Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

Corporate Information

Star Cement Limited (formerly Cement Manufacturing Company Limited) ("the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on 2nd November, 2001 as per the provisions of the Companies Act. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Cement Clinker & Cement. The manufacturing units are located at Lumshnong, Meghalaya and Guwahati, Assam. The Company is selling its product across north eastern and eastern states of India.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules,2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Company has adopted all the applicable Ind AS standards effective 1st April, 2017 and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April, 2017 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

The accounting policies are consistently followed by the Company and changes in accounting policy are separately disclosed.

(ii) Historical Cost Convention

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

- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value
- certain financial assets that are measured at fair value

(iii) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (twelve months) and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

(iv) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

1.2 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

1.3 Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is Star Cement Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted at the exchanges rates prevailing on the date of the transactions. Exchange differences arising on settlement /restatement of short–term foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are recognized as income or expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

The Company has adopted the provisions of para 46A of AS-11 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", and accordingly exchange differences arising on restatement/settlement of long-term foreign currency borrowings relating to acquisition of depreciable property, plant and equipment are adjusted to the cost of the respective assets and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition, installation or construction (net of any recoverable amount, wherever applicable) less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses if any, except freehold land which is carried at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price, installation and attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Railway sidings the ownership of which vest with the Railway authorities are depreciated over five years.

Capital Work In Progress

Capital work in progress is carried at cost and includes any directly attributable cost incurred during construction period.

Expenditure during construction period

In case of new projects and substantial expansion of existing units, expenditure incurred including trial production expenses net of revenue earned, and attributable interest and financing costs, prior to commencement of commercial production/completion of project are capitalised.

Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided on Written Down Value (WDV) method in accordance with the provisions of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and considering the useful lives for computing depreciation specified in Part 'C' thereof. Depreciation is provided on components that have homogenous useful lives by using the WDV method so as to depreciate the initial cost down to the residual value over the estimated useful lives. In respect of an asset for which impairment loss is recognized, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life.

1.5 Intangible Asset

An intangible asset is recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is allocated over its estimated useful life. Expenditure on purchased software and IT related expenditure are written off over a period of three years.

1.6 Research and Development Expenditure

Revenue expenditure is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss and capital expenditure is added to the cost of property, plant and equipment in the year in which they are incurred.

1.7 Lease

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

1.8 Government Grants and Subsidies

Government grants and subsidies are recognized when there is reasonable certainty that the same will be received. Revenue grants in the nature of recoupment/ reimbursement of any particular item of expenses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as deduction from related item of expenditure. Grants related to assets which are recognized in the Balance Sheet as deferred income, are recognized to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related assets by netting off with the related expense.

1.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss will be recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value by using weighted average cost of capital. A previously recognized impairment loss is further provided or reversed depending on changes in circumstances.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

1.10 Inventories

Raw materials, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, these items are considered to be realizable at cost if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Work in progress, traded goods and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials & labour and a part of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Cost of inventories (excluding finished good and WIP) is computed on weighted average basis is computed on weighted average basis.

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

1.11 Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition accounting method as at the date of the acquisition, which is the date at which control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred in the acquisition and the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at fair values on their acquisition date. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being 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. The Company recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

1.12 Investment in Subsidiaries

The Company's investments in its subsidiaries are carried at cost.

1.13 Investments and other financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of cash flows.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instruments into the following categories:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collections of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (except subsidiary, associate and joint venture) at fair value through profit or loss. However where the Company's management makes an irrevocable choice on initial recognition to present fair value gains and losses on specific equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

1.14 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

1.15 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.16 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises all the financial liabilities on initial recognition at fair value minus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

All the financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

1.17 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

1.18 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments/deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

1.19 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

1.20 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is capitalized as part of cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing cost includes exchange differences arising from relevant foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

1.21 Tax Expenses

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Provision for the current tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the current accounting year in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the standalone financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint arrangements where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint arrangements where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which originate during the tax holiday period and is likely to reverse during the tax holiday period, is not recognized to the extent income is subject to deduction during the tax holiday period as per the requirements of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

1.22 (A) Revenue Recognition

Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred. The domestic sales are accounted when the products are dispatched to the customers and export sales are accounted on the basis of bill of export / bill of lading. Delivery occurs when the product has been dispatched to the specific location and the risk of obsolescence/ loss has been transferred and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the product as per the terms of the contract and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods.

Revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A contract liability is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are dispatched as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Revenue for current year is exclusive of goods and service tax and net of discounts, sales returns and foreign exchange gain/(loss). Revenue for previous year is inclusive of excise duty but net of sales tax/value added tax/goods and service tax, discounts and sales returns as applicable.

Unfulfilled performance obligations

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

The Company provides certain benefits to customers for purchasing products from the Company. These provide a material right to customers that they would not receive without entering into a contract. Therefore, the promise to provide such benefits to the customer is a separate performance obligation. The transaction price is allocated to the product and the benefit to be provided on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. Management estimates the stand-alone selling price per point on the basis of providing cost of such benefits. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of obligations and management estimates regarding possible future incidence. To the extent these benefits are not settled/disbursed till the end of a reporting period these are recorded.

A contract liability is recognised until the benefit is provided.

(B) Other Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Dividend income on investments is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

1.23 Employee Benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(i) Defined Contribution Plan

Employees benefits in the form of provident fund, ESIC and other labour welfare fund are considered as defined contribution plan and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan

Retirement benefits in the form of gratuity is considered as defined benefits obligations and are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, as at the date of the Balance Sheet.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained earnings.

(iii) Other Long-term benefits

Long-term compensated absences are provided for on the actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, as at the date of the Balance Sheet.

1.24 Earnings Per Share

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

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss before other comprehensive income for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.25 Provisions and Contingencies

A Provision is recognized for a present obligation as a result of past events if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Liabilities which are material and whose future outcome cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty are treated as contingent and disclosed by way of notes to the accounts. Contingent assets are also disclosed by way of notes to the accounts.

