera [#]	Indonesia	100%	100%
(m)	UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited (UNCL)	India	100%	100%
(n)	Smooth Energy Private Limited @	India	100%[!!]	100%[!!]
(o)	Bahar Ready Mix Concrete Limited @	India	100%[!!]	100%[!!]
(p)	Merit Plaza Limited	India	100%[!!]	100%[!!]
(q)	Swiss Merchandise Infrastructure Limited	India	100%[!!]	100%[!!]
(r)	Krishna Holdings PTE Limited (KHPL)	Singapore	100%[&&]	100%[&&]
(s)	Bhumi Resources PTE Limited (BHUMI)	Singapore	100%[!!]	100%[!!]
(t)	Murari Holdings Limited (MUHL)	British Virgin Islands	100%[!!]	100%[!!]
(u)	Mukundan Holdings Limited (MHL)	British Virgin Islands	100%[!!]	100%[!!]
(v)	Star Super Cement Industries LLC (formerly known as Binani Cement Factory LLC) (SSCILLC) $	United Arab Emirates	100% [@@]	100%[**]
(w)	Binani Cement (Tanzania) Limited	Tanzania	100%[***]	100%[***]
(x)	BC Tradelink Limited., Tanzania	Tanzania	100%[***]	100%[***]
(y)	Shandong Binani Rongan Cement Company Limited (SBRCC), China (Up to July 30, 2020)	Republic of China	-	92.5%[^^]
(z)	PT Anggana Energy resources (Anggana), Indonesia	Indonesia	100%[^^^]	100%[^^^]
(aa)	Binani Cement (Uganda) Limited	Uganda	100%[***]	100%[***]
(ab)	Bhagwati Limestone Company Private Limited (BLCPL)	India	100%	100%
(ac)	Gotan Limestone Khanij Udyog Private Limited	India	100%	100%
(ad)	PT UltraTech Cement Indonesia[#]	Indonesia	99%	99%
(ae)	3B Binani Glassfibre Sarl (3B) ****	Luxembourg	100%[!!]	-
(af)	Project Bird Holding II Sarl **** (merged with 3B w.e.f. April 12, 2021)	Luxembourg	100%[##]	-
(ag)	3B-Fibreglass Srl ****	Belgium	100%[###]	-
(ah)	3B-FibreGlass Norway as ****	Norway	100%[###]	-
(ai)	Tunfib Sarl ****	Tunisia	67%[!!!]	-
(aj)	Goa Glass Fibre Ltd. ****	India	100%[##]	-
(ak)	Emirates Power Company Limited, Bangladesh[*] (Up to December, 2019)	Bangladesh	-	-
(al)	Emirates Cement Bangladesh Limited, Bangladesh[*] (Up to December, 2019)	Bangladesh	-	-
(ak)	Awam Minerals LLC, Oman* (Upto December 10, 2019)	Oman	-	-

! 4% Shareholding of UCMEIL

& 5% Shareholding of UCMEIL

* Subsidiaries of UCMEIL

$ 51% held by nominee as required by local law for beneficial interest of the Company

^ 1 share held by employee as nominee for the beneficial interest of the Company

\# Subsidiary of PT UltraTech Investments Indonesia

!! Wholly owned subsidiary of UNCL

&& 55.54% held by UNCL and 44.46% held by MHL

** 51% held by MHL through nominee as required by local law for beneficial interest of the Company and 49% held by MUHL

*** Wholly owned subsidiary of SSCILLC

^^ Subsidiary of KHPL

^^^ Wholly owned subsidiary of BHUMI

@ Applied for strike off

@@ Earlier 51% held by MHL through nominee as required by local law for beneficial interest of the Company and 49% held by MUHL;
Subsidiary of UCMEIL w.e.f. November 23, 2020

**** With effect from March 12,2021

\## Wholly owned subsidiary of 3B Binani Glassfibre Sarl

\### Wholly owned subsidiary of Project Bird Holding II Sarl

!!! 67% held by Project Bird Holding II Sarl

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(B) List of Related Parties with significant influence:

Name of the Related Party		Principal Place of Business	% Shareholding and Voting Power	
			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i)	**Joint Venture:** Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited (BCCL)	India	47.37%	47.37%
(ii)	**Associate:**			
	(a) Madanpur (North) Coal Company Private Limited (MNCCPL)	India	11.17%	11.17%
	(b) Aditya Birla Renewable Energy Limited (w.e.f. April 13, 2020)	India	26.00%	-
	(c) Aditya Birla Renewable SPV 1 Limited	India	26.00%	26.00%

(C) Other Related Parties with whom there were transactions during the year:

Name of the Related Party	Relationship
Samruddhi Swastik Trading and Investments Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited (formerly known as Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited)	Fellow Subsidiary
Aditya Birla Health Insurance Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
ABNL Investment Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
UltraTech Cemco Provident Fund	Post-Employment Benefit Plan
Bharucha & Partners	Other related party in which Director is interested
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	Other related party in which Directors are interested
Mr. Kumar Mangalam Birla – Non-Executive Chairman	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mrs. Rajashree Birla – Non-Executive Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. Arun Adhikari – Independent Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mrs. Alka Bharucha - Independent Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mrs. Sukanya Kripalu - Independent Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. S.B. Mathur - Independent Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mrs. Usha Sangwan- Independent Director (from January 10,2020 till May 16, 2020)	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. Sunil Duggal – Independent Director (w.e.f. August 14, 2020)	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. K.K. Maheshwari – Vice Chairman and Non-Executive Director (Managing Director till December 31, 2019)	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. K.C. Jhanwar – Managing Director w.e.f January 1,2020	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr. Atul Daga - Whole-time Director and CFO	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mrs. Kritika Daga	Relative of KMP (Wife of Mr. Atul Daga)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

