VINAY CEMENT LIMITED

Annual Report
2020-21

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Shri Dharmender Tuteja	Non Executive Director
	Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar	Non Executive Director
	Shri Naveen Jain	Independent Director
	Shri Vikram Dhokalia	Independent Director
KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL	Shri Padmanav Chakravarty	Manager
	Shri Sudhir Singhvi	Chief Financial Officer
	Smt. Rita Dedhwal	Company Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE
Jamunanagar, Umrangshu,
District : North Cachar Hills, Assam - 788 931
Phone - 91 361 2132 569 / 91 361 7156 700

CORPORATE OFFICE
3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza II,
ABC, G.S. Road,
Guwahati- 781005, Assam

AUDITORS
Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
7th Floor, Building 10, Tower B,
DLF Cyber City Complex, Phase-2,
Gurgaon- 122002 (Haryana)

INTERNAL AUDITORS
Ernst &Young LLP (EY)
4th & 5th Floor, Plot No 2B,
Tower 2, Sector 126, Noida-201304
Gautam Budh Nagar, U.P

PLANT
Jamunanagar, Umrangshu,
District : North Cachar Hills, Assam - 788 931

REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS
Maheshwari Datamatics Pvt. Ltd.
23, R.N. Mukherjee Road, 5th Floor,
Kolkata - 700 001.
Phone : (033) 2243 5029/5809
Fax : (033) 2248 4787
mail : mdpldc@yahoo.com

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their thirty fifth (35th) report alongwith the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2021.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial performance of the Company for the FY under review is as under-

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	
	FY 20-21	**FY 19-20**
Revenue from Operations	1,274.03	1,075.95
Profit before interest, depreciation and tax and Exceptional items	670.28	183.10
Add: Finance Income	2.00	435.55
Less: Finance Cost	3,404.95	3,858.86
Profit/(Loss) before depreciation and tax and Exceptional Items	(2,732.67)	(3,240.21)
Less: Depreciation	10.08	142.74
Less: Exceptional Items	3,419.22	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(6161.97)	(3,382.95)
Provision for current tax	-	-
Provision for deferred tax	-	-
Prior year tax charge (written back)	-	-
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(6161.97)	(3,382.95)
Other comprehensive Income/(Loss)	(3.16)	(29.86)
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(6165.13)	(3,412.81)

OPERATIONS AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Your Company recorded net revenue of ₹ 1,274.03 lakhs in the FY 2020-21, which has increased by 18% as compared to the net revenue of ₹1,075.95 lakhs in the FY 2019-20.

Earnings before Interest, Depreciation and Taxes (EBIDTA) for the FY 2020-21 has increased to ₹ 670.28 lakhs as compared to ₹ 183.10 lakhs in the FY 2019-20. During the year, your company has provided ₹ 3,419.22 lakhs towards the impairment of Investment and loans to subsidiaries.

During the financial year under review, the Company posted a net loss of ₹ 6165.13 lakhs as compared to net loss of ₹ 3,412.81 lakhs in the FY 2019-20.

The operations of the Company were impacted in the first quarter of the financial year 2020-21 due to temporary shutdown of plant following nationwide lockdown by the Government of India in view of COVID-19 pandemic.

DIVIDEND

Due to losses during the year, your Directors did not recommend any dividend for the FY 2020-21.

TRANSFER TO GENERAL RESERVE

Your Directors have not proposed to transfer any amount to the General Reserve for the FY 2020-21.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Company continues to be engaged in the same line of business during the financial year 2020-21. There have been no material changes or commitments, affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year and the date of this report.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), this Annual Report includes consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2020-21 which have been prepared based on audited financial statements of all subsidiaries.

SUBSIDIARIES

The Company has two subsidiaries as on March 31, 2021. There has been no material changes in the nature of business of these subsidiaries.

Pursuant to first proviso to section 129(3), of the Companies Act, 2013, a statement containing the salient features on the financial position of the Company's subsidiary, i.e. RCL Cements Limited and SCL Cements Limited, for the year ended March 31, 2021 in Form AOC-1 is attached as **Annexure-I** to this report.

NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meetings are convened on a quarterly basis and as and when required. During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company met four times on 10-06-2020; 04-08-2020; 04-11-2020 and 03-02-2021. The Board meetings are conducted in due compliance with; and following the procedures prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable Secretarial Standards.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP)

I. Retirement by rotation and subsequent re-appointment

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 152(6)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, Shri Dharmender Tuteja (Din-02684569) retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company. He has furnished requisite declaration in Form DIR -8 pursuant to Rule 14(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 to the effect that he is not disqualified from being appointed as Director of the Company. Appropriate resolution for his re-appointment is being placed for the approval of the members of the Company at the ensuing AGM.

II. Resignation/ Appointment

As on March 31, 2021, the Company's Board comprises of four Directors, all of them are Non Executive Directors, out of which two are Independent Directors. Shri DGVG Krishna Swaroop (DIN:06861407), Non Executive Director and Shri R. Vaidyanathan (DIN:00221577), Independent Director had resigned from the Board with effect from 10.06.2020. The Board placed on record its appreciation for the valuable advice and guidance provided by them during their tenure on the Board. Shri Sunil Mahajan (DIN: 08769804) was appointed as a Director of the Company in the Board Meeting held on 10.06.2020.

Further, Shri Sunil Mahajan, Director has resigned from the Board with effect from 10.04.2021 and Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar (DIN:07479080) has been appointed as a Director in his place at the Board Meeting dated 27.04.2021. The Board places on record its appreciation for the valuable services provided by Shri Sunil Mahajan during his tenure on the Board.

Shri Sunil Aggarwal, Manager, Shri Sudhir Singhvi, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Smt. Rita Dedhwal, Company Secretary, continue to hold their respective offices as Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) during the year under review.

Shri Sunil Aggarwal, Manager has resigned from the position of Manager with effect from 27.04.2021 and Shri Padmanav Chakravarty has been appointed as a Manager of the Company on the same date. The Board places on record its appreciation for the valuable advice and guidance of Shri Sunil Aggarwal during his tenure as Manager of the Company.

III. Declaration of Independence from Independent Directors

Your Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 read with the Schedules and Rules issued thereunder.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

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

i. In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures from the same;

ii. The Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period;

iii. The Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

iv. The Directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

v. The Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

In terms of the Companies Act, 2013, your Board has formulated the Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company which lays down the constitution and role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The policy has been framed with the objective-

(a) to ensure that appointment of directors, key managerial personnel and senior managerial personnel and their removal are in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) to set out criteria for the evaluation of performance and remuneration of directors, key managerial personnel and senior managerial personnel;

(c) to adopt best practices to attract and retain talent by the Company; and

(d) to ensure diversity of the Board of the Company.

The policy specifies the manner of effective evaluation of performance of Board, its committees and individual directors to be carried out either by the Board or by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and review its implementation and compliance.

The said Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company on Director's appointment and remuneration can be accessed at web address www.dalmiacement.com.

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

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board has carried out annual evaluation of (i) its own performance; (ii) Individual Directors Performance; (iii) performance of Chairman of the Board; and (iv) Performance of all Committees of Board for the Financial Year 2020-21.

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

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

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

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

Based on the feedback of the Directors and on due deliberations of the views and counter views, the evaluation was carried out in terms of the Nomination and Remuneration Policy. The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

Further, the evaluation process confirms that the Board and its Committees continue to operate effectively and the performance of the Directors is satisfactory.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

There are three Committees of the Board namely (a) Audit Committee (b) Nomination and Remuneration Committee and (c) Stakeholder's Relationship Committee.

The details with respect to the compositions, number of meetings held during the FY 2020-21 and other related matters of the Committees are provided below:

I. AUDIT COMMITTEE

As on March 31, 2021, the Audit Committee of the Board comprises of Shri Dharmender Tuteja, Shri Naveen Jain and Shri Vikram Dhokalia as members.

During the financial year under review, the Committee met four times on 10-06-2020; 04-08-2020; 04-11-2020 and 03-02-2021.

II. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

As on March 31, 2021, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board comprises of Shri Dharmender Tuteja, Shri Naveen Jain and Shri Vikram Dhokalia as members.

The Committee met in its meeting held on 03-02-2021 during the financial year under review.

III. STAKEHOLDER'S RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the provisions of section 178(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Stakeholder's Relationship Committee of the Board comprises of Shri Dharmender Tuteja and Shri Naveen Jain as members as on March 31, 2021. The Committee did not meet during the financial year under review.

INVESTMENTS, LOANS AND GUARANTEES

The particulars of investments made and loans given by the Company are furnished in note no 3 and note no 8 of the attached standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021. The particulars of guarantee given during the year under review are furnished in note no-38 of the said financial statements.

ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

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

The internal control systems are subjected to regular reviews, self-assessments and audits and based on such reviews, your Company believe that these systems provide reasonable assurance that internal financial controls are designed effectively and are operating as intended.

RISK MANAGEMENT

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

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Party Transactions entered during the FY under review were on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business and are in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Details of contracts/arrangements/transactions with related parties, as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, are provided in **Annexure-II** in Form AOC-2 and forms part of this Report.

ANNUAL RETURN

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

HUMAN RESOURCES

HR practices of your Company aim to enhance the capability of the organization through creating performance and result driven culture, employee value proposition and supporting operations through effective systems and processes. The Company continued to invest in creating progressive human resources practices to create value for its customers, stakeholders and investors.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s Deloitte Haskins & Sells (Firm Regn. No. 015125N), Gurgaon, Statutory Auditors were appointed by the members of the Company at its Annual General Meeting held on September 10, 2020 for a period of five years.

During the FY under review, the Auditors have not reported any matter pursuant to provisions of section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

REPORT OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in their report on standalone financial statements and consolidated financial statements of the Company for the F.Y ended on March 31, 2021. The notes on financial statements referred to in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any comments and explanation.

The Auditors have emphasized on one matter referring to note no. 27 (b) of the notes to accounts of the standalone financial statements and note no 26 (b) of the notes to accounts of the consolidated financial statements which pertains to the dispute between two major shareholders of the Holding Company, Calcom Cement India Limited, which is currently sub-judice.

They also drew attention towards material uncertainty of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern which is explained in note no. 37 of the notes to accounts of the standalone financial statements and note no 34 of the notes to accounts of the consolidated financial statements of the Company which are self-explanatory.

Your Directors are confident of improvement in the financial health of the Company based on the financial projections and continued support from its intermediate holding company i.e. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited and its holding company i.e Calcom Cement India Limited.

COMPLIANCE OF SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

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

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO

During the financial year under review, no activity has been undertaken by the Company for conservation of energy and technology absorption Accordingly, no disclosure is being attached pursuant to the provisions of section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

The Company has nil foreign exchange earnings/outgoings during the FY 2020-21.

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

Your Company is committed to ensuring that all are treated with dignity and respect. The Human Resource in collaboration with other functions, ensure protection against sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaint in this regard.

In line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy has been put in place and Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. During the financial year 2020-21, no complaint has been received by ICC.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Health and safety of employees and clean environment receive utmost priority at all locations of your Company. It has already implemented EHS System and provided safe working environment at its plants and mines. Use of personal protective equipment by employees have become compulsory and training programs on Health, Safety and Occupational Health are being conducted on a continuous basis. Our endeavour is to make all our plants safe plants and keep all its employees healthy.