1.26 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

1.27 Dividends

Dividends paid (including dividend distribution tax thereon) is recognised in the period in which the interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors, or in respect of the final dividend when approved by shareholders. The corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

2. Recent Accounting Developments: Standards issued but not yet effective

(a) Ind AS 116 – "Leases"

Ind AS 116 was notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 30 March 2019 and it is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 will affect primarily the accounting by lessees and will result in the recognition of almost all leases on balance sheet. The standard removes the current distinction between operating and finance leases and requires recognition of an asset (the right-of-use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals for virtually all lease contracts. An optional exemption exists for short-term and low-value leases.

The Statement of profit and loss will also be affected because the total expense is typically higher in the earlier years of a lease and lower in later years. Additionally, operating expense will be replaced with interest and depreciation, so key metrics like EBITDA will change. Operating cash flows will be higher as repayments of the lease liability and related interest are classified within financing activities.

Presently, the Company is in the process of evaluating the impact that application of Ind AS 116 is expected to have on its financial statements. The Company intends to apply simplified transition approach and will not restate comparative information in the financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2020 to show the impact of adopting Ind AS 116.

b) Appendix C, 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments', to Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes'

This appendix was notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 30 March 2019 and it is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.The appendix explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. In particular, it discusses:

(i) how to determine the appropriate unit of account, and that each uncertain tax treatment should be considered separately or

(ii) together as a group, depending on which approach better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty;

(iii) that the entity should assume a tax authority will examine the uncertain tax treatments and have full knowledge of all related information, i.e. that detection risk should be ignored;

(iv) that the entity should reflect the effect of the uncertainty in its income tax accounting when it is not probable that the tax authorities will accept the treatment;

(v) that the impact of the uncertainty should be measured using either the most likely amount or the expected value method, depending on which method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty; and

(vi) that the judgements and estimates made must be reassessed whenever circumstances have changed or there is new information that affects the judgements.

Presently, the Company is in the process of evaluating the impact that application of this appendix is expected to have on its financial statements. The Company intends to apply this appendix retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the appendix recognised at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate).

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

3 Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Land & Site Development	Factory Building	Non Factory Building	Plant & Machinery	Railway Sidding	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computers	Vehicles	Tools & Tackles	Total
Gross Carrying Value											
At 1 April, 2017	4,710.27	4,612.27	2,543.55	19,833.61	-	293.85	99.48	140.37	799.61	159.27	33,192.28
Additions	281.17	125.88	616.11	2,822.12	-	34.55	16.97	24.45	272.65	11.07	4,204.99
Disposals/deductions/ adjustments	-	1.91	-	-		1.14	0.73	0.35	24.47	-	28.61
At 31 March, 2018	**4,991.45**	**4,736.24**	**3,159.66**	**22,655.74**	**-**	**327.26**	**115.72**	**164.47**	**1,047.79**	**170.34**	**37,368.66**
Additions	325.85	20.67	31.24	229.90	1,557.00	27.27	34.01	51.93	688.96	28.83	2,995.67
Disposals/deductions/ adjustments	-	-	-	296.82	-	1.04	0.16	2.81	220.71	8.66	530.21
At 31 March, 2019	**5,317.29**	**4,756.91**	**3,190.90**	**22,588.82**	**1,557.00**	**353.48**	**149.57**	**213.59**	**1,516.04**	**190.51**	**39,834.12**
Accumulated Deprecation											
At 1 April, 2017	-	393.52	354.92	3,500.83	-	64.57	35.62	60.88	201.97	41.41	4,653.72
Charge for the year	-	399.13	252.92	4,387.15	-	55.91	25.19	40.79	174.38	31.36	5,366.83
Disposals/deductions/ adjustments	-	-	-	-		0.10	0.28	0.15	2.14	-	2.68
At 31 March, 2018	-	**792.65**	**607.84**	**7,887.99**	**-**	**120.38**	**60.53**	**101.51**	**374.20**	**72.78**	**10,017.88**
Charge for the year	-	374.31	202.31	3,669.89	0.77	50.91	27.26	28.81	263.28	26.92	4,644.46
Disposals/deductions/ adjustments	-	-	-	226.29	-	0.99	-	2.69	199.08	7.46	436.51
At 31 March, 2019	-	**1,166.96**	**810.16**	**11,331.58**	**0.77**	**170.29**	**87.79**	**127.64**	**438.40**	**92.24**	**14,225.83**
Net Carrying Value											
At 31 March, 2018	4,991.45	3,943.59	2,551.82	14,767.75	-	206.88	55.19	62.95	673.59	97.57	27,350.78
At 31 March, 2019	**5,317.29**	**3,589.96**	**2,380.74**	**11,257.24**	**1,556.23**	**183.20**	**61.78**	**85.95**	**1,077.64**	**98.28**	**25,608.29**

3.1 Intangible assets

Particulars	Intangible Assets
Gross Carrying Value	
At 1 April, 2017	24.80
Additions	17.14
Disposals/deductions/adjustments	-
At 31 March, 2018	**41.94**
Additions	11.62
Disposals/deductions/adjustments	-
At 31 March, 2019	**53.56**
Accumulated Deprecation	
At 1 April, 2017	12.31
Additions	10.72
Disposals/deductions/adjustments	-
At 31 March, 2018	**23.03**
Charge for the year	12.14
Disposals/deductions/adjustments	-
At 31 March, 2019	**35.17**
Net Carrying Value	
At 31 March, 2018	18.91
At 31 March, 2019	**18.39**

a. During the year Company has sold/ discarded Property, Plant and Equipment amounting to ₹530.21 Lacs (31 March 2018 - ₹26.70 Lacs).

b. Depreciation for the year includes ₹7.83 Lacs (31 March 2018 -₹ Nil) capitalized as Pre-operative expenses.

c. During the year ending 31 March 2019 foreign exchange (gain)/loss of ₹13.60 Lacs (31 March 2018 - ₹1.91 Lacs) is added to factory building in accordance with para 46A of AS-11 (Previous GAAP)/ and Ind AS 101.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