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

₹ in Crores

Nature of Transaction/Related Parties	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Sale of Goods:		
Grasim Industries Limited	8.76	18.24
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	313.87	170.33
UltraTech Cement Lanka Private Limited	292.45	293.10
Total	**615.08**	**481.67**
Purchase of Goods:		
Grasim Industries Limited	1.56	2.30
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	1,603.56	1,650.35
Bhagwati Limestone Company Private Limited	-	0.34
Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	0.54	-
Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1	30.63	22.32
Total	**1,636.29**	**1,675.31**
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment:		
Grasim Industries Limited	0.03	0.07
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	3.33	0.64
Total	**3.36**	**0.71**
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment:		
Grasim Industries Limited	0.30	-
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	3.79	0.04
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	-	0.03
Total	**4.09**	**0.07**
Services received from:		
Grasim Industries Limited	0.78	0.75
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	0.11	-
Bhagwati Limestone Company Private Limited	-	0.04
Samruddhi Swastik Trading and Investments Limited	0.96	0.96
Aditya Birla Health Insurance Limited	(0.28)	9.04
ABNL Investment Limited	2.30	2.30
Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited	4.42	5.28
Aditya Birla Renewables Energy Limited	0.01	-
KMP	26.93	44.54
Bharucha & Partners	-	0.53
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	231.19	189.97
Relative of KMP	0.08	0.30
Total	**266.50**	**253.71**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

₹ in Crores

Nature of Transaction/Related Parties	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Services rendered to:		
Grasim Industries Limited	1.22	3.05
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	0.45	1.48
UltraTech Cement Lanka Private Limited	61.26	64.85
UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited	-	0.02
Bhagwati Limestone Company Private Limited	0.23	0.36
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	0.06	-
Total	**63.22**	**69.76**
Dividend and Interest Income:		
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	90.05	146.40
UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited	1.12	-
Total	**91.17**	**146.40**
Dividend Paid:		
Grasim Industries Limited	214.94	190.14
Contribution to:		
Post-Employment Benefit Plan	49.58	43.54
Investments:		
Harish Cement Limited	-	0.38
Equity Investment in UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited	298.19	-
Preference Shares in UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited	1,023.54	-
Aditya Birla Renewable SPV 1 Limited	-	5.75
Aditya Birla Renewable Energy Limited	3.42	-
Total	**1,325.15**	**6.13**
Loans repaid by Subsidiary:		
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	1,006.54	10.55
Advances against Supply:		
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	156.32	81.02
Advances from Customer:		
UltraTech Cement Lanka Private Limited	20.37	-
Corporate Guarantees on behalf of subsidiaries:		
Released during the year - UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited	1,650.46	61.03
Corporate Guarantees on behalf of Joint Venture:		
Released during the year- Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited	2.30	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(b) Outstanding balances:

₹ in Crores

Nature of Transaction/Related Parties	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Loans and Advances:		
Grasim Industries Limited	3.48	0.44
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	938.98	1,871.14
UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited	-	0.02
Bhagwati Limestone Company Private Limited	0.85	0.52
Samruddhi Swastik Trading and Investments Limited	0.37	0.37
Aditya Birla Health Insurance Limited	0.07	8.13
ABNL Investment Limited	1.68	1.68
Aditya Birla Renewable SPV 1 Limited	0.25	-
Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited	0.11	0.14
Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited	2.49	2.49
KMP	2.60	3.00
Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Limited	29.60	45.42
Total	**980.48**	**1,933.35**
Investment in Preference Shares:		
UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited	1,023.54	-
Interest receivable:		
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	-	10.74
Trade Receivables:		
Grasim Industries Limited	0.60	1.15
UltraTech Cement Lanka Private Limited	137.74	88.06
Total	**138.34**	**89.21**
Trade Payables:		
Grasim Industries Limited	0.37	0.47
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	0.56	1.75
Bhagwati Limestone Company Private Limited	-	0.07
Aditya Birla Renewable Energy Limited	0.20	
Aditya Birla Renewables SPV 1	2.60	1.84
Total	**3.73**	**4.13**
Advance from Customers:		
UltraTech Cement Lanka Private Limited	20.37	-
Deposit:		
Relative of KMP	5.00	5.00
Total	**5.00**	**5.00**
Corporate Guarantees:		
UltraTech Nathdwara Cement Limited	3,050.00	3,050.00
UltraTech Cement Middle East Investments Limited	1,179.24	2,928.59
Bhaskarpara Coal Company Limited	1.70	4.00
Total	**4,230.94**	**5,982.59**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(c) Compensation of KMP of the Company:

₹ in Crores

Nature of transaction	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Short-term employee benefits	13.26	23.22
Post-employment benefits	3.40	19.26
Share based payment	3.39	3.30
Total compensation paid to KMP	**20.05**	**45.78**

Compensation for March 31, 2020 includes compensation of Mr. K. K. Maheshwari, who was Managing Director till December 31, 2019 and was designated as Vice Chairman and Non-Executive Director w.e.f January, 01, 2020. Post- retirement benefits included amount paid to him for Gratuity and Leave Encashment of ₹ 8.27 Crores. Further the Board had approved one-time payout of ₹ 9.45 Crores and pension of ₹ 28,34,000 per month with effect from January 1, 2020 for his past services as Managing Director, which is also part of the above Post-employment benefits.

Based on the recommendation of the Nomination, Remuneration and Compensation Committee, all decisions relating to the remuneration of the Directors are taken by the Board of Directors of the Company, in accordance with shareholders' approval, wherever necessary.