In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, your Company has adhered to the lockdown directions and has taken all such steps as are required to ensure health & safety of Company's people including work from home, social distancing, hygiene practices and deep cleaning of premises at Company's various locations as per the directions from the Central & State Governments and local bodies.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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

OTHER DISCLOSURES

1. The Company had not accepted any deposits as per Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.
2. There were no significant or material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.
3. There was no application made or proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
4. There was no one time settlement entered into with the Banks or Financial Institutions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Vinay Cement Limited

	Dharmender Tuteja	**Ganesh Jirkuntwar**
Date: April 29, 2021	Director	Director
Place: New Delhi	DIN-02684569	Din-07479080

Annexure-I

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

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part A : Subsidiaries

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

S.No.	Name of the subsidiary	SCL Cements Limited	RCL Cements Limited
1	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Same as Holding (31st March of every year)	Same as Holding (31st March of every year)
2	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3	Share capital	2,97,48,000	3,63,32,000
4	Reserves & surplus	(623,522,322)	(10,986,715)
5	Total assets	11,243,235	320,384,868
6	Total Liabilities	605,016,950	295,043,383
7	Investments	NIL	310,684,000
8	Turnover	556,156	1,962,430
9	Profit before taxation	(76,678,488)	(22,255,964)
10	Provision for taxation	NIL	(6,514,883)
11	Profit after taxation(including OCI)	(76,676,839)	(15,749,265)
12	Proposed Dividend	NIL	NIL
13	% of shareholding	100%	100%

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

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures: Not Applicable

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Vinay Cement Limited

	Dharmender Tuteja	**Ganesh Jirkuntwar**
Date: April 29, 2021	Director	Director
Place: New Delhi	DIN-02684569	Din-07479080

Annexure-II

Form No. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transactions under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis:- None

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis:-

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Calcom Cement India Limited (CCIL)(Holding Company)
(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	1) Sale of crushed limestone 2) Reimbursement of expenses for limestone extraction under production sharing agreement. 3) Mining expenses 4) Rendering of management services
(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:	Below transactions were entered into in the ordinary course of business at arms length price: 1) Sale of crushed limestone for Rs. 1054.94 Lakhs 2) Reimbursement of expenses for limestone extraction under production sharing agreement by CCIL to the Company for Rs. 1867.64 lakhs. 3) Mining expenses for Rs. 346.14 lakhs 4) Management services for Rs.205.49 lakhs
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	06-02-2020
(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:	NIL

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Vinay Cement Limited

	Dharmender Tuteja	**Ganesh Jirkuntwar**
Date: April 29, 2021	Director	Director
Place: New Delhi	DIN-02684569	Din-07479080

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Vinay Cement Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **Vinay Cement Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive loss), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and its losses, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 37 in the standalone financial statements which, indicate that the Company has accumulated losses and its net worth has been fully eroded, the Company has incurred a net loss during the current and previous years and the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets as at balance sheet date. These conditions, along with other matters set forth in Note 37, indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast a significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as going concern. However, the standalone financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons stated in the Note 37.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 27(b) to the standalone financial statement regarding the dispute between two major shareholders of the Holding company, Calcom Cement India Limited (CCIL). The matter which is more fully described in the said note, was referred for arbitration by the National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT'), Gauhati Bench via order dated 5 January, 2017 allowed the application filed by Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ("Intermediate Parent Company" or ""DCBL") under Section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and referred both the parties to Arbitration for settlement of their disputes. The order of the NCLT was challenged by the Bawri Group before the Hon'ble High Court of Gauhati in February 2017. Interim order issued by the Hon'ble High Court of Gauhati in the said appeal was vacated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in May 2017. However, the appeals are still pending before the Hon'ble High Court at Gauhati. In respect of disputes referred by the parties (Bawri group and Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') for arbitration, the Arbitration Tribunal has pronounced the award dated March 20, 2021, which is challenged by the Company and DCBL before Delhi High Court. Since the matter is sub-judice, pending final outcome, no adjustments are considered necessary by the Management in the standalone financial statements.

Our report on the standalone financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Board's Report including Annexures to the Board Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone

financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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

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

Other Matter

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020 were audited by the predecessor auditor, S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP, who have expressed a modified opinion on those financial statements vide their audit report dated June 10, 2020.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, to the extent applicable that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid standalone financial statements.

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

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015.

   e) The matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern and Emphasis of Matter section above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

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

   g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

   h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements. Refer Note 27 and Note 39 to the financial statements.

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses. Refer Note 27 to the Standalone financial Statements.

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

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
(Partner)
(Membership No. 105546)
UDIN:

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Vinay Cement Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as of 31 March 2021, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
(Partner)
(Membership No. 105546)
UDIN:

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

(i) In respect of the Company's fixed assets:

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

(b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the record examined by us, we report that, there are no immovable properties of land which are freehold as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land and buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets and property, plant and equipment in the financial statements, the lease agreements in respect of lease land are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.

(ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals, and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification. There were no inventory lying with third party.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans and investments made and guarantee given have been complied with by the Company. There are no securities granted in respect of which Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit within the meaning of provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) The company has net worth and turnover less than the threshold limits prescribed in the companies (cost records and audit) rules, 2014 (as amended). Hence, the provisions of clause (vi) are not applicable on the company.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise duty, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Details of dues of Sales Tax, Excise Duty and other statutory Dues which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2021 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the statue	Nature of dues	From where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)*
Dima Hasao district (Taxes on entry of goods into Markets), Regulation, 1965 [earlier The North Cachar Hills districts (Taxes on entry of goods into Markets), Regulation, 1965	Entry Tax	Executive Committee, Dima Hasao district Autonomous council, (The North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council)	April 2010- Oct 2010	33.15
Central Excise Act, 1944 of education cess	Erroneous refund	Commissioner CGST	Apr 2004 to Jul 2009	55.89

* Amount as per demand orders including interest and penalty wherever indicated in the Order. No amount has been paid under protest.

There were no dues of, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Value Added Tax and Goods and services tax which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2021 on account of disputes.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) As fully explained in Note 27 (b) to the financial statements, there is a dispute between two major set of shareholders of the Holding Company Calcom Cement India Limited ("CCIL"), wherein the other shareholders, in addition to certain other matters, has disputed the related party transactions. However, all related party transactions have been approved by the audit committee of CCIL. Presently the matter is sub-judice at Gauhati High Court and Delhi High Court. We have drawn attention to such matter in EOM para in our report of even date and hence, not commented upon.

(xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, subsidiary or associate company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
(Partner)
(Membership No. 105546)
UDIN:

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

Vinay Cement Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2(i)	28.36	35.07
Right-of-use-asset	2(ii)	121.79	125.16
Investments	3	1,893.16	5,312.38
Financial assets			
Loans	4(i)	13.73	14.86
Other financial assets	4(ii)	98.56	18.96
Other non-current assets	5	-	-
Income tax assets	6	245.04	367.31
		2,400.64	**5,873.74**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	19.52	34.83
Financial assets			
Loans	8(i)	14.54	9.81
Trade receivables	8(ii)	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	8(iii)	57.55	15.51
Bank balances other than 7(iii) above	8(iv)	21.37	6.09
Other financial assets	8(v)	5.41	14.49
Other current assets	9	35.57	24.75
Assets Held for Sale	9a	0.03	0.03
		153.99	**105.50**
Total Assets		**2,554.63**	**5,979.24**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	1,889.99	1,889.99
Other equity	11	(25,265.30)	(19,100.17)
Total Equity		**(23,375.31)**	**(17,210.18)**
Liabilities			
Non- current liabilities			
Provisions	12	141.15	149.21
Government grants	13(i)	-	-
		141.15	**149.21**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13(ii)	21,898.57	21,476.57
Trade payables	13 (iii)		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		50.37	75.78
Other financial liabilities	14	3,248.10	1,085.27
Other current liabilities	15	574.08	386.90
Provisions	16	16.30	14.32
Government grants	13(i)	-	-
Current tax Liabilities (net)	17	1.37	1.37
		25,788.79	**23,040.21**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,554.63**	**5,979.24**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		

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

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vinay Cement Limited

Dharmender Tuteja
Director
DIN : 02684569

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN : 07479080

Sudhir Singhvi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

Rita Dedhwal
Company Secretary

Vinay Cement Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

	Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021 (₹)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020 (₹)
Income			
Revenue from operations	**18**	1,274.03	1,075.95
Other income	**19**	2.00	441.33
Total income (I)		**1,276.03**	**1,517.28**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	**20(i)**	268.70	500.76
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	**20(ii)**	(2.39)	(0.16)
Employee benefits expenses	**21**	237.64	229.25
Power and fuel		76.11	73.16
Other expenses	**22**	23.69	95.62
Depreciation and amortization expense	**23**	10.08	142.74
Finance costs	**24**	3,404.95	3,858.86
Total expenses (II)		**4,018.78**	**4,900.23**
Profit for the period before tax and exceptional item (III) I-II		**(2,742.75)**	**(3,382.95)**
Exceptional Item (IV)	**24a**	**3,419.22**	**-**
(Loss) for the year (V) III-IV		**(6,161.97)**	**(3,382.95)**
Other comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss)			
- Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans		(3.16)	(29.86)
Other comprehensive Income for the year- (loss) (VI)		**(3.16)**	**(29.86)**
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year (VII) V+VI		**(6,165.13)**	**(3,412.81)**
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (in Rs.)	**25**	(32.60)	(17.90)
[Nominal value of share Rs.10 (Rs.10) each]			
Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**		

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

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vinay Cement Limited

Dharmender Tuteja
Director
DIN : 02684569

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN : 07479080

Sudhir Singhvi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

Rita Dedhwal
Company Secretary

Vinay Cement Limited
Statements of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (₹)	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (₹)
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss) before tax	(6,161.97)	(3,382.95)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	10.08	142.74
Liability/provisions no longer required written back	(13.59)	-
(Profit) on sale of Property Plant and Equipment (Net)	-	(5.78)
Impairment allowance on financial assets	-	52.54
Impairment allowance on non current assets	3,419.22	-
Interest income	(2.00)	(435.55)
Finance costs	3,404.95	3,858.86
Operating profit before working capital changes	**656.69**	**229.86**
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in inventories	15.32	7.58
Decrease in trade receivables	-	286.58
(Increase)/Decrease in other Current /Non Current assets and current and non current financials assets	(14.41)	231.06
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and other current liabilities	177.48	(282.26)
Increase /(Decrease) in current and non current provisions	(18.16)	8.98
Cash flow from operations activities	**816.92**	**481.80**
Direct taxes refund (net)	122.26	199.16
Net cash flows from operating activities	**939.18**	**680.96**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(7.69)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	6.27
Proceeds from/ (Investments in) fixed deposits	(98.80)	10.49
Loans given to subsidiary Company	-	(75.98)
Loans repaid by subsidiary Company	-	3,895.04
Interest received	14.98	3,318.69
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	**(83.82)**	**7,146.82**
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(150.00)
Proceeds from short term borrowings	422.00	28,977.42
Repayment of short term borrowings	-	(22,851.37)
Interest paid	(1,235.32)	(13,809.63)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	**(813.32)**	**(7,833.58)**
D. Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**42.05**	**(5.80)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	15.51	21.31
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**57.55**	**15.51**
E. Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with scheduled banks		
- On current accounts	57.55	15.51
Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 7(iii))	**57.55**	**15.51**

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

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vinay Cement Limited

Dharmender Tuteja
Director
DIN : 02684569

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN : 07479080

Sudhir Singhvi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

Rita Dedhwal
Company Secretary

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

a. Equity Share Capital:

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	No. of Shares	(₹)
As at April 01, 2019	1,88,99,870	1,889.99
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**1,88,99,870**	**1,889.99**
As at April 1, 2020	**1,88,99,870**	1,889.99
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**1,88,99,870**	**1,889.99**

b. Other equity: (₹)

	Other Equity			
	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital reserve	Retained Earnings	Total other equity
As at April 01, 2019	2,224.97	700.00	(18,612.33)	(15,687.36)
(Loss) for the period	-	-	(3,382.95)	(3,382.95)
Other comprehensive income for the year- Gain	-	-	(29.86)	(29.86)
Total Comprehensive (loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**(3,412.81)**	**(3,412.81)**
As at March 31, 2020	**2,224.97**	**700.00**	**(22,025.14)**	**(19,100.17)**
(Loss) for the period	-	-	(6,161.97)	(6,161.97)
Other comprehensive income for the year- (loss)	-	-	(3.16)	(3.16)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	-	**(6,165.13)**	**(6,165.12)**
As at March 31 , 2021	**2,224.97**	**700.00**	**(28,190.27)**	**(25,265.30)**

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

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vinay Cement Limited

Dharmender Tuteja
Director
DIN : 02684569

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN : 07479080

Sudhir Singhvi
Chief Financial Officer

Rita Dedhwal
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

Note 1
Significant Accounting Policies

A. Corporate Information

Vinay Cement Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 16 kilo, Jamuna Nagar, Umrangshu Dist: North Cachar Hills.

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Crushed Limestone having its manufacturing facility at Umrangshu, Assam. Information on the Company's related party relationships are provided in note 38.

The standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved in accordance with a resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 29, 2021.

B. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

C. Business combinations and goodwill

In accordance with Ind AS 101 "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards", provisions related to first time adoption, the Group has elected to apply Ind AS accounting for business combinations prospectively from April 1, 2015. As such, Indian GAAP balances relating to business combinations entered into before that date, including goodwill, have been carried forward with no adjustment.

D. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

E. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as property, plant and equipment. The management selects external valuer on various criteria such as market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained by valuer. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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

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

The management and the Company's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Company's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 26)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 28b)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost) (note 28a)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at fair value and carrying value) (note 28a)

F. Revenue from contracts with customer

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes.