4. Investment in subsidiaries

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Investment in Subsidiaries - Unquoted		
Megha Technical & Engineers Private Limited	2,734.64	2,734.64
2,73,46,400 (2,73,46,400 as at 31 March 2018,) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid up		
Star Century Global Cement Private Limited	20.03	20.03
300 (300 as at 31 March 2018) Equity Share of $ 100 each fully paid up		
Star Cement Meghalaya Limited	17,414.67	17,414.67
2,60,88,656 (2,60,88,656 as at 31 March 2018,) Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Meghalaya Power Limited	3,568.31	3,568.31
87,36,620 (87,36,620 as at 31 March 2018) Equity Share of ₹10 each fully paid up		
NE Hills Hydro Limited	7.00	7.00
70,000 (70,000 as at 31 March 2018) Equity Share of ₹10 each fully paid up		
	23,744.65	**23,744.65**

5. Investments - non-current

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Investment at FVTPL		
Investment in Unquoted Equity Instruments		
Adonis Vyapaar Private Limited	36.23	33.32
3,55,509 (3,55,509 as at 31 March 2018,) Equity Share of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Apanapan Viniyog Private Limited	37.01	33.93
3,55,509 (3,55,509 as at 31 March 2018,) Equity Share of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Ara Suppliers Private Limited	38.36	34.94
3,55,509 (3,55,509 as at 31 March 2018,) Equity Share of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Arham Sales Private Limited	37.79	33.94
3,55,509 (3,55,509 as at 31 March 2018,) Equity Share of ₹10 each fully paid up		
Investment in Quoted Equity Instruments		
Reliance Power Limited	0.99	3.16
8,743 (8,743 as at 31 March 2018) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid up		
	150.38	**139.29**
Aggregate Market value of Quoted investment	0.99	3.16
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	149.39	136.13
	150.38	**139.29**

6. Loans

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	178.31	142.81
	178.31	**142.81**

7. Deferred tax assets (net)

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Deferred tax liability		
Borrowing	-	11.66
	-	**11.66**
Deferred tax assets		
Gratuity and leave encashment	94.67	82.46
Trade receivable	5.44	9.65
Property, plant and equipment	693.31	495.53
MATcredit entitlement	15,502.84	12,981.20
	16,296.26	**13,568.84**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**16,296.26**	**13,557.18**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

8. Non current tax assets (net)

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Advance income tax (net of provision for taxation of ₹3,028.62 Lacs for 31 March 2019 and ₹1,238.67 Lacs for 31 March,2018)	62.94	62.05
	62.94	**62.05**

9. Other non-current assets

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Deposit with statutory authorities		
Unsecured, considered good	75.03	75.46
Capital advances		
Unsecured, considered good	5,112.66	2,755.27
	5,187.69	**2,830.73**

10. Inventories

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Raw materials (including in transit as at 31 March 2019 - ₹308.40 Lacs and 31 March 2018 - ₹257.53 Lacs)	2,323.50	4,601.11
Work - in - progress	24.70	37.37
Finished goods (including in transit as at 31 March 2019 - ₹355.81 Lacs and 31 March 2018 - ₹505.55 Lacs)	955.99	2,062.96
Stock in trade (including in transit as at 31 March 2019 - ₹101.13 Lacs and 31 March 2018 - ₹ Nil)	125.66	76.10
Fuels, packing materials, etc.	2,647.49	3,613.61
Stores & spares parts	1,927.45	1,835.44
	8,004.79	**12,226.59**

11. Trade receivables

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Secured Considered Good	5,447.36	4,546.69
Unsecured, considered good	7,346.73	8,163.55
Considered doubtful	65.71	65.42
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(65.71)	(65.42)
	12,794.09	**12,710.24**

12. Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Cash in hand	76.07	70.13
Stamp paper in hand	0.20	0.20
Cheques in hand	91.88	160.08
Balance with Banks		
- In current accounts/cash credit accounts	444.59	411.22
- In Fixed Deposit accounts including interest with original maturity of upto 3 months	7,164.40	-
	7,777.14	**641.63**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

13. Other - Bank balances (other than Note 12 above)

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Unpaid dividend account [Refer note 13.1 below]	1.65	1.65
In Fixed Deposit accounts including interest with original maturity of more than 3 months and upto 12 months	11,509.50	-
Balance with banks held as margin money deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and upto 12 months [Refer note 13.1 below]	128.82	113.23
	11,639.97	**114.88**

13.1 The bank balance disclosed above represents margin money against bank gurantee and unpaid dividend account are subject to regulatory restrictions and are therefore not available for general use by the Company.

14. Loans

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	70.83	44.07
	70.83	**44.07**

15. Other current financial assets

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances recoverable from an associate	39.01	38.50
	39.01	**38.50**

16. Other current assets

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Unsecured, considered good		
-Advances to suppliers	4,243.62	1,646.57
-Advances to employees	93.73	78.71
-Balances with statutory/government authorities	9,611.31	9,151.81
-Subsidies /incentives receivable from central/state governments	21,037.80	58,360.38
-Advances for services & expenses	1,751.72	2,926.15
-Prepaid expenses	154.19	203.45
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
-Doubtful advances	7.09	3.93
Less: Provision for bad & doubtful advances	(7.09)	(3.93)
	36,892.37	**72,367.07**

17. Equity share capital

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Authorized capital	8,300.00	8,300.00
83,00,00,000 (83,00,00,000 as at 31 March 2018) Equity Shares of ₹1/- each fully paid)		
Issued, subscribed & fully paid -up shares	4,192.29	4,192.29
41,92,28,997 (41,92,28,997 as at 31 March 2018,) Equity Shares of ₹1/- each fully paid)	**4,192.29**	**4,192.29**

a Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹1/- per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees.The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend.