Terms and Conditions of transactions with Related Parties:

The sales to and purchases from related parties including fixed Assets are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

The Company's inter corporate loan to its subsidiary which is repayable on demand, for the current year the rate of interest is 1 month MCLR. (March 31,2020: 1 month MCLR)

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

Note 40: Income Taxes (Ind AS 12):

Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate:

in %

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Applicable tax rate	34.94	34.94
Effect of Tax-Exempt Income	(0.08)	(0.35)
Effect of Non-Deductible expenses	0.60	0.61
Effect of Allowances for tax purpose	(1.19)	(2.70)
Effect of Tax paid at a lower rate	(1.36)	(0.87)
Effect of changes in tax rate (deferred)	(0.73)	(1.41)
Effect of Previous year adjustments	0.04	(0.02)
Others	0.13	(0.13)
Effective Tax Rate	**32.35**	**30.07**
Effect of Reversal of Opening Deferred Tax Liability for change in income tax rates (Refer Note 18)	-	(34.59)
Net Effective Tax Rate	**32.35**	**(4.52)**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 41: Earnings per Share (EPS) (Ind AS 33):

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
(A) Basic EPS:		
(i) Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders	5,342.07	5,455.54
(ii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding (Nos.)	288,641,300	288,626,496
(iii) Less: Treasury Shares acquired by the Company under Trust	(192,586)	(209,477)
(iv) Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding for calculation of Basic EPS (Face value ₹ 10/ share) (ii+iii)	288,448,714	288,417,019
Basic EPS (₹) (i)/(iv)	**185.20**	**189.15**
(B) Diluted EPS:		
(i) Weighted average number of Equity Shares Outstanding (Nos.)	288,448,714	288,417,019
(ii) Add: Potential Equity Shares on exercise of options (Nos.)	103,823	85,507
(iii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares Outstanding for calculation of Dilutive EPS (i+ii) (Face Value ₹ 10/ share)	288,552,537	288,502,526
Diluted EPS (₹) {(A) (i) /(B) (iii)}	**185.13**	**189.10**

Note 42: Auditors' remuneration (excluding service tax/GST) and expenses:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
(a) Statutory Auditors:		
Audit fees (including Quarterly Limited Reviews)	3.74	3.63
Tax audit fees	0.18	0.18
Fees for other services	1.88	0.58
Fees for Taxation matters	0.02	-
Expenses reimbursed	0.02	0.14
(b) Cost Auditors:		
Audit fees	0.29	0.29
Expenses reimbursed (FY 2021: ₹ 15,000)	0.00	0.01

Note 43:

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

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021			Year Ended March 31, 2020		
	Raw Materials Consumed	Power and Fuel Consumed	Total	Raw Materials Consumed	Power and Fuel Consumed	Total
Stores and Spares Consumed	92.34	45.45	137.79	101.36	54.77	156.13
Royalty and Cess	1076.85	-	1076.85	1,053.58	-	1,053.58

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 44: Share Based Payments (Ind AS 102):

The Company has granted 5,350 options (including Restricted Stock units) to its eligible employees in various ESOS Schemes, details are as under:

(A) Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS 2013) including Stock options and Restricted Stock Units (RSU):

Particulars	Tranche I		Tranche II		Tranche III	
	RSU	Stock Options	RSU	Stock Options	RSU	Stock Options
Nos. of Options	84,056	237,953	12,313	34,859	2,218	6,280
Vesting Plan	100% on 19.10.2016	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets	100% on 18.10.2017	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets	100% on 28.01.2018	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets
Exercise Period	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting
Grant Date	19.10.2013	19.10.2013	18.10.2014	18.10.2014	28.01.2015	28.01.2015
Exercise Price (₹ per share)	10	1,965	10	2,318	10	3,122
Fair Value on the date of Grant of Option (₹ per share)	1,862	750	2,241	870	3,048	1,207
Method of Settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity

Particulars	Tranche IV		Tranche V		Tranche VI	
	RSU	Stock Options	RSU	Stock Options	RSU	Stock Options
Nos. of Options	9,059	25,645	5,313	15,042	10,374	29,369
Vesting Plan	100% on 19.10.2018	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets	100% on 13.04.2019	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets	100% on 27.01.2020	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets
Exercise Period	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting
Grant Date	19.10.2015	19.10.2015	13.04.2016	13.04.2016	27.01.2017	27.01.2017
Exercise Price (₹ per share)	10	2,955	10	3,167	10	3,681
Fair Value on the date of Grant of Option (₹ per share)	2,897	1,728	3,108	1,810	3,608	2,080
Method of Settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(B) Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS 2018) including Stock options, Restricted Stock Units (RSU) and Stock Appreciation Rights Scheme – 2018 (SAR 2018) including Stock options and RSU

Particulars	Tranche I (ESOS, 2018)		Tranche II (ESOS, 2018)		Tranche III (ESOS, 2018)	
	RSU	Stock Options	RSU	Stock Options	RSU	Stock Options
Nos. of Options	43,718	1,58,304	917	3,320	3,482	12,620
Vesting Plan	100% on 18.12.2021	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets	100% on 23.12.2022	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets	100% on 04.03.2023	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets
Exercise Period	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting
Grant Date	18.12.2018	18.12.2018	23.12.2019	23.12.2019	04.03.2020	04.03.2020
Exercise Price (₹ per share)	10	4,009.30	10	4,120.45	10	4,299.90
Fair Value on the date of Grant of Option (₹ per share)	3,942	1,476	4,080	1,865	4,258	1,939
Method of Settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity

Particulars	Tranche IV (ESOS, 2018)		Tranche V (ESOS, 2018)	
	RSU	Stock Options	RSU	Stock Options
Nos. of Options	594	2,152	564	2,040
Vesting Plan	100% on 21.10.2023	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets	100% on 27.03.2024	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets
Exercise Period	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting	5 Years from the date of Vesting
Grant Date	21.10.2020	21.10.2020	27.03.2021	27.03.2021
Exercise Price (₹ per share)	10	4,544.35	10	6,735.25
Fair Value on the date of Grant of Option (₹ per share)	4,500	1,943	6,673	2,903
Method of Settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity

Particulars	Tranche I (SAR, 2018)	
	RSU	Stock Options
Nos. of Options	1,084	3,924
Vesting Plan	100% on 18.12.2021	Graded Vesting - 25% every year after 1 year from date of grant, subject to achieving performance targets
Exercise Period	3 Years from the date of Vesting	3 Years from the date of Vesting
Grant Date	18.12.2018	18.12.2018
Exercise Price (₹ per share)	10	4,009.30
Fair Value on the date of Grant of Option (₹ per share)	3,946	1,539
Method of Settlement	Cash	Cash

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(C) Movement of Options Granted including RSU along with weighted average exercise price (WAEP):

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Nos.	WAEP (₹)	Nos.	WAEP (₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	297,479	2963.45	316,974	2,843.64
Granted during the year	5,350	4398.30	20,339	3,342.77
Exercised during the year	(45,184)	3049.39	(21,711)	1,799.42
Forfeited during the year	(8,191)	2980.46	(18,123)	2,688.20
Outstanding at the end of the year	249,454	2978.09	297,479	2,963.45
Options exercisable at the end of the year	123,620	3237.00	118,919	2,875.80

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for options was ₹ 5,759.93 per share (March 31, 2020 ₹ 4,181.12 per share) and weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2021 was 5.10 years (March 31,2020: 5.12 years).

The weighted average remaining contractual life for SAR is 3.22 years (March 31, 2020: 4.22 years).

The exercise price for outstanding options and SAR is ₹ 10 per share for RSU's and ranges from ₹ 1,965 per share to ₹ 6,735 per share for options.

(D) Fair Valuation:

5,350 share options were granted during the year. Weighted Average Fair value of the options granted during the year is ₹ 3,091.60 per share (March 31, 2020 ₹ 2,682.45 per share).

The fair value of option has been done by an independent firm of Chartered Accountants on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Model/ Binomial Model.

The Key assumptions in the Black-Scholes Model for calculating fair value as on the date of grant:

(a) For ESOS 2013:

1. Risk Free Rate - 8.5% (Tranche I), 7.8% (Tranche II-III), 8.56% (Tranche IV) 7.6% (Tranche V), 6.74% (Tranche VI)
2. Option Life - (a) For Options - Vesting period (1 Year) + Average of exercise period (b) For RSU – Vesting period (3 Years) + Average of exercise period
3. Expected Volatility* - Tranche-I: 0.29, Tranche-II: 0.27, Tranche-III: 0.28, Tranche-IV: 0.60 Tranche–V: 0.60, Tranche–VI: 0.61
4. Expected Growth in Dividend - Tranche -I: 20%, Tranche II-III: 15%, Tranche-IV: 5%, Tranche-V: 5%, Tranche-VI: 5%

(b) For ESOS 2018:

1. Risk Free Rate - 7.47% (Tranche I)
2. Option Life - (a) For Options - Vesting period (1 Year) + Average of exercise period (b) For RSU – Vesting period (3 Years) + Average of exercise period
3. Expected Volatility* - Tranche-I: 0.24
4. Dividend Yield - Tranche -I: 0.46%

*Expected volatility on the Company's stock price on National Stock Exchange based on the data commensurate with the expected life of the options/RSU's up to the date of grant.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

The Key assumptions in the Binomial Tree Model for calculating fair value as on the date of grant:

(a) For ESOS – SAR - 2018:

1. Risk Free Rate - 7.47% (Tranche I)
2. Option Life - (a) For Options - Vesting period (1 Year) + Average of exercise period (b) For RSU – Vesting period (3 Years) + Average of exercise period
3. Expected Volatility* - Tranche-I: 0.25,
4. Dividend Yield - Tranche -I: 0.46%

(b) For ESOS 2018:

1. Risk Free Rate - 6.78% (Tranche II), 6.72% (Tranche III), 5.84% (Tranche IV & V)
2. Option Life - (a) For Options - Vesting period (1 Year) + Average of exercise period (b) For RSU – Vesting period (3 Years) + Average of exercise period
3. Expected Volatility* - Tranche-II: 0.26, Tranche- III: 0.26, Tranche- IV & V: 0.26
4. Dividend Yield - Tranche -II & III: 0.27%; Tranche IV & V: 0.27%

*Expected volatility on the Company's stock price on National Stock Exchange based on the data commensurate with the expected life of the options/RSU's up to the date of grant.

Note 45 (A): Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Ind AS 107):

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at amortised cost				
Trade Receivables	2,285.99	2,285.99	1,848.28	1,848.28
Loans	1,041.53	1,041.53	2,045.47	2,045.47
Cash and Bank Balances	1,876.55	1,876.55	310.52	310.52
Investments	300.00	300.00	100.00	100.00
Other Financial Assets	1,844.06	1,844.06	1,361.45	1,361.45
Financial Assets at fair value through Profit or Loss				
Investments	12,790.99	12,790.99	5,805.49	5,805.49
Fair Value Hedging Instruments				
Derivative Assets	462.12	462.12	104.53	104.53
Total	**20,601.24**	**20,601.24**	**11,575.74**	**11,575.74**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Non-Convertible Debentures	3,810.00	3,859.27	2,810.00	2,809.77
Term Loan from Banks	4,892.12	4,892.12	10,008.97	10,008.97
Cash Credits / Working Capital Borrowing	240.67	240.67	3.69	3.69
Commercial Papers and others	2,989.38	2,989.38	2,949.42	2,949.42
Sales Tax Deferment Loan	391.36	391.36	401.40	401.40
Redeemable Preference Shares	1,000.10	1,000.10	1,000.10	1,000.10
Trade Payables	4,380.18	4,380.18	3,038.78	3,038.78
Other Financial Liabilities	3,048.09	3,048.09	2,425.78	2,425.78