Taxes collected on behalf of the government are excluded from revenue. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

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

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, cash discounts and volume rebates.

The Company collects Goods and Service Tax ('GST') on behalf of the Government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

The Company considers the effects of variable consideration, non-cash incentives and consideration payable to the customer (if any). No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 0 to 21 days.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Where the sale of goods provide customers with discounts, volume rebates etc., such discounts, volume rebates etc. give rise to variable consideration.

Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer.

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

Revenue from services

Revenues from management services are recognized at the point in time i.e. as and when services are rendered. The Company collects service tax/ Goods and Service Tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue

Interest

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

Insurance & Other claims

Insurance claims and other claims are accounted for to the extent the Company is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.

Contract balances-Trade Receivable

A receivable represents the Company’s right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section - Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

G. Government grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. The grant related to income are deferred and it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate. The Company has chosen to present grants related to income to be deducted in reporting the related expense.

Government grant relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are presented based on their classification, Government grant are credited to the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the related assets. The Company has chosen to present grants related to property, plant and equipment to be deducted in reporting the depreciation and amortisation expense.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss of the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Income from subsidies in the nature of operations are included under ‘Revenue from operations’.

Other government grants including Customs duty saved on property, plant and equipment imported under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme are recognized initially as deferred revenue when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the respective entity will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognized in statement of profit and loss as other operating revenue on a systematic basis.

H. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. Property, plant and equipment

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

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria is satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

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

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any. Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs (net of income) associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalized till the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Depreciation expense

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The useful lives considered by the Company to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment is 5 years which is different from useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on technical assessment done by the management.

The Company capitalizes machinery spares if such spares are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one year.

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

The Company applies accelerated depreciation on property, plant and equipment considering the useful life as 5 years which is different from useful lives as prescribed as under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, based on technical assessment made by expert and management estimates.

Leasehold land is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of lease.

Land bearing mineral reserves are amortized over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

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

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

Mines developments -Refer Note 1(N).

J. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consists of interest (calculated using the effective interest rate method) and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

K. Leases

Policy applicable with effect from April 1, 2019

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

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

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

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (M) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option which is reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company’s choice of the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

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

iii) Short-term leases, leases of low-value assets and Contingent rentals

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

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

L. Inventories

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

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

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

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.

M. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases their impairment calculation on fair value less cost of disposal. The fair value less cost to sell is computed using the composite rate method based on the demand, location, structural conditions, state of repairs and present condition of the assets reduced by depreciation.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

N. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

General

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of the provisions to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Mines reclamations liability

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

Contingent liabilities

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

O. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund contribution to Statutory Provident Fund is defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to this scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operate one defined benefit plan for its employees, viz., gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Actuarial valuation is carried out using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs

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

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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/ losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

P. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

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

Q. Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries and holding Company are measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27. As per Ind AS 101, on date of transition, the Company elects to measure its investments at deemed cost which is equivalent to previous GAAP carrying amount at the date of transition.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company. Control is evidenced where the Company (a) has power over the investee, (b) it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and (c) has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, which significantly affect the entity returns.

Any impairment loss required to be recognized in statement of profit and loss is in accordance with Ind AS 109

R. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through statement of profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (F) Revenue from contracts with customers.

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

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as Debt instruments at amortized cost.

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

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

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

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

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

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

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

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

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

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

Financial Asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. The Company has designated investment in mutual funds (debt instruments) as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when:

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are '180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss, loans and borrowings, payables.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that require a payment to be made by the holding company to reimburse banks for a loss they incur because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortisation.

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

S. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprises cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

2. (i) Tangible assets

i) Property, Plant and Equipment (in ₹)

	Leasehold-Land*	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Mines Development**	Computers	Total
Cost or valuation									
As at April 01, 2019	**143.55**	**154.82**	**394.54**	**13.55**	**26.57**	**24.25**	**32.74**	**15.82**	**805.84**
Reclassified on account of adoption of IND AS 116*	(143.55)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(143.55)
Additions during the year	-	-	0.56	0.00	0.00	-	7.12	0.00	7.68
Deletions during the year	-	-	(3.30)	(0.15)	(0.29)	(0.40)	-	(0.00)	(4.14)
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**154.82**	**391.80**	**13.40**	**26.28**	**23.85**	**39.86**	**15.82**	**665.83**
Reclassified on account of adoption of IND AS 116*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions during the year	-	-	-	(2.46)	-	(5.83)	-	(11.98)	(20.27)
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**154.82**	**391.80**	**10.94**	**26.28**	**18.02**	**39.86**	**3.84**	**645.57**
Depreciation									
As at April 01, 2019	12.13	127.78	303.49	5.81	13.41	23.17	6.58	14.95	507.32
Reclassified on account of adoption of IND AS 116 *	-12.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12.13)
Charge for the year	-	25.49	86.75	7.10	11.55	0.95	6.65	0.73	139.22
Deletions during the year	-	-	(3.10)	(0.15)	-	(0.40)	-	-	(3.65)
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**153.27**	**387.14**	**12.76**	**24.97**	**23.72**	**13.23**	**15.68**	**630.76**
Reclassified on account of adoption of IND AS 116 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year (refer note 26 (d))	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	6.61	-	6.70
Deletions during the year	-	-	-	(2.46)	-	(5.83)	-	(11.98)	(20.27)
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**153.27**	**387.14**	**10.39**	**24.96**	**17.89**	**19.84**	**3.70**	**617.20**
Net book value									
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**1.54**	**4.66**	**0.54**	**1.32**	**0.13**	**20.02**	**0.14**	**28.36**
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**1.55**	**4.66**	**0.64**	**1.32**	**0.13**	**26.63**	**0.14**	**35.07**

Notes :

* During the previous year, the net block of Leasehold land of Rs. 131.42 (Gross block – Rs. 143.55 and accumulated depreciation - Rs. 12.13) has been reclassified to "Right-of-Use" assets on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases" (refer note 1.J(i))

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

2 (ii). Right-of-use assets

The Company has lease contract for Leasehold land. Lease term of Leasehold land is expiring on March 31, 2040. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	Leasehold land*
Cost or Valuation	
As at April 1, 2019- (refer note- 1.J(i))	**131.42**
Addition	-
Deletion	-
As at March 31, 2020	**131.42**
Addition	0.00
Deletion	-
As at March 31, 2021	**131.42**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 1, 2019	**-**
Charge for the year - (refer note -23)	6.26
As at March 31, 2020	**6.26**
Charge for the year - (refer note -23)	3.37
As at March 31, 2021	**9.63**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	**121.79**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	**125.16**

		As at March 31, 2021 (₹)		**As at March 31, 2020 (₹)**
3. Investments (carried at cost)				
Unquoted equity shares (Investment in subsidiaries)				
2,974,800 (March 31, 2020: 2,974,800) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in SCL Cements Limited*	296.48		296.48	
3,633,200 (March 31, 2020: 3,633,200) equity shares of Rs. 10 each , fully paid up in RCL Cements Limited*	3,122.74		3,122.74	
Unquoted equity shares (Investment in holding Company)**				
18,931,600 (March 31, 2020:18,931,600) equity shares of Rs. 10 each , fully paid up in Calcom Cement India Limited	1,893.16		1,893.16	
		5,312.38		5,312.38
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments		(3,419.22)		-
Total		**1,893.16**		**5,312.38**

Note-
* During the year, Company has provided impairment allowance on investments in its subsidiaries aggregating to Rs.3,419.22 on account of negative net worth & cash flow of subsidiaries.

**The fair value of investment is higher than the carrying value. However, the Company is carrying these investments as deemed cost on conservative basis.

4. Non current financial assets (Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

(i). Loans (carried at amortised cost)

Loan and advances to		
- Employees	13.73	13.72
Security deposits	-	1.14
Total	**13.73**	**14.86**

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

		As at March 31, 2021 (₹)		As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
(ii) Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)				
Interest receivable		0.13		4.05
Subsidy receivable				
Unsecured, considered doubtful	10.00		10.00	
Total	**10.00**		**10.00**	
Less: Impairment allowance	(10.00)	-	(10.00)	-
Deposit with original maturity of more than 12 months*		98.43		14.91
Total		**98.56**		**18.96**

* Includes Rs. 10.00 (Rs.10.00 as on March 31, 2020), deposit receipts whereof are pledged with Banks against bank guarantee.

		As at March 31, 2021 (₹)		As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
5. Other non-current assets (Unsecured and considered doubtful)				
Capital advances				
Unsecured, considered doubtful	33.23		33.23	
	33.23		33.23	
Less: Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(33.23)	-	(33.23)	-
Other advances				
Unsecured, considered doubtful	36.18		36.18	
Less: Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(36.18)	-	(36.18)	-
Total		**-**		**-**
6. Income tax assets				
Advance income tax		245.04		367.31
		245.04		**367.31**
7. Inventories				
(At lower of cost or net realisable value)				
Raw materials		3.93		4.13
Work-in-progress		4.72		2.33
Fuel		4.63		19.38
Stores and spares		6.24		8.99
Total		**19.52**		**34.83**
8. Current financial assets (Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
(i). Loans (carried at amortised cost)				
Loan and advances to				
- Employees		13.94		9.81
Security deposits		0.60		-
Total		**14.54**		**9.81**
(ii). Trade receivables*				
(Carried at amortised cost)				
Trade receivables				
Receivables from others		-		-
Receivables from related parties (Refer note no. 38)		-		-
Total		**-**		**-**

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Break-up for security details:		
Trade receivables (unsecured)		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1,305.85	1,305.85
Total	**1,305.85**	**1,305.85**
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful receivables)	(1,305.85)	(1,305.85)
Total	**-**	**-**

*No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any person.For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables. (refer note 38)

(iii). Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	57.55	15.51
	57.55	**15.51**
(iv). Bank balances other than (iii) above *		
- On deposit accounts with remaining maturity of less than 12 months*	21.37	6.09
	21.37	**6.09**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Balances with banks:		
– On current accounts	57.55	15.51

*Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and twelve months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and on interest at the respective short-term deposit rates ranging from 5.2% -7.3%.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	**1st April 2020**	**Cash Flows**	**Other**	**31st March 2021**
Current borrowings	21,476.57	422.00	-	21,898.57
Non current borrowings (including current maturities)	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	**21,476.57**	**422.00**	-	**-**
Particulars	**April 01, 2019**	**Cash Flows (net)**	**Other**	**March 31, 2020**
Current borrowings	15,350.51	6,126.06	-	21,476.57
Non current borrowings (including current maturities)	150.00	(150.00)	-	-

		2021		2020
(v). Other financial assets				
(Unsecured and considered good, unlees otherwise stated)				
Interest receivable on loans to related parties (refer note 38)		-		3.30
Interest receivable		5.41		11.19
Subsidy receivable				
Unsecured, considered good	-		-	
Unsecured, considered doubtful	3.51		3.51	
Total	**3.51**		**3.51**	
Less: Impairment allowance	(3.51)	-	(3.51)	-
		5.41		**14.49**

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

		As at March 31, 2021 (₹)		As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
9. Other current assets				
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
Advances*		27.53		13.77
Prepayments		3.03		1.08
Deposit and balances with Government departments and other authorities				
Unsecured, considered good	5.01		9.89	
Unsecured, considered doubtful	49.04		49.04	
	54.04		58.93	
Less: Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(49.04)	5.01	(49.04)	9.89
		35.57		**24.75**

*Incudes Rs.Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs. 0.25)
from related party. (refer note 38)

	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
9a. Assets Classified as Held for Sale	0.03	0.03
	0.03	**0.03**

10. Equity Share capital

Authorised :	As on March 31, 2021		As at March 31 2020	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	30,000,000	3,000.00	30,000,000	3,000.00
Increase/Decrease during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**30,000,000**	**3,000.00**	**30,000,000**	**3,000.00**

	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :		
18,899,870 (18,899,870) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,889.99	1,889.99
	1,889.99	**1,889.99**

a. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As on March 31, 2021		As at March 31 2020	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	1,88,99,870	1,889.99	1,88,99,870	1,889.99
At the end of the year	**1,88,99,870**	**1,889.99**	**1,88,99,870**	**1,889.99**

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs.10 per share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

c. Equity shares held by holding Company

	As on March 31, 2021		As at March 31 2020	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
Calcom Cement India Limited, the holding Company	1,83,73,461	1,837.35	1,83,73,461	1,837.35

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of share holder	As on March 31, 2021		As at March 31 2020	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Calcom Cement India Limited, the holding Company	1,83,73,461	97.21%	1,83,73,461	97.21%

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)

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 of shares unless stated otherwise.