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

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

b Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
At the beginning of the year	41,92,28,997	41,92,13,920
Issued during the year	-	15,077
Outstanding at the end of the year	**41,92,28,997**	**41,92,28,997**

c Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity share capital

Name of the shareholders	No. of Shares % of holding	No. of Shares % of holding
Sajjan Bhajanka	4,73,16,047	4,69,08,547
	11.29%	11.19%
Prem Bhajanka	3,82,22,553	3,78,15,053
	9.12%	9.02%
Rajendra Chamaria	-	2,17,87,055
	-	5.20%
SBI Equity Hybrid Fund	2,42,34,751	-
	5.78%	-

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

18. Other Equity

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Capital reserve		
Opening Balance	643.53	643.53
Addition/(deduction) during the year	-	-
	643.53	**643.53**
General reserve		
Opening Balance	3,187.83	3,187.83
Addition/(deduction) during the year	-	-
	3,187.83	**3,187.83**
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	75,817.28	54,752.81
Profit /(loss) for the year	25,589.14	21,077.65
Less: Appropriations		
Payment of Final Dividend for the year 2017-18	(4,192.29)	-
Tax on Final Dividend for the year 2017-18	(110.99)	-
Other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	1.93	(13.18)
	97,105.07	**75,817.28**
Total Other equity	**1,00,936.43**	**79,648.64**

Nature and purpose of reserves

Capital Reserve

During amalgamation with Star Ferro and Cement Limited, the excess of net assets taken, over the cost of consideration paid is treated as capital reserve.

General reserve

The Company had transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provisions of Companies Act 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act 2013.

Retained earnings

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

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

19. Borrowings

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Term loans (secured)		
Rupee loans from banks [Refer note (a) below]	-	9,591.86
Rupee loans from a financial institution [Refer note (b) below]	-	1,875.01
Foreign currency loan from a bank [Refer note (a) below]	-	401.26
Loans from related party (unsecured)		
- From a subsidiary	15,112.46	13,860.75
- From directors	-	6,766.61
Other loans (secured)		
-Hire purchase finance from banks [Refer note (d) below]	80.76	178.47
	15,193.22	**32,673.96**
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	(51.87)	(4,530.58)
	15,141.35	**28,143.38**

Notes-

(a) Rupee term loan of ₹ Nil (31 March 2018: ₹3,780.38 lacs) from a bank was repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments commencing from June 2018 and ending on March 2022. This loan has been fully repaid in FY2018-19. The Loan was secured by pari passu first charge on Property,plant and equipment of the Company's cement plant at Lumshnong, Meghalaya and second pari passu charge on the current assets of the Company's cement plant at Lumshnong, Meghalaya.

Rupee term loan of ₹ Nil (31 March 2018 : ₹5,811.48 lacs) from a Bank was repayable in further 5 equal half yearly instalments ending on June 2020.This loan has been fully repaid in FY2018-19. The loan was secured by pari passu first charge on the Property,plant and equipment of the Company's cement plant at Lumshnong, Meghalaya and second pari passu charge over the current assets of the Company's cement plant at Lumshnong, Meghalaya.

Foreign Currency loan of ₹ Nil (31 March 2018: ₹401.26 lacs) was repayable in 7 quarterly instalments ending on December 2019.This loan has been fully repaid in FY2018-19.The loan was secured by pari passu first charge on Property,plant and equipment and pari passu second charge on current assets of the Company's cement grinding unit at Guwahati, Assam.The term loans was secured by personal guarantees of some of the directors of the Company.

(b) Rupee term loan of ₹ Nil (31 March 2018: ₹1,875.01 lacs) from a financial Institution was repayable in equal 10 quarterly instalment ending on September 2020.This loan has been fully repaid in FY2018-19.

(c) Term loan from a related party(subsidiary company) is long term in nature i.e. payable in 5 years.The loan from directors has been fully repaid in FY2018-19.

(d) Hire purchase finance is secured by hypothecation of respective vehicles and is repayable within three years having varying date of payment.

(e) The Company does not have any continuing defaults in repayment of loans and interest as at reporting period.

20. Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Security deposit	9,693.88	8,945.72
	9,693.88	**8,945.72**

21. Employee benefit obligations

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity	137.17	100.04
	137.17	**100.04**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

22. Borrowings

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Secured		
Working capital facilities from banks [Refer note (a) below]		
- Cash credit	522.65	8,111.69
Unsecured		
Short term loan [Refer note (b) below]		
- From banks	-	2,000.00
	522.65	**10,111.69**

Notes-

(a) Working Capital facilities of ₹117.84Lacs (31March 2018 : ₹5,106.87 Lacs) from banks are secured by pari passu first charge on current assets and second pari passu charge on Property, plant and equipment of the Company's cement grinding unit at Guwahati, Assam.

Working capital facilities of ₹404.81Lacs (31March 2018 : ₹3,004.82 Lacs) from banks are secured by pari passu first charge on current assets and pari passu second charge on Property, plant and equipment of the Company's cement plant at Lumshnong, Meghalaya.

These working capital facilities have been guaranteed by some of the Directors of the Company.

(b) Short term loan of ₹ Nil (31March 2018 : ₹2,000 lacs). The loan has been fully repaid in April 2018.

23. Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Current maturities of long term borrowings	51.87	4,530.58
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.61	1.27
Unclaimed dividend	1.65	1.65
Other payables		
-Creditors for capital goods	443.23	16.60
-Salary and bonus to employees	296.28	200.93
-Retention money	152.77	173.42
-Other liabilities	7,259.51	9,219.64
	8,205.92	**14,144.09**

23.1 Amount to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund shall be determined on the respective due date.

24. Employee benefit obligation

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Provision for employee benefits		
-Leave encashment	216.57	194.63
-Gratuity	54.59	44.55
	271.16	**239.18**

25. Other current liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Other payables		
Statutory liabilities	4,056.17	5,160.95
Advances from customer	1,120.06	1,374.45
	5,176.23	**6,535.40**

26. Current tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Provision for taxation (net of advance income tax as at 31 March 2019 ₹10,478.37 Lacs, ₹7,063.97 lacs as at 31 March 2018)	789.33	725.67
	789.33	**725.67**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

27. Revenue from operations

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Sale of products		
Domestic	1,69,074.88	1,47,711.25
Export	71.38	395.66
	1,69,146.26	**1,48,106.91**
Other operating income		
Shortage recovery of cement & clinker	1.65	177.69
Others	389.85	90.10
	1,69,537.76	**1,48,374.70**

28. Other income

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Interest income on:		
Bank deposits	188.13	77.86
Others	63.32	67.72
Fair Value of Equity Instrument	11.08	(0.99)
Dividend Income	3,652.41	-
Miscellaneous income	36.22	239.96
	3,951.16	**384.55**