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Foreign Currency Borrowings	1,070.54	1,070.54	1,107.96	1,107.96
Foreign Currency Bonds	2,924.40	2,758.59	-	-
Lease Liability	405.83	405.83	357.51	357.51
Financial Liability at fair value through Profit or Loss				
Lease Liability payable in Foreign Currency	589.97	589.97	535.58	535.58
Total	**25,742.64**	**25,626.10**	**24,639.19**	**24,638.96**

Investment in Subsidiaries, Joint ventures and Associates amounting to ₹ 4,478.69 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 4,177.13 Crores) are measured at Cost in accordance with Ind AS 27.

Note 45 (B): Fair Value measurements (Ind AS 113):

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

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

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

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

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

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Fair Value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Investments – Level 2	11,722.46	5,781.73
Investments – Level 3	1,068.53	23.76
Fair Value Hedging Instruments		
Derivative assets – Level 2	462.12	104.53
Total	**13,253.11**	**5,910.02**

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

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

(a) The fair values of the quoted investments/units of mutual fund schemes are based on market price/net asset value at the reporting date.

(b) The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves and an appropriate discount factor.

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

(d) The fair value of currency swap is calculated as the present value determined using forward exchange rates, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and an appropriate discount factor.

(e) The fair value of foreign currency option contracts is determined using the Black Scholes valuation model.

(f) The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rates used is based on management estimates.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are as shown below:

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Particulars	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Discounting Rate	Sensitivity of the input to fair value.
Investments in Unquoted instruments accounted for as fair value through Profit and Loss	DCF method	Average Cost of Borrowings to arrive at discount rate.	**March 31, 2021: 8.50%** **March 31, 2020:** 8.50%	0.5% (March 31 2020: 0.5%) increase (decrease) would result in increase (decrease) in fair value by ₹ (0.69) Crores (March 31 2020: ₹ (0.73) Crores)

Reconciliation of Level 3 Fair Value Measurements:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2019	17.40
Add: Change in Value of Investment in Preference Shares measured at FVTPL	1.60
Add: Purchase of Investment during the year	4.82
Less: Sale of Investment during the year	(0.06)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**23.76**
Add: Change in Value of Investment in Preference Shares measured at FVTPL	0.09
Add: Investment during the year	1,044.68
Less: Sale of Investment during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**1,068.53**

Note 46: Financial Risk Management Objectives (Ind AS 107):

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

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

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

Risk	Exposure Arising From	Measurement	Management
I) Market Risk			
A) Foreign Currency Risk	Committed commercial transaction Financial asset and Liabilities not denominated in INR	Cash Flow Forecasting Sensitivity Analysis	(a) Forward foreign exchange contracts (b) Foreign currency options (c) Principal only/Currency swaps
B) Interest Rate Risk	Long Term Borrowings at variable rates Investments in Debt Schemes of Mutual Funds and Other Debt Securities	Sensitivity Analysis, Interest rate movements	(a) Interest Rate swaps, Coupon only swaps (b) Portfolio Diversification
C) Commodity Price Risk	Movement in prices of commodities mainly Imported Thermal Coal and Pet Coke	Sensitivity Analysis, Commodity price tracking	(a) Commodity Fixed Prices (b) Swaps/Options
II) Credit Risk	Trade receivables, Investments, Derivative Financial instruments, Loans and Bank balances	Ageing analysis, Credit Rating	(a) Diversification of mutual fund investments, (b) Credit limit & credit worthiness monitoring, (c) Criteria based approval process
III) Liquidity Risks	Borrowings and Other Liabilities and Liquid Investments	Rolling cash flow forecastsBroker Quotes	(a) Adequate unused credit lines and borrowing facilities (b) Portfolio Diversification

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

Compliances of these policies and principles are reviewed by the internal auditors/internal risk management committee on periodical basis.

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

(I) Market Risk:

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(A) Foreign Currency Risk:

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

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

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

₹ in Crores

Outstanding foreign currency exposure (Gross) as at	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade receivables		
USD	2.31	1.08
Euro	0.00	0.02
Trade Payables		
USD	5.18	2.39
Euro	0.17	0.25
Others	0.03	0.04
Borrowings		
USD	54.64	14.64
Investments		
USD	24.92	6.92

Foreign currency sensitivity on unhedged exposure:

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

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
USD	7.98	5.24
Others	-	-

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

(B) Interest rate risk:

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Interest rate exposure:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Total Borrowings	Floating Rate Borrowings	Fixed Rate Borrowings	Non-Interest Bearing Borrowings
INR	13,323.63	5,132.79	7,799.48	391.36
USD	3,994.94	-	3,994.94	-
Total as at March 31, 2021	**17,318.57**	**5,132.79**	**11,794.42**	**391.36**
INR	17,173.58	10,012.66	6,759.52	401.40
USD	1,107.96	-	1,107.96	-
Total as at March 31, 2020	**18,281.54**	**10,012.66**	**7,867.48**	**401.40**

Note: Interest rate risk hedged for Foreign Currency borrowings has been shown under Fixed Rate borrowings

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

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
INR	(51.33)	(100.13)

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

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

Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Risk Management:

Forward Exchange and Interest Rates Swaps Contracts:

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

in Crores

Particulars	Hedged Item	Currency	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	Cross Currency
a. Forward Contracts	Imports	USD	32.49	8.99	Rupees
	Imports	Euro	3.87	0.72	USD
	Exports	USD	0.20	-	Rupees
b. Other Derivatives:					
i. Currency Options	FCB**	USD	20.00	-	Rupees
ii. Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CIRS)	ECB*	USD	7.32	7.32	Rupees
iii. Currency & Interest Rate Swap (CIRS)	Investment	USD	14.00	-	Rupees
iv. Principal only Swap	ECB*/FCB**	USD	27.32	7.32	Rupees
v. Interest Rate Swap	ECB*	USD	7.32	7.32	USD

** Foreign Currency Bonds

* External Commercial Borrowings

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(B) Cash Flow Hedges: The Company has foreign currency external commercial borrowings / investments and to mitigate the risk of foreign currency and floating interest rates the Company has taken forward contracts, currency options, currency swaps, interest rates swaps and principal only swaps. The Company is following hedge accounting for all the foreign currency borrowings/ investments raised on or after April 01, 2015 based on qualitative approach.

The Company assesses hedge effectiveness based on following criteria:

(i) an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;

(ii) the effect of credit risk; and

(iii) assessment of the hedge ratio

The Company designates the derivatives to hedge its currency risk and generally applies a hedge ratio of 1:1. The Company's policy is to match the critical terms of the forward exchange contracts to match with the hedged item.

Foreign currency cash flows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Average Exchange Rate (USD/INR)	Nominal Foreign Currency USD Crores	Fair Value Assets (Liabilities) ₹ in Crores
Buy Currency: (USD)				
- for External Commercial Borrowings		65.19	7.32	61.50
- for Foreign Currency Bonds		72.50	20.00	27.83

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	Average Exchange Rate (USD/INR)	Nominal Foreign Currency USD Crores	Fair Value Assets (Liabilities) ₹ in Crores
Buy Currency: (USD)				
- for External Commercial Borrowings		65.19	7.32	81.25
- for Foreign Currency Bonds		-	-	-

Interest rates outstanding on Receive Floating and Pay Fix contracts:

Particulars	As at	Average contracted fixed interest rates*	Nominal Amount USD Crores	Fair Value Assets (Liabilities) ₹ in Crores
0 to 2 years	**March 31, 2021**	7.63%	7.32	(17.73)
0 to 2 years	March 31, 2020	7.79%	2.32	(1.35)

Particulars	As at	Average contracted fixed interest rates*	Nominal Amount USD Crores	Fair Value Assets (Liabilities) ₹ in Crores
2 to 5 years	**March 31, 2021**	-	-	-
2 to 5 years	March 31, 2020	7.33%	5.00	(23.39)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Cross Currency and Interest rate Swaps:

Particulars	As at	Average contracted fixed interest rates*	Average Exchange Rate (USD/INR)	Nominal Amount USD Crores	Fair Value Assets (Liabilities) ₹ in Crores
0 to 2 years	**March 31, 2021**	7.84%	67.53	7.32	36.86
0 to 2 years	March 31, 2020	7.84%	67.53	7.32	48.02

*Includes weighted average rate for Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps, Principal Only Swap and Coupon Swaps

Currency Options

Particulars	As at	Average Exchange Rate (USD/INR)	Nominal Amount USD Crores	Fair Value Assets (Liabilities) ₹ in Crores
2 to 10 years	**March 31, 2021**	72.52	20.00	345.78
2 to 10 years	March 31, 2020	-	-	-

Cross Currency Swaps:

Particulars	As at	Average contracted fixed interest rates	Average Exchange Rate (USD/INR)	Nominal Amount USD Crores	Fair Value Assets (Liabilities) ₹ in Crores
2 to 5 years	**March 31, 2021**	5.19%	73.55	14.00	7.41
2 to 5 years	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-

The above Hedging Instruments are included in the Balance Sheet under the head "Other Financial Assets"/ "Other Financial Liabilities".
Refer Statement of changes in equity for movement on OCI.

Recognition of gains / (losses) under forward exchange, currency options and interest rates swaps contracts designated under cash flows hedges:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Effective Hedge (OCI)	Ineffective Hedge (Profit and Loss)	Effective Hedge (OCI)	Ineffective Hedge (Profit and Loss)
Gain/(Loss)	13.15	2.50	(10.78)	-

(C) Commodity price risk management:

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 adverse fluctuation in fuel prices can lead to drop in operating margin. To manage this risk, the Company enters into fixed price swaps/other derivatives for imported coal, enter into long-term supply agreement for pet coke, identifying new sources of supply etc. While fixed price swaps/other derivatives are available in the markets for coal but in case of pet coke no such derivative is available; it has to be procured at spot prices. Additionally, processes and policies related to such risks are reviewed and controlled by senior management and fuel requirement are monitored by the central procurement team.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

(II) Credit Risk Management:

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

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and based on the evaluation credit limit of each customer is defined. Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high the exposure is backed by either bank guarantee / letter of credit or security deposits.

Total Trade receivable as on March 31, 2021 is ₹ 2,285.99 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 1,848.28 Crores)

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks to a single customer. A single largest customer has total exposure in sales 2.10% (March 31, 2020: 2.4%) and in receivables 10.7% (March 31, 2020: 9.5%)

As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

As per policy receivables are classified into different buckets based on the overdue period ranging from 6 months – one year to more than two years. There are different provisioning norms for each bucket which are ranging from 25% to 100%.