	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
11. Other equity		
Securities premium reserve		
Opening balance as per last financial statements	2,224.97	2,224.97
Closing balance	**2,224.97**	**2,224.97**
Capital reserve	**700.00**	**700.00**
Surplus/(Deficit) in the statement of profit and loss		
Loss/(Profit) as per last financial statements	(22,025.14)	(18,612.33)
(Loss) for the year	(6,165.13)	(3,412.81)
Net (deficit)/surplus in the statement of profit and loss	**(28,190.27)**	**(22,025.14)**
Total other equity	**(25,265.30)**	**(19,100.17)**
12. Provisions		
Provision for mines reclamation liability*	69.96	89.87
Gratuity	71.19	59.34
	141.15	**149.21**
***Mines reclamation liability**		
At the beginning of the year	89.87	78.14
Created during the year	-	7.12
Unwinding of discount on such liability (Refer note 24)	4.62	4.61
Less : Expenses incurred during the year	(24.53)	-
At the end of the year	**69.96**	**89.87**

*In respect of mine possessed by the Company, the Company used to provide for restoration liability of mine based on extraction of lime stone (raw material). During the current year, the Company has reassessed the amount of provision required to meet the restoration obligation at time of closure of lime stone mines based on present value of such obligation. This has resulted in additional accrual of Rs.Nil (Rs.7.12) which has been debited to the cost of mines development (amortised based on the extraction of lime stones in future years)(Refer Note 2). This does not have material impact on the operating results of the Company.

	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
13. (i) Government grant		
Deferred capital investment subsidy	-	-
	-	**-**
At the beginning of the year	-	2.74
Released to the statement of profit and loss (Refer note no 23)	-	(2.74)
At the end of the year	**-**	**-**
Current	-	-
Non Current	-	-
13. Financial liabilities		
(ii). Borrowings (at amortised cost)		
Unsecured		
From holding Company*	21,898.57	21,476.57
	21,898.57	**21,476.57**

* Loans from holding Company are repayable on demand and carry interest @ 15% p.a. (refer note 38)

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
13(iii). Trade payables (at amortised cost)		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 32 for details of dues to micro and small enterprises)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	46.18	74.79
Trade payable to related parties (refer note 38)	4.19	0.99
	50.37	**75.78**
14. Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost) #		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings from related party (refer note 38)	3,215.06	1,054.77
Security deposits received from others	-	1.24
Capital creditors	1.37	-
Employee accrued liability	23.25	21.26
Ineterest payable on Income tax	8.42	8.00
	3,248.10	**1,085.27**

#Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30- 60-day terms
For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, (refer to Note 30).

15. Other current liabilities		
Advances		
-from related parties (refer note 38)	-	40.14
Other liabilities		
-Statutory dues	569.59	342.27
-Others	4.49	4.49
	574.08	**386.90**
16. Provisions		
Gratuity	5.02	7.98
Leave encashment	11.28	6.34
	16.30	**14.32**
17. Current tax liabilities (net)		
Provision for tax	1.37	1.37
	1.37	**1.37**

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021 ₹	For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹
18. Revenue from operations		
A. Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products to related party (refer note 38)		
Finished goods	1,054.95	1,046.44
Subtotal (A)	**1,054.95**	**1,046.44**
B. Other operating revenue		
Management service Income from related party (refer note 38)	205.49	220.86
Subsidy on Excise (refer note 39)	-	(191.35)
Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back	13.59	-
Subtotal (B)	**219.08**	**29.51**
Revenue from operations (A+B)	**1,274.03**	**1,075.95**
19. Other Income		
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	-	5.78
Interest		
On bank deposits	1.98	1.97
On loans to related parties (refer note 38)	-	398.37
Interest income on income tax	0.02	35.21
	2.00	**441.33**
20(i) Cost of raw materials consumed		
Raw materials consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	4.13	15.22
Add: Purchases	268.50	489.67
	272.63	504.89
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	3.93	4.13
Cost of raw materials consumed	**268.70**	**500.76**
20(ii). Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		
- Closing stock	4.72	2.33
- Opening stock	2.33	2.17
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	**(2.39)**	**(0.16)**
21. Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries, wages and bonus	217.09	210.82
Contribution to provident and other funds	13.07	13.69
Gratuity expense (refer note 29)	6.52	3.93
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	0.96	0.81
	237.64	**229.25**
22. Other expenses		
Consumption of stores and spares parts	5.62	11.34
Rates and taxes	2.56	2.83
Insurance	1.90	5.16
Telephone and communication	0.24	0.52
Legal and professional charges	4.11	8.73
Bank Charges	3.66	0.50
Travelling and conveyance	0.06	0.97
Director sitting fees (refer note 38)	1.05	1.45
Payments to auditors (refer details below)	3.00	2.00
Impairment allowance on financial assets	-	3.51
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	-	49.04
Miscellaneous expenses	1.49	9.57
Fair value loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
	23.69	**95.62**

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021 ₹	For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹
Payments to auditors		
As auditor:		
Audit fees	3.00	2.00
	3.00	**2.00**
23. Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation on tangible assets	6.71	139.22
Depreciation on Right-of- use assets (refer note- 2(ii))	3.37	6.26
Less: Adjusted against deferred capital investment subsidy (refer note 13)	-	(2.74)
	10.08	**142.74**
24. Finance costs		
Interest		
On term loans	-	9.32
On loans from related parties (refer note 38)	3,395.36	3,841.46
On defined benefit obligation	4.31	2.47
Unwinding of interest	4.62	5.19
On income tax	0.41	0.42
Others	0.25	-
	3,404.95	**3,858.86**
24a. Exceptional items		
Impairment allowance on non-current assets (refer note 36)	3,419.22	-
	3,419.22	**-**

** includes Unwinding of discount on Mines reclamation liability of Rs.4.61 (5.64) (refer note 12)

25. Basic Earning and diluted per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts is calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Net (loss) for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	**(6,161.97)**	**(3,382.95)**
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,88,99,870	1,88,99,870
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	1,88,99,870	1,88,99,870
Basic and diluted EPS (Rs.)	**(32.60)**	**(17.90)**

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

26. Disclosure of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements, estimates and assumptions

The judgements and 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 judgements, 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.

a. Taxes

The Company has deferred tax assets (unabsorbed depreciation and losses under income tax Act) in excess of deferred tax liabilities. In the absence of reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income would be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized, the Company has not recognized the net deferred tax.

b. Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 29.

c. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values at each reporting date. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 28 (a) and note 28 (b) for further disclosures.

d. Property, plant and equipment

The Company measures property, plant and equipment at fair values as deemed cost with changes in fair value being recognised in retained earnings as on transition date and use it as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. The Company engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair value at April 1, 2015 for revalued property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment were valued by reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of the property.

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined based on Schedule II rates as specified in note 1(I) by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. Change in EstimateDuring the year, the residual value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed and re-assessed by the Company so that the revised residual value properly reflect the values which the Company expects to realise on completion of useful life of the respective asset.Consequent to above, (i) depreciation charge for the year ended March 31, 2021 is Nil (March 31, 2020 is Rs.13.38)

Impairment of property , plant and equipment

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

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

e. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed in Note 4 and 7 are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

f. Provision for mines reclamations (refer note 2)

The Company has recognised a provision for mine reclamation until the closure of mine. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected future inflation rates, discount rate, expected cost of reclamation of mines, expected balance of reserves available in mines and the expected life of mines. The carrying amount of the provision as at March 31, 2021 is Rs. 69.96 (March 31, 2020:Rs.89.87). The Company estimates that the costs would be incurred in approx. 2-41 years upon the closure of mines and calculates the provision using the DCF method based on the following assumptions:• Inflation rate – 2.96%• Discount rate – 6.76%• Expected future cost of reclamation and decommissioning of mines – Rs.96.09 • Expected balance of reserves available in mines - 8.37 MMT (As at March 31, 2020: 9.79 MMT) If the estimated pre-tax discount rate and inflation rate used in the calculation had been 1% higher than management's estimate, the carrying amount of the provision would have been decreased by Rs. 0.14 and increased by Rs. 0.14 respectively.

27. Contingent liability note:

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a)	Claims by suppliers and third parties, not acknowledged as debts	105.53	98.62
b)	Demand raised by following authorities in dispute/appeal:		
i)	Excise and Service Tax	55.89	-
ii)	Entry Tax	33.15	31.18
c)	Corporate guarantees issued to lenders against term loan of holding Company	24,649.01	26,010.58
	Total	**24,843.58**	**26,140.38**

(b) The Holding Company i.e. Calcom Cement India Limited ('CCIL') has two major sets of shareholders, 1) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) part of Dalmia Bharat Group holding 76% of the voting rights in CCIL and the Bawri Group (BG) holding 20.5% of the voting rights in CCIL. During the year 2015-16, DCBL, in view of the fact that BG had defaulted in completion of certain obligations under the Shareholders Agreement /Articles of Association (referred to inter-se agreement or ISA hereinafter), sent notice to BG seeking remedies under the terms of ISA. In response thereto, BG denied the responsibility of completion of said obligations and further filed a petition before the Company Law Board (CLB)/ NCLT under Section 397/398 of the Companies Act, 1956 alleging oppression and mismanagement. Meanwhile, DCBL and CCIL filed a petition under section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. NCLT, Guwahati has allowed the said petition vide its order dated January 5, 2017, wherein, it said that the petition under Section 397/398 is a dressed up petition and dismissed the same and vacated all the interim orders. Further, NCLT referred both the parties to Arbitration for settlement of their disputes.

BG had challenged the order of NCLT Guwahati before the Hon'ble High Court, Guwahati wherein the order of NCLT was stayed. This stay order was challenged before Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hon'ble Supreme Court vacated the stay and referred the case back to Guwahati High Court to decide upon the maintainability of revision petition filed by BG. Thereafter, both the parties referred their disputes to the Arbitral Tribunal. The Arbitral Tribunal has pronounced the Award on March 20, 2021, which has been challenged by DCBL and CCIL before Delhi High Court and the same is pending disposal. Pending final outcome of matters, no adjustments are considered necessary by the Management in the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company.Arbitral Tribunal has decided the matter dated March, 20 2021. No Impact on the Company in relation to award declared. As metter pertain to parent Company

(c) The Company does not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

28a. Fair Values of financial instruments

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

Particulars	Note	Carrying Value (Rs.)		Fair Value (Rs.)	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Loans and advances to employees and related parties	4(i) and 7(i)	27.67	23.52	27.67	23.52
Security Deposits	4(i)	0.60	1.14	0.60	1.14
Interest receivable	4(ii) and 7(v)	5.54	18.54	5.54	18.54
Total financial assets		**33.81**	**43.20**	**33.81**	**43.20**

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

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

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

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

28b. Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

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

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021:

₹

Particulars	Total	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets for which fair values are disclosed		
Security Deposits	0.60	0.60
Interest receivable	5.54	5.54
Loans and advances to employees and related parties	27.67	27.67

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2020:

₹

Particulars	Total	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets for which fair values are disclosed		
Security Deposits	1.14	1.14
Interest receivable	18.54	18.54
Loans and advances to employees and related parties	23.52	23.52

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

29. Gratuity

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

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

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

Gratuity (₹)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation
April 01, 2020	**67.31**
Acquisition adjustment on account of transfer of employees	-
Sub total (A)	**67.31**
Current service cost (Shown under Gratuity expense)	4.62
Interest cost (Shown under Finance cost)	4.31
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & loss account (B)	**8.93**
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1.30
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	3.75
Total Amount recognised in other comprehensive income-Loss (C)	**5.05**
Benefit paid (D)	(5.10)
March 31, 2021 (A+B+C+D)	**76.19**
April 01, 2019	**34.04**
Acquisition adjustment on account of transfer of employees	-
Sub total (A)	**34.04**
Current service cost	3.93
Interest cost	2.47
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & loss account (B)	**6.40**
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	5.00
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.81
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	24.05
Total Amount recognised in other comprehensive income-(Gain) (C)	**29.86**
Benefit paid (D)	(2.99)
March 31, 2020 (A+B+C+D)	**67.31**

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

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

Particulars	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2021 %	March 31, 2020 %
Discount rate	6.15	6.40
Future salary increases	6.00	6.00

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is as shown below:

Gratuity

Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base) (₹)	**76.19**		**67.31**	
Particulars	**March 31, 2021**		**March 31, 2020**	
	Decrease	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (-/+1%)	81.73	71.28	72.34	62.85
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	7.30%	-6.50%	7.50%	-6.60%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+1%)	71.23	81.69	62.79	72.31
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	-6.50%	7.20%	-6.70%	7.40%
Attrition Rate (-/+1%)	75.97	76.39	66.91	67.64
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	-0.30%	0.20%	-0.60%	0.50%
Mortality Rate (-/+1%)	76.20	76.21	67.31	67.32
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Demographic Assumption
Gratuity

Particulars	As on	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 2012-14 (2006-08))	100%	100%
Normal retirement age	58 Years	58 Years
Withdrawal rates based on age: (per annum)		
Upto 28 years	5.00%	5.00%
29-45 years	5.00%	5.00%
Above 45 years	5.00%	5.00%

The following is the maturity profile of defined benefit obligations

	Gratuity	
	March 31 2021	March 31 2020
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	7 Years	7 Years
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
1 Year	7.61	7.98
2 to 5 Year	35.52	24.63
6 to 10 year	33.61	36.85
More than 10 year	47.66	44.58

Risk exposure

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time.