29. Cost of materials consumed

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Inventory at the beginning of the year	4,601.11	799.82
Add: Purchases	56,089.76	51,634.01
	60,690.87	**52,433.83**
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	2,323.50	4,601.11
	58,367.37	47,832.72

30. (Increase)/decrease in inventories

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Work in progress		
Opening stock	37.37	22.66
Closing stock	24.70	37.37
	12.67	(14.71)
Finished goods		
Opening stock	2,062.96	2,393.94
Closing stock	955.99	2,062.96
	1,106.97	330.98
	1,119.64	**316.27**

31. Employee benefit expenses

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Salaries & wages	6,798.02	5,881.02
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	217.71	208.80
Welfare expenses	256.27	285.33
	7,272.00	**6,375.15**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

32. Finance costs

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Interest expense		
-On loans measured at amortised cost	1,917.12	4,232.71
Other finance costs	170.74	110.66
	2,087.86	**4,343.37**

32.1 The capitalisation rate used to determine the borrowing costs of ₹57.05 Lacs capitalised during the year ended 31 March, 2019 is the weighted average interest rate applicable to the entity's specified borrowings i.e 8.81%.

33. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Depreciation on Property,plant and equipment	4,644.46	5,734.82
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	12.14	10.72
	4,656.60	**5,745.54**
Less: Transferred to Capital Work in Progress	7.83	0.09
	4,648.77	**5,745.45**

33.1 Depreciation is net off increase/decrease of ₹ Nil for the year ended 31 March, 2019 (increase of ₹367.98 Lacs for the year ended 31 March, 2018) on account of amortisation of Government Grant.

34. Other expenses

(₹ in Lacs)

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Consumption of stores & spares	648.69	543.97
Packing materials	4,777.78	3,898.65
Power & fuel	13,539.27	10,781.07
Repairs & maintenance		
- Building	117.38	117.47
- Plant & machinery	708.90	369.94
- Others	229.88	160.65
Heavy vehicle / equipment running expenses	356.88	245.62
Travelling and conveyance	626.04	639.80
Insurance	104.43	151.65
Rent, rates & taxes	184.53	681.19
Research & development expenses	26.54	34.43
Charity & donation	674.52	450.37
Miscellaneous expenses [Refer Note 44(e)]	2,257.37	1,752.64
CSR expenses [Refer Note 44(d)]	295.98	222.97
Advertisement & publicity	1,944.33	2,055.61
Outward Freight Charges	33,125.17	24,994.98
Sales promotion expenses	882.63	540.68
Commission & incentives	1,358.69	1,390.75
	61,859.01	**49,032.44**

35. Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company (in ₹)	6.10	5.03

(b) Diluted earnings per share

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company (in ₹)	6.10	5.03

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

(c) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic earnings per share	25,589.14	21,077.65
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	25,589.14	21,077.65

(d) Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	41,92,28,997	41,92,28,997
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	41,92,28,997	41,92,28,997

36. Tax expenses

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2019	Year ended 31 March, 2018
(a) Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	5,187.74	4,877.74
Total current tax expense	**5,187.74**	**4,877.74**
(b) Deferred tax		
Deferred tax	(2,740.11)	(3,171.44)
Total deferred income tax expense/(benefit)	**(2,740.11)**	**(3,171.44)**
Tax expenses	**2,447.63**	**1,706.30**

36.1 Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2019	Year ended 31 March, 2018
Profit before tax	28,036.77	22,783.95
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 34.944% (31 March 2018 - 34.608%)	**9,797.17**	**7,885.07**
Item not deductible/ taxable under tax	387.13	(88.07)
Effect of allowances/ tax holidays for tax purpose	(6,241.89)	(6,091.68)
Effect of tax on exempt income	(1,276.30)	-
Others	(218.48)	-
Impact of change in tax rate during the year	-	0.98
Tax expenses	**2,447.63**	**1,706.30**

36.2 The Tax Rate used for the year 2018-19 and 2017-18 reconcilation above is the Corporate tax rate of 34.944% (30%+ surcharge @12% + education cess @4%) & 34.608% (30%+ surcharge @12% + education cess @3%) payable on taxable profits under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

37. Employees benefit obligations

(a) Leave encashment

Under leave encashment scheme, the Company allows its employees to encash accumulated leave over and above thirty days at any time during the year. Hence the entire amount of the provision is presented under current. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months. The following amounts reflect leave that is not expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Leave obligations not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	102.55	165.50

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

(b) Post-employment obligations

i) Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms not less than the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is funded with an insurance Company.

The amounts recognised in the Balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
1 April 2017	305.04	(190.95)	114.10
Current service cost	49.63	-	49.63
Interest expense/(income)	21.71	(14.80)	6.91
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**71.34**	**(14.80)**	**56.54**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	1.40	1.40
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(5.54)	-	(5.54)
Actuarial (gain)/loss from unexpected experience	24.39	-	24.39
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**18.85**	**1.40**	**20.25**
Employer contributions/ premium paid	-	(46.30)	(46.30)
Benefit paid	(49.85)	49.85	-
31 March 2018	**345.38**	**(200.79)**	**144.59**

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
1 April 2018	345.38	(200.79)	144.59
Current service cost	52.62	-	52.62
Interest expense/(income)	25.73	(15.46)	10.27
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**78.35**	**(15.46)**	**62.89**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	4.88	(3.43)	1.45
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	8.33	-	8.33
Actuarial (gain)/loss from unexpected experience	(12.74)	-	(12.74)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**0.47**	**(3.43)**	**(2.96)**
Employer contributions/ premium paid	-	(12.76)	(12.76)
Benefit paid	(22.46)	22.46	-
31 March 2019	**401.74**	**(209.98)**	**191.76**

(ii) Significant estimates: actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Discount rate	7.75%	7.75%
Expected return on plan asset	7.75%	7.75%
Salary growth rate	6.00%	6.00%
Withdrawal rate	1% to 8%	1% to 8%
Mortality rate	IALM (2006-08) Table	IALM (2006-08) Table

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	Impact on defined benefit obligation			
	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (-/+ 1%)	(96.33)	245.87	(317.12)	378.10
Salary growth rate (-/+ 1%)	118.93	13.88	375.10	(317.98)
Withdrawal rate (-/+ 1%)	107.11	(222.50)	349.07	(341.09)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitvity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

(iv) The major categories of plan assets

The defined benefit plans are funded with Insurance Company of India. The Company does not have any liberty to manage the funds provided to insurance company. Thus the composition of each major category of plan assets has not been disclosed.