Movement of provision for doubtful debts:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening provision	73.95	57.60
Add: Provided during the year	9.44	22.70
Less: Utilised during the year	(0.03)	(6.35)
Closing Provision	**83.35**	**73.95**

Investments, Derivative Instruments, Cash and Cash Equivalent and Deposits with Banks/Financial Institutions

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

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

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

Total Non-current and current investments excluding Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates as on March 31, 2021 is ₹ 12,022.46 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 5,881.73 Crores)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Financial Guarantees

The Company has given corporate guarantees amounting to ₹ 4,230.94 Crores in favour of its subsidiaries and joint ventures (Refer note 33 (c).

(III) Liquidity risk management:

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's treasury team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

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

₹ in Crores

As at March 31, 2021	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities of long-term debts)	6,634.01	3,812.27	6,872.29	17318.57
Trade Payables	4,380.18			4,380.18
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	165.76	-	-	165.76
Lease Liabilities	137.01	563.54	785.98	1,486.53
Other Financial Liabilities (excluding Derivative Liability)	2,522.93	-	-	2,522.93
Deferred Premium Payable	47.82	191.14	238.95	477.91
Investments	10,812.01	896.18	314.27	12,022.46

₹ in Crores

As at March 31, 2020	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities of long-term debts)	4,133.91	5,391.25	8,756.38	18,281.54
Trade Payables	3,038.78	-	-	3,038.78
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	176.68	-	-	176.68
Lease Liabilities	125.92	455.02	772.87	1,353.81
Other Financial Liabilities (excluding Derivative Liability)	2,249.10	-	-	2,249.10
Investments	4,243.69	1,360.17	277.87	5,881.73

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 47: Distribution made and proposed (Ind AS 1):

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Proposed dividends on Equity shares:		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2021: ₹ 37.00 per share (March 31, 2020: ₹ 13.00 per share)	1,068.02	375.21
Proposed dividends on Preference shares:		
Final dividend for the year	0.01	0.01
Total Dividend proposed	**1,068.03**	**375.22**

Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability as at March 31.

Note 48: Capital Management (Ind AS 1):

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

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital/equity includes issued equity share capital, share premium and all other equity.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less liquid investments and bank deposits divided by total equity.

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total Debt (Bank and other borrowings)	17,318.57	18,281.54
Equity	43,352.64	38,296.32
Liquid Investments and bank deposits	13,770.25	6,103.86
Debt to Equity (Net)	**0.08**	**0.32**

In addition, the Company has financial covenants relating to the borrowing facilities that it has taken from the lenders to manage interest coverage service ratio, Debt to EBITDA, etc. which is maintained by the Company.

Note 49: Research and Development:

Revenue expenditure on Research and Development included in different heads of expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss is ₹ 15.25 Crores. (March 31, 2020 ₹ 16.34 Crores).

Note 50: Corporate Social Responsibility:

Expenditure incurred in cash on Corporate Social Responsibility activities, included in different heads of expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss is ₹ 120.68 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 123.55 Crores) and on account of capital expenditure Nil (March 31, 2020 ₹ 0.96 Crores). The said capital expenditure is incurred on acquiring and owning assets which are being used for the purpose of Corporate Social Responsibility. The amount required to be spent under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2021 is ₹ 73.72 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 63.50 Crores) i.e. 2% of average net profits for last three financial years, calculated as per section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 51: Government Grant (Ind AS 20):

(a) Other Operating Revenues include Incentives against capital investments, under State Investment Promotion Scheme of ₹ 233.03 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 381.84 Crores).

(b) Sales Tax deferment loan granted under State Investment Promotion Scheme has been considered as a government grant and the difference between the fair value and nominal value as on date is recognized as an income. Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 48.83 Crores (March 31, 2020: ₹ Nil Crores) has been recognized as an income. Every year change in fair value is accounted for as an interest expense.

(c) Repairs and maintenance are net of subsidy received, under State Investment Promotion Scheme of ₹ 0.37 Crores. (March 31, 2020 ₹ 0.32 Crores).

(d) Cost of materials consumed are net of grants received towards royalty expense amounting to ₹ 12.26 Crores (March 31, 2020 ₹ 23.44 Crores)

Note 52: Assets held for Disposal (Ind AS 105):

The Company has identified certain assets like Land, Aggregate Mines, Coal Washery etc. which are available for sale in its present condition. The Company is committed to plan the sale of asset and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan have been initiated. The Company expects to dispose off these assets in the due course.

Note 53: Revenue (Ind AS 115)

(A) The Company is primarily in the Business of manufacture and sale of cement and cement related products. The product shelf life being short, all sales are made at a point in time and revenue recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon dispatch/ delivery. The Company has a credit evaluation policy based on which the credit limits for the trade receivables are established, the Company does not give significant credit period resulting in no significant financing component. The Company, however, has a policy for replacement of the damaged goods.

(B) Revenue recognised from Contract liability (Advances from Customers):

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Closing Contract liability	412.73	460.66

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

(C) Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Revenue as per Contract price	47,980.88	44,498.45
Less: Discounts and incentives	(5,303.88)	(4,465.20)
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	**42,677.00**	**40,033.25**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

Note 54:

Under the Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme 2019, announced by the Government of India, the Company has provided a one-time expense of ₹ 130.66 Crores as part of Rates and Taxes, against various disputed liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2020.

Note 55:

Exceptional item of ₹ 164.00 crores for the year ended March 31, 2021 represents a one-time expense upon receiving an order dated July 17, 2020, issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court denying the Company's claim of capital investment subsidy, sanctioned in 2010 under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme -2003.

Note 56: Information as per the requirement of Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

₹ in Crores

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a)	(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of accounting year included in trade payables	65.26	53.21
	(ii) The interest due on above	0.02	0.01
	The total of (i) & (ii)	**65.28**	**53.22**
(b)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Act	-	-
(c)	The amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d)	The amounts of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of financial year	0.02	0.01
(e)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
(f)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note 57: COVID-19 (Global Pandemic)

In the face of COVID – 19 pandemic the Company's operations across locations were stopped in line with the Government directives. This had an adverse impact on revenues during the quarter ended June 30, 2020, as expected.