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows

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

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

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

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

30. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

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

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt are nearly constant at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

Interest rate risk

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

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit/ (loss) before tax (₹.)
INR	+50 bps	-
INR	-50 bps	-
March 31, 2020		
INR	+50 bps	-
INR	-50 bps	-

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

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

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

Trade receivables
Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance.

An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and are assessed for impairment collectively. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

The Company has provided for their trade receivables and holds adequate advances against the residual trade receivables in group companies . Hence, the Company is not exposed to any kind of credit risk arising from trade receivables.

Financial instruments and cash deposits
Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved banks/ mutual funds/ commercial paper and within limits assigned to each bank by the Company.

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

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

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

₹

As at March 31, 2021	On demand	0-12 months	1 to 5 year	> 5 years	Total
Current borrowings					
Loans from related parties (refer note 38)	21,898.57	-	-	-	21,898.57
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued	3,215.06	-	-	-	3,215.06
Security Deposits		-	-	-	-
Others payable		24.62			24.62
Trade payables					
Trade payables *	-	50.37	-	-	50.37

As at March 31, 2020	On demand	0-12 months	1 to 5 year	> 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings					
Loans from related parties (refer note 38)	21,476.57	-	-	-	21,476.57
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued	1,054.77	-	-	-	1,054.77
Security Deposits	-	1.24	-	-	1.24
Others payable	-	29.27			29.27
Trades and other payables					
Trade payables *	-	75.77	-	-	75.77

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

*Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60-day terms, however as per terms of agreements with certain vendors, the credit period may extend beyond normal terms.

31. Capital management

The Company is accountable to its sole shareholder, Calcom Cement India Limited. The performance as well as management of the Company is supported by the holding Company and intermediate holding Company. The net worth of the Company is negative and the holding Company and intermediate holding Company by itself or through sister subsidiary companies influxes capital to maintain or adjust the capital structure of the Company and reviews the fund management at regular intervals and takes necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure. In view of the regular losses, negative net worth and minimal operation in the Company, the capital gearing ratio is not meaningful.There are no major changes to the objectives policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

Particulars	As at March, 31, 2021 ₹	As at March, 31, 2020 ₹
Borrowings (including current maturities and interest accrued)	25,113.63	22,531.34
Trade payables	50.37	75.77
Others payable	24.62	30.51
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	57.55	15.51
Net debt	**25,131.07**	**22,622.13**
Equity share capital	1,889.99	1,889.99
Other equity	(25,265.30)	(19,100.17)
Total capital	(23,375.31)	(17,210.18)
Capital and net debt	**1,755.76**	**5,411.95**
Gearing ratio	NA	NA

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company review the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure.

No changes were made in the objectives policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

32. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

The Company has not received any memorandum from any party (as required to be filled by the suppliers with the notified authority under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006, as ammeded) claiming their status as Micro, Small and medium enterprises. Consequently the amount paid/payable to these parties during the year is NIL and no disclosures therefore are required to be made.

33. The Company has given/taken loans and advances to/from various companies. Loans and advances outstanding as at year end are given in below mentioned table as required u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	Year ended	Opening	Interest Converted	Loan/ Advances taken	Repayment	Closing
Calcom Cement India Limited	March 31, 2021	21,476.56	-	422.00	-	21,898.57
	March 31, 2020	5,164.12	-	28,977.42	12,664.98	21,476.56
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Limited - Term Loan (Gross of transaction cost)	March 31, 2020	150.00	-	-	150.00	-
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Limited	March 31, 2020	10,186.39	-	-	10,186.39	-
Loans to related parties						
SCL Cements Limited	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	2,360.64	-	7.00	2,367.64	-
RCL Cements Limited	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	1,458.42	-	68.98	1,527.40	-

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

The above loans are unsecured and repayable on demand and carries interest @ 15% p.a. (15%-18% p.a.)

34. The Company has debited direct expenses relating to limestone mining to cost of raw materials purchased amounting to Rs.268.5 for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs.489.67 for the year ended March 31, 2020). These expenses if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis as required by Schedule III will be as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Rates & Taxes *#	246.44	461.67
Consumption of Stores & Spares	22.06	28.00
Total	**268.50**	**489.67**

*Royalty and Taxes for Rs. 115.16 PMT is charged on extraction of Limestone.# Includes amount of Rs. 190.00 and Rs. 21.14 pertaining to demand of 'Royalty on Limestone' and 'service tax' related to earlier years, paid in previous year.

35. Segment information

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Crushed Limestone. This is the only activity performed and is thus also the main source of risks and returns. The Company's segments as reviewed, does not result in to identification of different ways / sources in to which they see the performance of the Company. Accordingly, the Company has a single reportable segment.

Revenue from major customers with percentage of total Revenue are as below:-

Name of The Customer	For the year Ended March 31, 2021		For the year Ended March 31, 2020	
	Revenue	Revenue %	Revenue	Revenue %
Calcom Cement India Limited	1,260.44	100.00%	1,267.30	100.00%

* Percentage has been calculated excluding the reversal amount pertaining to earlier years. (Refer note 38)

36. Impairment of Non-Current Investment and financial assets
The Company has made Non-Current Investment amounting to Rs.3,419.22 (Rs.3,419.22 as at March 31, 2020); in its subsidiaries viz. RCL Cements Limited and SCL Cements Limited. During the year, the Company has provided impairment allowance of Rs.3,419.22 of Non-Current Investment on account of negative net worth & cash flow of the subsidiaries.

37. The Company has incurred a net loss of Rs. 6,165.14 for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs. 3,412.81 during the year ended March 31, 2020) resulting into the accumulated losses amounting to Rs. 28,190.28 as at March 31, 2021 (Rs. 22,025.14 as at March 31, 2020) which has fully eroded the net worth of the Company. The current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 25,634.80 as at March 31, 2021 (Rs. 22,934.70 as at March 31, 2020).

Further, its intermidiate holding company Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd and Calcom Cement India Limited has confirmed to continue to provide requisite financial and operational support for the continued operations of the Group. In making its assessment, management acknowledges that the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern is dependent on the continued support of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd and Calcom Cement India Limited as and when required in the future. As a result, the financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

38. Related Party Disclosures

a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists:

Holding Company	Calcom Cement India Limited (Parent Company) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (Intermediate Parent Company) Dalmia Bharat Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)
Subsidiary Companies	RCL Cements Limited SCL Cements Limited
Key Managerial Personnel and their Relatives	Dharmendra Tuteja (Director) Vaidyanathan Ramamurthy (Director) D G V G Krishna Swaroop (Director) (till 10.06.2020) Naveen Jain (Director) Vikram Dhokalia (Director) Sunil Agarwal (KMP) (Manager)
Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel / Share Holders / Relatives have significant influence	Dalmia Refractories Limited Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

(b) Related party transactions
Transaction carried out during the year with related parties referred in (a) above, in the ordinary course of business, are as follows:

(₹ In crore)

	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company		Key Management Personnel & their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020
Sale of products -(Revenue from operation)								
Calcom Cement India Limited	1,054.95	1,046.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of finished goods								
Purchase of Cement	3.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income								
RCL Cements Limited	-	-	-	133.87	-	-	-	-
SCL Cements Limited	-	-	-	264.50	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses by the Company to								
Calcom Cement India Limited	362.72	411.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management service income (Other operating revenue)								
Calcom Cement India Limited	205.49	220.86	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

(₹ In crore)

	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company		Key Management Personnel & their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of								
Calcom Cement India Limited	1,867.64	2,108.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan given by the Company								
SCL Cements Limited	-	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	-
RCL Cements Limited	-	-	-	68.98	-	-	-	-
Loan Repaid to the Company								
SCL Cements Limited	-	-	-	2,367.64	-	-	-	-
RCL Cements Limited	-	-	-	1,527.40	-	-	-	-
Loan Taken				-				
Calcom Cement India Limited (Current borrowings)	422.00	28,977.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan repaid by the Company								
Calcom Cement India Limited (Current borrowings)	-	12,664.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (Term Loan)	-	150.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (current borrowings)	-	10,186.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security Deposit refunded								
SCL Cement Limited	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-
Security Deposit refund received								
Calcom Cement India Limited	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on borrowings (Finance Cost)								
Calcom Cement India Limited	3,395.36	3,030.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	-	811.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (Term Loan)	-	9.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Repaid to the Company								
SCL Cements Limited	-	-	2.19	-	-	-	-	-
RCL Cements Limited	-	-	1.11	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment Allowance on Investments in Subsidiaries								
SCL Cements Limited	-	296.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
RCL Cements Limited	-	3,122.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director's Sitting Fees								
Vaidyanathan Ramamurthy	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-
D G V G Krishna Swaroop	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-
Dharmendra Tuteja	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-
Naveen Jain	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	-	-
Vikram Dhokalia	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.50	-	-

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

(₹ In crore)

	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company		Key Management Personnel & their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020	Year ended March 31st, 2021	Year ended March 31st, 2020
Corporate guarantee given by the Company against term loan and Bank guarantee outstanding of holding Company								
Calcom Cement India Limited	24,649.01	26,010.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payable								
SCL Cements Limited	-	-	0.99	0.99	-	-	-	-
Calcom Cement India Limited	4.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advance from Related Party (Other Current Liabilities)								
Calcom Cement India Limited	-	40.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advance to Related Party								
(Other Current Assets)	-							
Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	-	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Borrowing (unsecured)								
Calcom Cement India Limited	21,898.57	21,476.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Accrued but not due								
(Other financial liabilities)								
Calcom Cement India Limited	3,215.06	1,054.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Accrued and not Due (Other financial assets)	-	-						
SCL Cements Limited	-	-	-	2.19	-	-	-	-
RCL Cements Limited	-	-	-	1.11	-	-	-	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. Loans from Holding Company and intermediate Parent Company:

The Company has received loan from Parent Company and intermediate Parent Company which are unsecured and repayable on demand. These loans carry interest @ 15% p.a. (15%-18% p.a.). The loans have been utilized by the related parties for meeting the working capital requirements.

2. Service Income:

All the direct expenses to be charged on cost to markup basis

3. Sale/Purchase:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs by RTGS/NEFT.There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day term.Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0-21 day term.

4. Corporate Guarantee

a. The Company had given corporate guarantee in favour of lenders in respect of loans taken by the Parent Company. b. One of the subsidiary Company had given guarantee in favour of lenders in respect of loans taken by the Company.

Vinay Cement Limited
Notes to standalone Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise)

39. The Government of India ('GOI') on December 24, 1997 announced industrial policy for development of industries in North East region with a promise to give 100% exemption on Excise Duty (paid in cash) by way of 'remission' for 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production, and the same was continued in the second policy issued on April, 2007.In the year 2008, the GOI abruptly modified remission entitlement vide notifications dated March 27, 2008 and June 10, 2008 restricting the remission amount to value addition ('notified rate') . Department started refunding excise remission as per notified rate but not 100 % of excise duty paid from PLA. The Company approached Gauhati High Court for sanction of 100 % remission on principal of promissory estoppel along with other petitions and the same was allowed vide order dated November 20, 2014. Accordingly, the Company had accrued 100 % remission income in the books. Against the order of High Court, department filed a SLP(C) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, for stay of the order of Gauhati High Court. The Supreme Court stayed order of high Court ('Interim Order') with a condition to refund 50% of the disputed amount on December 07, 2015. Finally, the Supreme Court pronounced decision on April 22, 2020 and held that amendment in notification is in continuance of earlier policy.Accordingly, during the previous year the Company has written off amount of Rs. 191.35 which was pending for refund.