(v) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Investment risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the Government of India bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

Interest risk:

A decrease in the interest rate on plan assets will increase the plan liability.

Life expectancy:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Salary growth risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

(vi) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Expected contributions to post-employment benefits plans for the year ending 31 March 2020 are ₹67.26 Lacs.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 5.79-6.77 years (31 March 2018: 4.94-6.15 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 2- 5 years	Over 5 years
31 March 2019	54.59	32.65	181.65
31 March 2018	18.00	120.23	127.49

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

38. Capital management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The amount mentioned under total equity in balance sheet is considered as Capital.

(b) Dividends paid and proposed

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
(i) Equity shares		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March, 2018 of ₹1 per share (31 March, 2017 – Nil)	4,192.29	-
(ii) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period		
In addition to the above dividends, since year end the directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of ₹1.00 per fully paid equity share (31 March 2017 – ₹ Nil).This proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.	-	4,192.29

39. Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Current		
Financial assets		
First charge		
Trade receivables	12,794.09	12,710.24
Inventories	8,004.79	12,226.59
Cash and cash equivalents	7,777.14	641.63
Bank balances	11,639.97	114.88
Other financial assets	109.84	82.57
Other current assets	36,892.37	72,367.07
Total current assets	**77,218.20**	**98,142.98**
Non Current		
First charge		
Property, plant and equipment(including Capital work-in-progress)	31,659.89	29,990.47
Total non-currents assets	**31,659.89**	**29,990.47**
Total assets pledged as security	**1,08,878.09**	**1,28,133.45**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

40. Financial instruments by category

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19			31-Mar-18		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investment in equity instruments	150.38	-	-	139.29	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	249.14	-	-	186.88
Trade receivables	-	-	12,794.08	-	-	12,710.24
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	7,777.14	-	-	641.63
Balance with banks	-	-	11,639.97	-	-	114.88
Recoverable from related parties	-	-	39.01	-	-	38.50
	150.38	**-**	**32,499.35**	**139.29**	**-**	**13,692.13**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowing	-	-	15,715.88	-	-	42,785.65
Security deposit	-	-	9,693.88	-	-	8,945.72
Trade payable	-	-	9,450.30	-	-	15,842.97
Creditors for capital goods	-	-	443.23	-	-	16.60
Salary and bonus to employees	-	-	296.28	-	-	200.93
Retention money	-	-	152.77	-	-	173.42
Other liabilities including Unlcaimed dividend and Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	7,261.78	-	-	9,222.56
	-	**-**	**43,014.12**	**-**	**-**	**77,187.85**

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. 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.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

• the fair value of all assets and liabilities

• the fair value of the financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

(iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19			31-Mar-18		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Investment in equity instruments	0.99	-	149.38	3.16	-	136.13
Total financial assets	**0.99**	**-**	**149.38**	**3.16**	**-**	**136.13**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

(iv) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19		31-Mar-18	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Security Deposits and margin money	178.31	178.31	142.81	142.81
Total financial assets	**178.31**	**178.31**	**142.81**	**142.81**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	80.76	81.22	178.47	181.43
Security deposits	9,693.88	9,693.88	8,945.72	8,945.72
Total financial liabilities	**9,774.64**	**9,775.10**	**9,124.19**	**9,127.15**

The carrying amounts of all other financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The fair values for financial instruments were calculated based on cash flows discounted using current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

The fair values of borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk. The carrying amounts of other borrowings with floating rate of interest are considered to be close to the fair value.

(v) Significant estimates

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions see (ii) above.

41. Contingent liability & commitments

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl. No	Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
1	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	5,499.11	-
2	Claims against the Company not acknowledge as debts – excise VAT/income tax matters/royalty etc.	498.38	504.13
3	Duty saved under EPCG scheme	46.65	46.65
4	Letters of credit issued by bank	1,992.16	58.26
5	Solvent surety furnished to excise department against differential excise duty refund	1,472.73	1,318.08

Note: Based on legal opinion / decisions in similar cases, the Management believes that the Company has a fair chance of favorable decisions in cases mentioned here-in-above and hence no provision is considered necessary.

(a) Against Company's claim in respect of its cement plant at Lumshnong for refund of differential excise duty, Hon'ble High Court at Guwahati (Shillong Bench) vide its order dated 12th September, 2012, has directed the Excise Department to release 50% of the disputed amount against furnishing of solvent surety. Based on the said judgment of the Hon'ble High Court in favour of the Company and legal opinion obtained by the Company, the differential excise duty refund of ₹ Nil (31 March 2018- 1.62 Lacs) has been recognised in the books of accounts.

(b) Against Company's claim in respect of its cement plant at Guwahati for refund of differential excise duty, Hon'ble High Court at Guwahati vide its order dated 1st December, 2016, in the matter of Raj Coke industries & others versus the Union of India has directed the Excise Department to release 50% of the disputed amount against furnishing of solvent surety. Based on the said judgment of the Hon'ble High Court and legal opinion obtained by the Company, the differential excise duty refund of Nil (31 March 2018 - Nil,) have been recognized as revenue in the books of accounts.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

42. Financial risk management

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (i.e. foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk).This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis	Diversification of customer base
Liquidity risk	Financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.	Cash flow forecasts	Projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet the liabilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets & liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR).	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Projecting cash flows and considering the forecast of fluctuation in exchange rates
Market risk – interest rate	Long-term borrowings at fixed rates	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio of loan contains fixed interest loans from financial institutions
Market risk – price risk	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Continuous monitoring the performance of investments

(A) Credit risk

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

i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally carrying 30 days credit terms. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Further the Company receives security deposit from its customers which mitigates the credit risk. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically. The ageing of trade receivables as of balance sheet date is given below. The age analysis have been considered from the due date:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Not past due	Less than 6 Months	More than 6 Months and upto 1 years	More than 1 years	Expected credit losses	Net carrying amount of trade receivables
As on 31 March, 2019	9,070.97	2,116.39	606.71	1,065.73	(65.71)	12,794.09
As on 31 March, 2018	7,921.04	3,573.33	725.48	555.80	(65.42)	12,710.24

ii) Financial instruments and deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's finance department. Investments of surplus funds are made on ly with approved counterparties in accordance with the Company's policy. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Loans are given to body corporate are as per the Company policy and the receipt of repayment are reviewed on regular basis. For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted.