Even before the formal announcement of the national lockdown, keeping in mind the well-being of its employees, the Company enabled 'work from home' for its employees and taken all necessary steps to ensure a seamless transition to the new ways of working for employees, while at the same time ensuring business continuity. The Company was in continuous engagement with all its stakeholders through various digital platforms. Critical Response Teams were set up across the organisation to plan scenarios and respond to the rapidly changing situation.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Continued)

With the Government allowing select activities to operate, the Company gradually resumed operations at its establishments after obtaining necessary government approvals and ensuring compliance with the statutory guidelines in line with the standard operating procedure (SOP) announced by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

With the easing of lockdown, operations gradually stabilised. The Company has the unique advantage of being able to cater to demand in different parts of the country.

The Company recovered the carrying amount of all its assets including inventory, receivables and loans in the ordinary course of business. The Company's capital and financial resources remained entirely protected and its liquidity position remain adequately covered. The Company was able to service its debt obligations as per schedule and on due dates.

Note 58:

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

Signatures to Note '1' to '58'

In terms of our report attached.

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

VIJAY MATHUR
Partner
Membership No: 46476

Mumbai: May 07, 2021

For **Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 05146W/W-100621

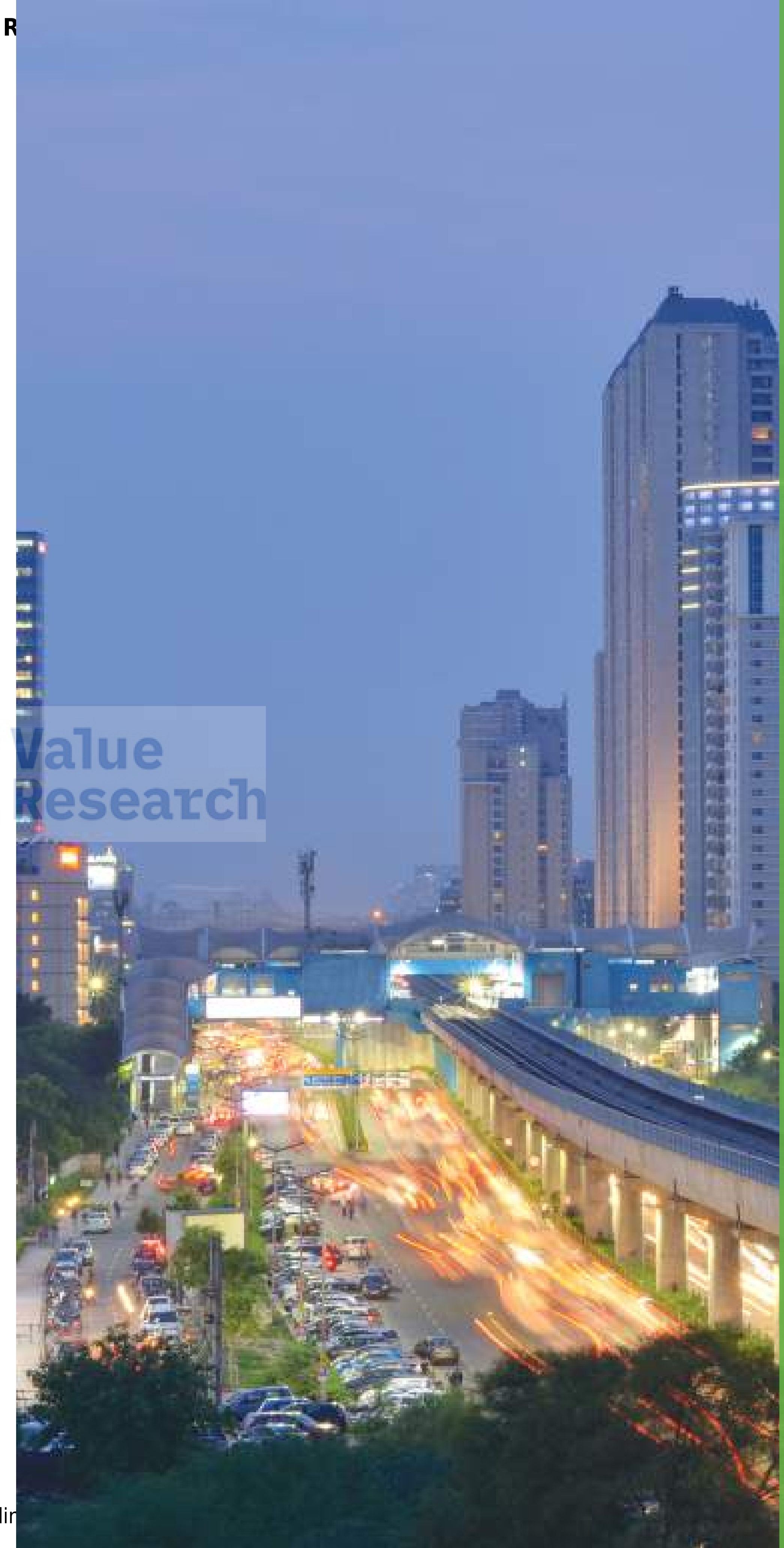
KETAN VIKAMSEY
Partner
Membership No: 44000

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

ATUL DAGA
Whole-time Director and CFO
DIN: 06416619

K. C. JHANWAR
Managing Director
DIN: 01743559

S. K. CHATTERJEE
Company Secretary



Consolidated Financial Statements