40.Impairment of property , plant and equipment In terms of Ind AS 36 the management has carried out the impairment testing of property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of each cash generating unit (CGU) is lower than their respective recoverable value arrived at based on their 'fair value less cost to sell' adjusted by depreciation. 'Fair value less cost to sell' is computed using the adjusted composite rate method based on the demand, location and present condition of the assets reduced by depreciation.

41. All events or transactions that have taken place between March 31, 2021 and date of signing of the financial statements and for which the Indian Accounting Standard 10 – 'Events after the Reporting Period' ("Ind AS 10") requires disclosure/ adjustment are disclosed and/ or adjusted in the financial Statements.

42. Previous year's figures are given in brackets.

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vinay Cement Limited

Dharmender Tuteja
Director
DIN : 02684569

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN : 07479080

Sudhir Singhvi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

Rita Dedhwal
Company Secretary

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Vinay Cement Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Vinay Cement Limited ("the Parent") and its subsidiary, (the Parent and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Loss), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2021, and their consolidated loss, their consolidated total comprehensive loss, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 34 in the consolidated financial statements which, indicate that the Company has accumulated losses and its net worth has been fully eroded, the Company has incurred a net loss during the current and previous years and the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets as at balance sheet date. These conditions, along with other matters set forth in Note 34 indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast a significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as going concern. However, the consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons stated in Note 34.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 26(b) to the consolidated financial statements regarding the dispute between two major shareholders of the Holding company, Calcom Cement India Limited (CCIL). The matter which is more fully described in the said note, was referred for arbitration by the National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT'), Guwahati Bench via order dated 5 January, 2017 allowed the application filed by Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ("Intermediate Parent Company") under Section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and referred both the parties to Arbitration for settlement of their disputes. The order of the NCLT was challenged by the Bawri Group before the Hon'ble High Court of Guwahati in February 2017. Interim order issued by the Hon'ble High Court of Guwahati in the said appeal was vacated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in May 2017. However, the appeals are still pending before the Hon'ble High Court at Guwahati. In respect of disputes referred by the parties (Bawri group and Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') for arbitration, the Arbitration Tribunal has pronounced the award dated March 20, 2021, which is challenged by the Company and DCBL before Delhi High Court. Since the matter is sub-judice, pending final outcome, no adjustments are considered necessary by the Management in the consolidated financial statements.

Our report on the consolidated financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, and Report on Corporate Governance, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

- Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Board of Directors of the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

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

The Board of Directors of the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Parent/ Holding Group has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the branches, entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020 were audited by the predecessor auditor, S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP, who have expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements vide their audit report dated June 10, 2020.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books, returns and the reports of the other auditors.

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

   e) The matter described under the Material Uncertainty related to Going Concern and Emphasis of Matter section above, in our opinion, may have an adverse impact on the functioning of the Group.

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditors subsidiary company incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A” to this report. which is based on the auditors’ reports of the Parent and subsidiary company incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Parent and its subsidiaries to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 26(a) and Note 37 of the consolidated financial statements.

ii) The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Refer Note 26 (C) of the consolidated financial statements.

iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent and its subsidiary company.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No. 015125N)

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
(Partner)
(Membership No. 105546)
UDIN:

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Vinay Cement Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Parent") and its subsidiary companies, which is a company incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Parent and its subsidiary company are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Parent and its subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Holding Company/ Parent and its subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
(Partner)
(Membership No. 105546)
UDIN:

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Ind AS balance sheet as at March 31, 2021
All amounts stated are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2(i)	41.78	48.66
Right-of-use-asset	2(ii)	184.42	190.78
Investments	3	3,380.00	3,380.00
Financial assets			
Loans	4(i)	14.59	15.74
Other financial assets	4(ii)	133.24	54.89
Income tax assets		272.36	498.99
Other non-current assets	5	4.00	4.00
		4,030.39	**4,193.06**
Current assets			
Inventories	6	19.52	34.83
Financial assets			
Loans	7(i)	29.89	25.30
Trade receivables	7(ii)	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	7(iii)	70.34	20.84
Bank balances other than 7(iii) above	7(iv)	24.98	6.09
Other financial assets	7(v)	37.43	91.80
Other current assets	8	37.36	26.49
Assets classified as held for sale		0.03	-
		219.55	**205.35**
Total assets		**4,249.94**	**4,398.41**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	1,889.99	1,889.99
Other equity	10	(32,569.74)	(28,899.68)
		(30,679.75)	**(27,009.69)**
Liabilities			
Non- current liabilities			
Provisions	11	145.80	153.12
Government grants	12	-	-
		145.80	**153.12**
Current liabilities			
Financial liablities			
Borrowings	13(i)	29,329.12	28,789.20
Trade payables	13(ii)		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		54.84	84.71
Other financial liabilities	14	4,553.15	1,638.41
Other current liabilities	15	670.17	511.50
Provisions	16	175.24	164.64
Government grants	12	-	-
Liabilities for current tax (net)		1.37	66.52
		34,783.89	**31,254.98**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,249.94**	**4,398.41**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		

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

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vinay Cement Limited

Dharmender Tuteja
Director
DIN : 02684569

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN : 07479080

Sudhir Singhvi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

Rita Dedhwal
Company Secretary

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021
All amounts stated are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021 (₹)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020 (₹)
Income			
Revenue from operations	**17(i)**	1,299.21	912.93
Other income	**17(ii)**	11.04	295.81
Total Income (I)		**1,310.25**	**1,208.74**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	**18**	268.70	500.76
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	**19**	(2.39)	0.52
Power and fuel		76.11	75.41
Employee benefits expenses	**20**	253.89	246.79
Other expenses	**21**	30.61	150.85
Depreciation and amortization expense	**22**	13.08	407.77
Finance costs	**23**	4,402.23	4,711.69
Total expenses (II)		**5,042.23**	**6,093.79**
(Loss) before tax III (I-II)		**(3,731.98)**	**(4,885.05)**
Tax expense			
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(65.15)	(56.37)
Total tax expense (reversed) (IV)		**(65.15)**	**(56.37)**
(Loss) for the year		**(3,666.83)**	**(4,828.68)**
Other comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Re-measurement (loss)/gains on defined benefit plans		(3.24)	(32.53)
Other comprehensive income for the year - (loss)		**(3.24)**	**(32.53)**
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year		**(3,670.07)**	**(4,861.21)**
(Loss) for the year		**(3,670.07)**	**(4,861.21)**
Earning per share			
Basic and diluted earning (loss) per share (In Rs.)	**24**	(19.40)	(25.55)
[Nominal value of share Rs.10 (Rs.10) each]			
Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vinay Cement Limited

Dharmender Tuteja
Director
DIN : 02684569

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN : 07479080

Sudhir Singhvi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

Rita Dedhwal
Company Secretary

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on March 31, 2021
All amounts stated are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (₹)	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (₹)
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	(Loss) before tax	**(3,731.98)**	**(4,885.05)**
	Adjustments to reconcile (loss) before tax to net cash flows		
	Depreciation and amortization expense	13.08	407.77
	Liabilities/Provisions no longer required written back	-	(0.14)
	Profit on sale of property,plant and equipment (net)	(3.87)	(8.64)
	Impairment allowance on financial assets	-	7.84
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances	-	89.96
	Interest income	(5.95)	(287.03)
	Finance costs	4,402.23	4711.69
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**673.51**	**36.40**
	Movements in working capital:		
	Decrease in trade receivables	-	349.04
	Increase/(Decrease) in other current / non current assets and current/ non current financial assets	(14.30)	541.34
	Decrease in inventories	15.32	8.26
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables, other current and fianancial liabilities	130.84	(176.42)
	Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(17.20)	8.05
	Cash flow from operations	**788.17**	**766.67**
	Income tax (paid)/refund (net)	226.63	444.49
	Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	**1,014.80**	**1,211.16**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(0.01)	(7.69)
	Sales of property, plant and equipment	4.06	9.68
	Realization of/(Investment) in fixed deposits	(98.79)	10.08
	Interest received	61.86	204.12
	Net cash flows from investing activities (B)	**(32.88)**	**216.19**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(350.00)
	Proceeds from short term borrowing	539.93	43474.48
	Repayment of short term borrowing	-	(30,227.42)
	Interest paid	(1,472.35)	(14,329.46)
	Net cash flows (used in) financing activities (C)	**(932.42)**	**(1,432.40)**
D.	**Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)**	**49.50**	**(5.05)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	20.84	25.89
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**70.34**	**20.84**
E.	**Components of cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with scheduled banks		
	- On current accounts	70.34	20.84
	Total cash and cash equivalents	**70.34**	**20.84**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vinay Cement Limited

Dharmender Tuteja
Director
DIN : 02684569

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN : 07479080

Sudhir Singhvi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

Rita Dedhwal
Company Secretary

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021
All amounts stated are in ₹ lakhs except wherever stated otherwise

a. Equity Share Capital:

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	No. of Shares	(₹)
As at March 31, 2019	1,88,99,870	1,889.99
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	1,88,99,870	1,889.99
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	1,88,99,870	1,889.99

b. Other Equity: (₹)

	Other Equity			
Particulars	**Securities Premium Reserve**	**Capital reserve**	**Retained Earnings**	**Total**
As at April 01, 2019	**2,224.97**	**2,500.94**	**(28,764.37)**	**(24,038.46)**
(Loss) for the period	-	-	(4,828.68)	(4,828.68)
Other comprehensive income- gain	-	-	(32.53)	(32.53)
Total comprehensive (loss)	**-**	**-**	**(4,861.21)**	**(4,861.21)**
As at March 31, 2020	**2,224.97**	**2,500.94**	**(33,625.58)**	**(28,899.67)**
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(3,666.83)	(3,666.83)
Other comprehensive income-loss	-	-	(3.24)	(3.24)
Created during period	-	-	- -	
Total comprehensive (loss)	**-**	**-**	**(3,670.07)**	**(3,670.07)**
As at March 31, 2021	**2,224.97**	**2,500.94**	**(37,295.65)**	**(32,569.74)**

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vinay Cement Limited

Dharmender Tuteja
Director
DIN : 02684569

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN : 07479080

Sudhir Singhvi
Chief Financial Officer

Rita Dedhwal
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

A. Corporate Information

The consolidated Ind AS financial statements comprise financial statements of Vinay Cement Limited ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021. The Parent Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Parent Company is located at 16 kilo, Jamuna Nagar, Umrangshu Dist.: North Cachar Hills.

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing and selling of cement and Crushed lime stone having its manufacturing facility at Umrangshu, Assam. Information on other related party relationships of the Group are provided in note 38

The consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved in accordance with a resolution passed in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 29, 2021.

The consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Group include subsidiaries listed in the table below:

Information about subsidiaries

Name	Country of Incorporation	Principle Activities	% of Equity interest	
			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
RCL Cements Limited	India	Manufacturing and sale of cement	100%	100%
SCL Cements Limited	India	Manufacturing and sale of cement	100%	100%

The Holding Company

The Holding Company of Vinay Cement Limited is Calcom Cement (India) Limited and intermediate holding company is Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited which is incorporated in India and its debentures are listed in India. The ultimate holding Company is Dalmia Bharat Limited which is incorporated in India and its shares are listed in India.

B. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

C. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated Ind AS financial statements comprise the Ind AS financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2021. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated Ind AS financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the Ind AS consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the Ind AS consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The Ind AS financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Parent Company i.e. year ended on March 31, 2021.

Consolidation procedure:

- Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements at the acquisition date.
- Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognized in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Ind AS12 "*Income Taxes*" applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the Ind AS financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

D. Business combinations and goodwill

In accordance with Ind AS 101 "*First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards",* provisions related to first time adoption, the Group has elected to apply Ind AS accounting for business combinations prospectively from April 1, 2015. As such, Indian GAAP balances relating to business combinations entered into before that date, including goodwill, have been carried forward with no adjustment.

E. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

F. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as property, plant and equipment. The management selects external valuer on various criteria such as market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards ar maintained by valuer. The management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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

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

The management and the Group's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Group's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (Refer note no. 25)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Refer note 28(b))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Refer note 28(a) and 28(b))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at fair value and carrying value) (Refer note 28(a) and 28(b))

G. Revenue from contracts with customer

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes.

Taxes collected on behalf of the government are excluded from revenue. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

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

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, cash discounts and volume rebates.