Financial Assets are considered to be of good quality and there is no significant credit risk.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 40.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the underlying business, the Company maintains sufficient cash and liquid investments available to meet its obligation.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The management also considers the cash flows projection and level of liquid assets necessary to meet these on a regular basis.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)	10,477.35	11,861.35
	10,477.35	**11,861.35**

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice. Subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings, the bank loan facilities may be drawn at any time in INR.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(₹ in Lacs)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities - 31 March, 2019*	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowing	574.52	27.83	15,113.52	-	15,715.87
Interest on borrowing	49.95	1.32	1,307.06	-	1,358.33
Trade payables	9,450.30	-	-	-	9,450.30
Other payables	8,153.45	-	-	-	8,153.45
Total financial liabilities	**18,228.22**	**29.15**	**16,420.58**	**-**	**34,677.95**

(₹ in Lacs)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities - 31 March, 2018*	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowing	14,642.27	27,228.92	948.03	-	42,819.22
Interest on borrowing	2,603.58	4,062.08	50.96	-	6,716.62
Trade payables	15,842.97	-	-	-	15,842.97
Other payables	9,612.24	-	-	-	9,612.24
Total financial liabilities	**42,701.06**	**31,291.00**	**998.99**	**-**	**74,991.05**

*Security deposit received from customer has not been included in the above maturity profile as the repayment of the same cannot be reasonably estimated.

(C) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company deals with an international customer and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk (primarily with respect to USD) arising from this foreign currency transactions. In view of low proportion of export/import, as compared to the overall operations, the exposure of the Company to foreign exchange risk is also not considered to be material.

Further foreign exchange risk also arises from future cash flow against foreign currency loan. The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

Foreign currency risk exposure

The Company's exposure to foreign currency (USD) risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR are as follows:-

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	401.26
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**-**	**(401.26)**

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Sensitivity		
INR appreciates by 10% (2018: 10%)*	-	40.13
INR depreciates by 10% (2018: 10%)*	-	(40.13)

* Holding all other variables constant

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in INR and USD.

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

On Financial Liabilities:

The exposure of the Company's financial liabilities to interest rate risk is as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Variable rate borrowings	15,635.11	40,640.73
Fixed rate borrowings	80.76	2,178.48
Total borrowings	**15,715.87**	**42,819.21**

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates as below:

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Interest expense rates – increase by 50 basis points (2018: 50 bps)*	(78.18)	(203.20)
Interest expense rates – decrease by 50 basis points (2018: 50 bps)*	78.18	203.20

* Holding all other variables constant

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

(iii) Price risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company in equity securities and classified in the Balance Sheet as at fair value through profit and loss. The Company has investment in qouted and unqouted equity securities. Investment is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all investment decisions.

Sensitivity

The table below summarizes the impact of increases/decreases of the share prices on the Company's equity.

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Increase by 5% (2018: 5%)*	7.52	6.96
Decrease by 5% (2018: 5%)*	(7.52)	(6.96)

* Holding all other variables constant

43. Related party disclosures

A	Names of the related parties	Nature of relationship
	Megha Technical & Engineers Private Limited (MTEPL)	Subsidiary Company
	Star Cement Meghalaya Limited (SCML)	Subsidiary Company
	Meghalaya Power Limited (MPL)	Subsidiary Company
	NE Hills Hydro Limited (NEHL)	Subsidiary Company
	Star Century Global Cement Private Limited (SCGCPL)	Subsidiary Company
	Others related parties	
	I. Enterprises influenced by KMP	
	Century Plyboards (India) Limited (CPIL)	Enterprises influenced by KMP
	Shyam Century Ferrous Limited (SCFL)	Enterprises influenced by KMP
	Profound Cement Work LTD (PCWL) (Formerly known as Star India Cement Limited)	Enterprises influenced by KMP
	Nefa Udyog (NU)	Enterprises influenced by KMP
	II. Key Management Personnel	
	Mr. Sajjan Bhajanka	Chairman & Managing Director
	Mr. Rajendra Chamaria	Vice Chairman & Managing Director
	Mr. Sanjay Agarwal	Managing Director
	Mr. Prem Kumar Bhajanka	Director
	Mr. Sanjay Kr. Gupta	Chief Executive Officer
	Mr. Dilip Kumar Agarwal	Chief Financial Officer (Upto 13.11.17)
	Mr. Manoj Agarwal	Company Secretary (Upto 02.08.17), Chief Financial Officer(w.e.f 14.11.17)
	Mr. Debabrata Thakurta	Company Secretary (w.e.f 03.08.17)
	III. Relatives of Key Management Personnel	
	Mr. Rahul Chamaria	Son of Mr. Rajendra Chamaria, Vice Chairman & Managing Director
	Mr. Sachin Chamaria	Son of Mr. Rajendra Chamaria. Vice Chairman & Managing Director

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

Details of transactions between the Company and related parties and the status of outstanding balance :

(₹ in Lacs)