The Group collects Goods and Service Tax ('GST') on behalf of the Government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Group. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

The Group considers the effects of variable consideration, non-cash incentives and consideration payable to the customer (if any). No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 0 to 21 days.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Where the sale of goods provides customers with discounts, volume rebates etc., such discounts, volume rebates etc. give rise to variable consideration.

Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer.

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

Revenue from services

Revenues from management services are recognized at the point in time i.e. as and when services are rendered. The Group collects service tax/ Goods and Service Tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Group. Hence, it is excluded from revenue

Interest

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

Insurance & Other claims

Insurance claims and other claims are accounted for to the extent the Group is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.

Contract balances - Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section - Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

H. Government grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. The grant related to income are deferred and it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate. The Group has chosen to present grants related to income to be deducted in reporting the related expense.

Government grant relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in liabilities as Government grant and are credited to the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the related assets. The Group has chosen to present grants related to property, plant and equipment to be deducted in reporting the depreciation and amortisation expense.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the respective entity with no future related costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss of the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Income from government grant in the nature of operations are included under 'Revenue from operations'.

Other government grants including Customs duty saved on property, plant and equipment imported under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme are recognized initially as deferred revenue when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the respective entity will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognized in statement of profit and loss as other operating revenue on a systematic basis.

I. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Group operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

On September 20, 2019, vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019, the Government of India inserted Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act,1961 which provides domestic companies a non-reversible option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective April 01, 2019 subject to certain conditions. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating this option.

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the situations where the Group is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Group's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Group restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability and is considered as an asset if it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these tax credit can be utilised. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Group. MAT credit is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

J. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria is satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

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

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any. Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs (net of income) associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalized till the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Depreciation expense

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The useful lives considered by the Group to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment is 5 years which is different from useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on technical assessment done by the management.

The Group capitalizes machinery spares if such spares are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period.

The Group applies accelerated depreciation on property, plant and equipment considering the useful life as 5 years which is different from useful lives as prescribed as under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, based on technical assessment made by expert and management estimates.

Leasehold land is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of lease.

Land bearing mineral reserves are amortized over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

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

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

Mines developments -Refer Note 1(O).

K. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consists of interest (calculated using the effective interest rate method) and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

L. Leases

Policy applicable with effect from April 1, 2019

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

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date over the lease term.

Right of use assets	Lease term in Years
Leasehold land	10 to 99 years
Buildings	1 to 9 years
Vehicles	1 to 8 years
Other equipment	1 to 8 years

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

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (N) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option which is reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group's choice of the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

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

iii. Short-term leases, leases of low-value assets and its contingent rentals

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

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Contingent rentals were recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

M. Inventories

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

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

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

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

N. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases their impairment calculation on fair value less cost of disposal. The fair value less cost to sell is computed using the composite rate method based on the demand, location, structural conditions, state of repairs and present condition of the assets reduced by depreciation.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

O. Provisions and contingent liabilities

General

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provisions to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Mine reclamation liability

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

Contingent liabilities

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

P. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund contribution to Statutory Provident Fund is defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

The Group recognizes contribution payable to this scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Group operate one defined benefit plan for its employees, viz., gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Actuarial valuation is carried out using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability),, are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

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

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognizes related restructuring costs

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

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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

Q. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

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

R. Investment in Holding Company

Investment in Holding Company are measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27. As per Ind AS 101, on date of transition, the Group elects to measure its investments at deemed cost which is equivalent to previous GAAP carrying amount at the date of transition.

Any impairment loss required to be recognized in statement of profit and loss is in accordance with Ind AS 109.

S. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through statement of profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (G) Revenue from contracts with customer.

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

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

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

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

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

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

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

Upon initial recognition, the group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group has not designated any financial asset (equity instruments) as at FVTOCI.

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

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

Financial Asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. The Group has designated investment in mutual funds (debt instruments) as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when:

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets
The group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are '180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss, loans and borrowings, payables.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

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

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

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the group are those contracts that require a payment to be made by holding company to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as contribution from shareholders under other equity at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee This amount is adjusted from borrowings obtained by the Group. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

T. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprises cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2. Tangible assets

i) Property, Plant and Equipment (in ₹)

	Land-Leasehold*	Mines Development**	Building	Plant and equipments	Furniture & fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Computers Development**	Total
As at April 1, 2019	**224.62**	**32.74**	**342.84**	**1,562.69**	**13.55**	**28.41**	**24.25**	**15.81**	**2,244.91**
Reclassified on account of adoption of IND AS 116*	(224.62)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(224.62)**
Additions during the year	-	7.12	-	0.57	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	-	**7.70**
Deletions during the year	-	-	-	(6.36)	(0.15)	(0.31)	(0.40)	-	(7.22)
As at March 31, 2020	-	**39.86**	**342.84**	**1,556.90**	**13.41**	**28.10**	**23.85**	**15.81**	**2,020.77**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions during the year	-	-	-	(19.56)	(2.46)	-	(17.81)		(39.83)
As at March 31, 2021	-	**39.86**	**342.84**	**1,537.34**	**10.95**	**28.10**	**6.04**	**15.81**	**1,980.94**
Accumulated Depreciation									
As at April 1, 2019	**24.30**	**6.58**	**278.19**	**1,223.63**	**5.81**	**14.86**	**23.17**	**14.94**	**1,591.49**
Reclassified on account of adoption of IND AS 116*	(24.30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24.30)
Charge for the year (refer note 25f)	-	6.65	61.22	322.58	7.10	11.87	0.95	0.74	411.10
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	(5.64)	(0.15)	-	(0.40)	-	(6.19)
As at March 31, 2020		**13.23**	**339.41**	**1,540.58**	**12.77**	**26.74**	**23.71**	**15.68**	**1,972.10**
Charge for the year (refer note 25f)	-	6.61	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	6.71
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	(19.38)	(2.46)	-	(17.80)	-	(39.64)
As at March 31, 2021	**(24.30)**	**19.84**	**339.41**	**1,521.20**	**10.41**	**26.74**	**5.91**	**15.68**	**1,939.16**
Net book value									
As at March 31, 2021	-	**20.02**	**3.43**	**16.15**	**0.54**	**1.36**	**0.12**	**0.13**	**41.78**
As at March 31, 2020	-	**26.63**	**3.43**	**16.30**	**0.64**	**1.36**	**0.14**	**0.13**	**48.66**

Notes :

*The net block of Leasehold land of Rs. 200.32 (Gross block – Rs. 224.62 and accumulated depreciation - Rs. 24.30) has been reclassified to “Right-of-Use” assets on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 “Leases”

** refer note 11

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

2 (ii). Right-of-use assets

The Group has lease contract for Leasehold land. Lease term of Leasehold land is expiring on March 31, 2040. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	Leasehold-land
Cost or Valuation	
As at April 1, 2019	**200.32**
Addition	-
Deletion	-
As at March 31, 2020	**200.32**
Addition	-
Deletion	-
As at March 31, 2021	**200.32**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 1, 2019	
Charge for the year - (refer note -22)	9.54
As at March 31, 2020	**9.54**
Charge for the year - (refer note -22)	6.37
As at March 31, 2021	**15.90**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	**184.42**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	**190.78**

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

		As at March 31, 2021 (₹)		As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
3. Investments (carried at cost)				
Unquoted equity shares (Investment in holding Company)*				
50,000,000 (March 31 2020: 50,000,000) Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up in Calcom Cement India Limited		3,380.00		3,380.00
Total		**3,380.00**		**3,380.00**
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments		3,380.00		3,380.00

*Note:The fair value of investment is higher than the carrying value. However, the Group is carrying these at deemed cost on conservative basis.

4. Non current financial assets (Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

(i). Loans (carried at amortised cost)				
Loan and advances to				
- Employees		13.72		13.73
Security deposits		0.87		2.01
		14.59		**15.74**
(ii) Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)				
Interest Receivable		5.67		7.22
Subsidy receivable				
Unsecured, considered doubtful	10.00		10.00	
Less Impairement allowance	(10.00)	-	(10.00)	-
Deposits with banks having remaining maturity of more than 12 months**		127.57		47.67
		133.24		**54.89**

** Includes Rs. 10.00 (Rs.10.00 as on March 31,2020), deposit receipts whereof are pledged with Banks against bank guarantee.

5. Other non-current assets (Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Capital advances				
Considered doubtful	52.84		52.84	
Less :Provision for doubtful advances	(52.84)	-	(52.84)	-
Other advances				
Considered doubtful	45.22		45.22	
Less: Impairment allowance	(45.22)	-	(45.22)	-
Deposit and balances with Government Department and other authorities		4.00		4.00
		4.00		**4.00**

6. Inventories
(At lower of cost or net realizable value)

Raw materials	3.93	4.13
Work-in-progress	4.72	2.33
Fuel	6.24	19.38
Stores and spares	4.63	8.99
Total	**19.52**	**34.83**

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
7. Current financial assets (Unsecured and Considered good)		
(i) Loans (carried at amortised cost)		
Loans and advances to:		
- Employees	14.28	10.29
Security deposit	15.61	15.01
Total	**29.89**	**25.30**
(ii). Trade receivables (carried at amortised cost)**		
Trade receivables*		
Receivables from other	2,394.59	2,394.59
Total Trade receivables	**2,394.59**	**2,394.59**
Break-up for security details :		
Trade receivables (Unsecured)		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	2,394.59	2,394.59
Total	**2,394.59**	**2,394.59**
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful receivables	**(2,394.59)**	**(2,394.59)**
Trade Receivables **Total**	**-**	**-**

*Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0-21 days.
**No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any person.

(iii). Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	70.34	20.84
	70.34	**20.84**
(iv). Bank balances other than (iii) above		
- On deposit accounts with remaining maturity of less than 12 months*	24.98	6.09
	24.98	**6.09**

*Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and twelve months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and on interest at the respective short-term deposit rates ranging from 5.50% -7.30%.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Balances with banks:		
– On current accounts	70.34	20.84
	70.34	**20.84**

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

		As at March 31, 2021 (₹)		As at March 31, 2020 (₹)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	1st April 2020	Cash Flows (net)	Other	31st March 2021
Current borrowings	28,789.19	539.93	-	29,329.12
Non current borrowings(including current maturities)	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	**28,789.19**	**539.93**	**-**	**29,329.12**
Particulars	**1st April 2019**	**Cash Flows (net)**	**Other**	**31st March 2020**
Current borrowings	15,542.13	13,247.06	-	28789.19
Non current borrowing (including current maturities)	350.00	(350.00)	-	0.00
Total liabilities from financing activities	**15,892.13**	**12,897.06**	**-**	**28789.19**

(v). Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)				
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
Interest receivable		29.77		84.14
Subsidy receivable				
Unsecured, considered good	7.66		7.66	
Unsecured, considered doubtful	7.84		7.84	
	15.50		15.50	
Less: Impairment Allowance	(7.84)	7.66	(7.84)	7.66
		37.43		**91.80**
8. Other current assets				
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
Advances *		27.87		13.88
Prepayments		3.33		1.08
Deposit and balances with government departments and other authorities				
Unsecured, considered good	6.16		11.53	
Unsecured, considered doubtful	89.96		89.96	
Total	96.12		101.49	
Less: Provsion for doubtful advance	(89.96)	6.16	(89.96)	11.53
		37.36		**26.49**

*Incudes Rs. NIL (March 31, 2020: Rs. 0.25) from related party refer note no 38

9. Equity share Capital		
Authorised :		
30,000,000 (30,000,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	3,000.00	3,000.00
	3,000.00	**3,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :		
18,899,870 (18,899,870) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,889.99	1,889.99
	1,889.99	**1,889.99**

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)

a. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As on March 31, 2021		As at March 31 2020	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	1,88,99,870	1,889.99	1,88,99,870	1,889.99
At the end of the year	**1,88,99,870**	**1,889.99**	**1,88,99,870**	**1,889.99**

b. Terms/ rights attached to Equity shares

The Parent company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Parent company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

c. Equity shares held by holding Company

	As on March 31, 2021		As at March 31 2020	
	No. of Shares	Rs.	No. of Shares	Rs.
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
Calcom Cement India Limited (Including its nominees)	1,83,73,461	1,837.35	1,83,73,461	1,837.35

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As on March 31, 2021		As at March 31 2020	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
Calcom Cement India Limited (Including its nominees)	1,83,73,461	97.21%	1,83,73,461	97.21%

As per records of the Parent 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 of shares.