B

Types of Transactions	Subsidiaries		Enterprises influenced by KMP		Key Management Personnel and their relatives	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
1. Purchase Transactions						
SCFL	-	-	18.47	48.50	-	-
MPL	5,690.83	4,027.29	-	-	-	-
MTEPL	7.78	-	-	-	-	-
SCML	53,406.61	40,236.23	-	-	-	-
2. Sale Transactions						
MTEPL	5.17	4.94	-	-	-	-
SCML	4,832.24	86.82	-	-	-	-
MPL	229.58	9.24	-	-	-	-
CPIL	-	-	34.09	21.36	-	-
3. Services Rendered						
MTEPL	-	0.77	-	-	-	-
4. Service Received						
SCML	36.88	82.54	-	-	-	-
NU	-	-	4.06	-	-	-
5. Loan Taken						
MTEPL	1550.00	425.00	-	-	-	-
6. Loan & advances repaid						
MTEPL	257.00	490.00	-	-	-	-
Mr. Prem kumar Bhajanka	-	-	-	-	2100.00	-
Mr. Sanjay Agarwal	-	-			2500.00	-
Mr. Sajjan Bhajanka	-	-			1700.00	-
7. Interest Paid						
MTEPL	1,233.16	1,034.53	-	-	-	-
Mr. Prem Kumar Bhajanka	-	-	-	-	19.17	172.80
Mr. Sajjan Bhajanka	-	-	-	-	15.52	139.91
Mr.Sanjay Agarwal	-	-	-	-	22.82	205.75
8. Remuneration Paid						
Mr. Sajjan Bhajanka	-	-	-	-	198.00	60.00
Mr.Rajendra Chamaria	-	-	-	-	237.00	66.00
Mr.Sanjay Agarwal	-	-	-	-	198.00	60.00
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Gupta	-	-	-	-	137.09	114.90
Mr.Rahul Chamaria	-	-	-	-	50.00	30.00
Mr. Sachin Chamaria	-	-	-	-	50.00	30.00
Mr. Dilip Kumar Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	46.41
Mr. Manoj Agarwal	-	-	-	-	64.77	42.83
Mr. Debabrata Thakurta	-	-	-	-	23.05	13.34
9. Balance Outstanding						
(a) Creditors						
MPL	555.19	453.63	-	-	-	-
SCML	2,484.09	6933.21	-	-	-	-
(b) Advance :(Given)						
PCWL	-	-	35.00	35.00	-	-
NE Hills Hydro	0.51	-	-	-	-	-
SCGCPL	3.50	3.50	-	-	-	-
(d) Loans :(Taken)						
MTEPL	15,112.46	13,860.75	-	-	-	-
Mr. Prem Kumar Bhajanka	-	-	-	-	-	2,255.52
Mr. Sanjay Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	2,685.18
Mr. Sajjan Bhajanka	-	-	-	-	-	1,825.91
(e) Guarantees Obtained						
Mr. Sajjan Bhajanka	-	-	-	-	16,800.00	29,976.27
Mr. Rajendra Chamaria	-	-	-	-	16,800.00	28,101.26
Mr. Sanjay Agarwal	-	-	-	-	16,800.00	29,976.27
Mr. Prem Kumar Bhajanka	-	-	-	-	16,800.00	28,101.26
(g) Investments						
MTEPL	2,734.64	2,734.64	-	-	-	-
SCML	17,414.67	17,414.67	-	-	-	-
MPL	3,568.31	3,568.31	-	-	-	-
NE Hills Hydro	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-
SCGCPL	20.03	20.03	-	-	-	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

Key management personnel compensation

(c)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Short-term employee benefits	857.91	403.48
Post-employment benefits *	-	-
Long-term employee benefits*	-	-
Total compensation	**857.91**	**403.48**

* Post employment benefits and long term employee benefits are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole and hence segregation is not available.

44. Other notes

(a) Based on the information/documents available with the Company, information as per the requirement of Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are as under:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the accounting year (including retention money against performance)		
(ii) Interest due on above	-	-
Total of (i) & (ii)	-	-
(i) Amount of interest paid by the Company to the suppliers in terms of Section 16 of the Act.	0.20	0.01
(ii) Amount paid to the suppliers beyond the respective appointed date.	36.10	0.16
(iii) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in payments (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Act.	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year.	-	-
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of this Act.	-	-

(b) The Company has exercised the option in accordance to paragraph 46A of the Accounting Standard 11 (AS-11) - "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". Accordingly, the Company has depreciated the foreign exchange (gain)/loss arising on revaluation on long term foreign Currency monetary items in so far as they relate to the acquisition of depreciable capital assets over the balance useful life of such assets. The depreciated portion of net foreign exchange (gain)/loss on such long term foreign currency monetary items for the year ended 31 March,2019 is ₹48.24 Lacs (31 March 2018: ₹80.40 Lacs).

(c) Segment information

(i) Cement is the only identified operating segment of the Company.There is no separate reportable segment as required by Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. There are no revenues from transactions with a single customers amounting to 10 per cent or more of the Company's revenues during the current and previous year.

(ii) Geographical information

The entire revenue of the Company has been generated by way of domestic & export sales.

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl. No	Geographical Location	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
(i)	India	1,69,466.38	1,47,979.04
(ii)	Nepal	30.81	295.18
(iii)	Bhutan	40.57	100.48
	Total	**1,69,537.76**	**1,48,374.70**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2019

(d) As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting, education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural developments projects.

Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is ₹246.48 Lacs, (2017-18: ₹124.48 Lacs)

Amount spent during the year on:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Education	212.50	140.86
Preventive healthcare and Sanitation	32.55	21.30
Livelihood & skill Building	11.03	-
Flood Relief	18.04	22.41
Rural Development Programs	21.86	38.40
	295.98	**222.97**

(e) Payment to Auditor

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
As Auditor		
-Statutory Audit Fees	11.00	9.00
Limitted Audit Review Fees	6.00	6.00
In Other Capacity		
Certification Fees and other services	0.24	3.60
	17.24	**18.60**

45. Previous year's figures have been regrouped and/or rearranged wherever necessary, to confirm to current year Classification.

46. The financial statements are approved by the audit committee at its meeting held on 7th May, 2019 and by the Board of Directors on the same date.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sanjay Kumar Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

For D. K Chhajer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 304138E

Manoj Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Sajjan Bhajanka
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN:00246043

Niraj K Jhunjhunwala
Partner
Membership No. 057170

Debabrata Thakurta
Company Secretary

Rajendra Chamaria
Vice-Chairman & Managing Director
DIN:00246171

Place : Kolkata
Date : 7 May, 2019