10. Other equity

Securities premium reserve	2,224.97	2,224.97
Closing balance	**2,224.97**	**2,224.97**
Capital reserve	2,500.94	2,500.94
Add: created during the year	-	-
Less: released during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**2,500.94**	**2,500.94**
Surplus/deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance as per previous financial statements	(33,625.58)	(28,764.37)
(Loss) for the year	(3,670.07)	(4,861.21)
Net surplus/deficit in the statement of profit and loss	**(37,295.65)**	**(33,625.58)**
Total other equity	**(32,569.74)**	**(28,899.68)**

11. Provisions

Provision for mines reclamation liability*	69.96	89.87
Gratuity (refer note 27)	75.84	63.25
	145.80	**153.12**

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Mines reclamation liability*		
At the beginning of the year	89.87	78.14
Created during the year*	-	(1.49)
Unwinding of discount on such liability (refer note 23)	4.60	13.22
Expenses incurred during the year	(24.51)	-
At the end of the year	**69.96**	**89.87**

*In respect of mine possessed by the Group, the Group used to provide for restoration liability of mine based on extraction of lime stone (raw material). During the current year, the Company has reassessed the amount of provision required to meet the restoration obligation at time of closure of lime stone mines based on present value of such obligation. This has resulted in additional accrual of Rs.Nil (Rs.7.12) which has been debited to the cost of mines development (amortised based on the extraction of lime stones in future years)(Refer Note 2). This does not have material impact on the operating results of the Group.

12.Government grant		
Deferred capital investment subsidy (refer note below)	-	-
	-	**-**
Opening balance (A)	-	12.89
Recoupment during the year (i)	-	(12.89)
Reversal of recoupment on account of short approval of the subsidy claim* (ii)	-	-
Released to the Statement of profit and loss (refer note 22) (i+ii) **(B)**	-	(12.89)
Subtotal (A+B)	-	-
Less: Adjustment on account of short approval of the subsidy claim	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**
Current	-	-
Non current	-	-

13.Financial liabilities#		
(i). Borrowings(at amortised cost)		
Unsecured		
From Holding Company*	29,329.12	28,789.19
Total borrowings	**29,329.12**	**28,789.20**

*Loans from Intermediate holding Company and holding Company are repayable on demand and carry interest @ 15% -18% p.a. (refer note 38)

(ii) Trade payable (at amortised cost)

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 31 for details of dues to micro and small enterprises)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	50.64	84.71
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 38)	4.20	-
	54.84	**84.71**

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
14. Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost)#		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings on borrowings from related parties (refer note 38)	4,495.81	1,412.96
Security deposit received	1.15	2.39
Employee accrued liability	24.52	22.56
Interest payable on income tax	30.29	200.50
Dues payable towards purchase of property plant and equipment	1.37	-
Others	0.01	-
	4,553.15	**1,638.41**

#Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms
For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to note 38
For explanations on the Group's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 29.

15. Other current liabilities		
Advance from customers*	-	40.58
Other liabilities	-	-
-Statutory dues	657.22	389.44
-Others** (refer Note 37)	12.95	81.48
	670.17	**511.50**

* Advance from customer includes Rs. NIL (40.58) from related parties (refer note 38)

** inludes amount of Rs NIL (68.53) pertaining to excise remission (refer note 37)

16. Provisions		
Gratuity (refer note 27)	5.81	8.67
Leave encashment	12.24	6.84
EPCG obligations (refer note below)*	157.19	149.14
	175.24	**164.64**

***Provision for EPCG**		
At the beginning of the year	149.14	149.14
Arising during the year	8.05	-
At the end of the year	**157.19**	**149.14**

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

	For the year ended March 31, 2021 ₹	For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹
17(i). Revenue from operations		
A. Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products to related party (refer note 38)		
Finished goods	1,054.95	1,046.44
Total sale of products	**1,054.95**	**1,046.44**
Other operating income		
Unclaimed balance written back	24.63	-
Management service Income from related party (refer note 38)	219.63	237.72
Subsidy on Excise (refer note 37)	-	(371.23)
	1,299.21	**912.93**
17(ii). Other Income		
Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back	-	0.14
Miscellaneous receipts	1.23	-
Profit on sale of property,plant and equipment (net)	3.87	8.64
Interest on		
- Bank deposits	4.54	4.40
- Security deposits	1.30	1.31
- Income tax	0.10	280.64
Interest income from other financial assets at amortised cost	-	0.67
	11.04	**295.81**
18. Cost of raw materials consumed		
Raw materials consumed		
Inventories at the beginning of the year	4.13	15.22
Add: Purchases	268.50	489.67
	272.63	504.89
Inventories at the end of the year	3.93	4.13
Cost of raw materials consumed	**268.70**	**500.76**
19. Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		
Finished Goods		
- Closing stock	-	-
- Opening stock	-	0.68
	-	0.68
Work-in-progress		
- Closing stock	4.72	2.33
- Opening stock	2.33	2.17
	(2.39)	(0.16)
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	**(2.39)**	**0.52**
20. Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries, wages and bonus	231.74	226.53
Contribution to provident and other funds	14.19	15.09
Gratuity expense (refer note 27)	7.00	4.26
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	0.96	0.92
	253.89	**246.79**

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

	For the year ended March 31, 2021 ₹	For the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹
21. Other expenses		
Consumption of stores and spares parts	5.62	11.36
Rates and taxes	3.16	5.73
Insurance	1.99	5.22
Telephone and communication	-	0.52
Legal and professional charges	6.93	12.46
Bank Charges	3.73	0.57
Director sitting fees (refer note 38)	1.35	2.35
Travelling and conveyance	0.06	0.97
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	-	89.96
Impairment allowance on financial assets	-	7.84
Payments to auditors (Refer details below)	6.00	4.00
Miscellaneous expenses	1.77	9.89
	30.61	**150.85**
Payments to auditors		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	6.00	4.00
	6.00	**4.00**
22. Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation on property , plant and equipment	6.71	411.12
Depreciation on Right-of- use assets (refer note- 2(ii))	6.37	9.54
Add/(Less): Adjusted against recoupment from deferred capital investment subsidy (refer note 13)	-	(12.89)
	13.08	**407.77**
23. Finance cost		
Interest On		
- Term loans*	-	21.47
- Loans from related parties (refer note 38)	4,554.91	4,656.84
- Defined benefit obligation	4.60	2.67
- Income tax balances	(170.21)	17.49
- Others **	12.93	13.22
	4,402.23	**4,711.69**

* Includes Rs. NIL (21.47) from related parties (refer note 38)
** includes Unwinding of discount on Mines reclamation liability of Rs. 4.60 (Rs. 4.61) (refer note 12)

24. Earnings per share ('EPS')
The following reflects the income/loss and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Net loss for calculation of basic and diluted EPS (Rs.)	**(3,666.83)**	**(4,828.68)**
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,88,99,870	1,88,99,870
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	1,88,99,870	1,88,99,870
Basic and Diluted EPS (Rs.)	**(19.40)**	**(25.55)**

25. Disclosure of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

a. Taxes

The Group has deferred tax assets (unabsorbed depreciation and losses under income tax law) in excess of deferred tax liabilities. In the absence of reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income would be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized, the Group has not recognized the net deferred tax.

b. Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, expected rate of return on assets, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on mortality rate from Indian Assures Lives Mortality 2006-08. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 27.

c. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 29(a) and 29 (b) for further disclosures.

d. Subsidy receivable

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

Change in estimate

The Group estimates expected date of receipt of subsidy based on approval accorded from State Level Committee. Based on its past experience and inputs from business environment, the Management assessed that in event of clearance of approval from State Level Committee, the expected period of receipt of subsidy shall be 1.5 years for the subsidy accrued on or after April 1, 2016 and 2.5 years in case the subsidy was accrued on or before March 31, 2016 and in other cases, expected period of recovery will be 3.5 years from the date of accrual of subsidy in case subsidy is accrued before March 31, 2016 and 2.5 years for the subsidy accrued on or after April 1, 2016. The Group uses 11.90% discount rate for the subsidy accrued till March 31, 2015 and 11% for the subsidy accrued after March 31, 2015.

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

e. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed in Note 4 & Note 7 are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

f. Property, plant and equipment

The Group measures certain property, plant and equipment at fair value as deemed cost with changes in fair value being recognized in retained earnings as on transition date and use it as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. The Group engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair value at April 1, 2015 for certain property, plant and equipment which were valued by reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of the property.

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Group's assets are determined on Schedule II rates as specified in note 1 (J). **Change in Estimate**During the current year, the residual value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed and re-assessed by the Group so that the revised residual value properly reflect the values which the Group expects to realise on completion of useful life of the respective asset.Consequent to above, (i) depreciation charge for the year ended March 31, 2021 is higher by Rs Nil (March 31, 2020 is Rs. 58.14.)

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is its fair value less costs of disposal. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or unobservable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. 'Fair value less cost to sell' is computed using the adjusted composite rate method.

g. Provision for decommissioning

The Company has recognized a provision for mine reclamation until the closure of mine. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected future inflation rates, discount rate, expected cost of reclamation of mines, expected balance of reserves available in mines and the expected life of mines. The carrying amount of the provision as at March 31,2021 is Rs. 69.96 (March 31, 2020:Rs.89.87). The Company estimates that the costs would be incurred in approx. 2-41 years upon the closure of mines and calculates the provision using the DCF method based on the following assumptions

- Inflation rate – 2.96%
- Discount rate – 6.76%
- Expected future cost of reclamation of mines – Rs.96.09
- Expected balance of reserves available in mines - 8.37 MMT (As at March 31, 2020: 9.79 MMT)

If the estimated pre-tax discount rate and inflation rate used in the calculation had been 1% higher than management's estimate, the carrying amount of the provision would have been decreased by Rs. 0.14 and increased by Rs. 0.14 respectively.

26. Contingent liabilities / Litigations :

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a)	Claims by suppliers and third parties, not acknowledged as debts	185.59	178.68
b)	Demand raised by following authorities in dispute/appeal:		
i)	Excise remission including interest under dispute	108.01	9.41
ii)	Entry Tax	64.45	60.52
c)	Corporate guarantees issued to lenders against term loans of the holding company	24,649.01	26,010.58
d)	Penalty on EPCG obligation - DGFT Demand	10.00	10.00
	Total	**25,017.06**	**26,269.19**

(b) The Holding Company i.e. Calcom Cement India Limited ('CCIL') has two major sets of shareholders, 1) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) part of Dalmia Bharat Group holding 76% of the voting rights in CCIL and the Bawri Group (BG) holding 20.5% of the voting rights in CCIL. During the year 2015-16, DCBL, in view of the fact that BG had defaulted in completion of certain obligations under the Shareholders Agreement /Articles of Association (referred to inter-se agreement or ISA hereinafter), sent notice to BG seeking remedies under the terms of ISA. In response thereto, BG denied the responsibility of completion of said obligations and further filed a petition before the Company Law Board (CLB)/ NCLT under Section 397/398 of the Companies Act, 1956 alleging oppression and mismanagement. Meanwhile, DCBL and CCIL filed a petition under section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. NCLT, Guwahati has allowed the said petition vide its order dated January 5, 2017, wherein, it said that the petition under Section 397/398 is a dressed up petition and dismissed the same and vacated all the interim orders. Further, NCLT referred both the parties to arbitration for settlement of their disputes.

BG had challenged the order of NCLT Guwahati before the Hon'ble High Court, Guwahati wherein the order of NCLT was stayed. This stay order was challenged before Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hon'ble Supreme Court vacated the stay and referred the case back to Guwahati High Court to decide upon the maintainability of revision petition filed by BG. Thereafter, both the parties referred their disputes to the Arbitral Tribunal. The Arbitral Tribunal has pronounced the Award on March 20, 2021, which has been challenged by DCBL and CCIL before Delhi High Court and the same is pending disposal. Pending final outcome of matters, no adjustments are considered necessary by the Management in financial statements.

(c) The Company does not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.

27. Gratuity

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

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

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

(₹)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation
April 1, 2020	**71.92**
Sub total (A)	**71.92**
Current service cost (Shown under Gratuity Expenses)	5.02
Interest cost (Shown under Finance Cost)	4.60
Total amount recognized in statement of profit & Loss (B)	**9.62**
Remeasurements	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	1.38
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	3.83
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income- Loss (C)	**5.21**
Benefits paid (D)	(5.10)
March 31, 2021 (A+B+C+D)	**81.65**
April 1, 2019	**36.69**
Acquisition Adjustment on account of transfer of employees	-
Sub total (A)	**36.69**
Current service cost (Shown under Gratuity Expenses)	4.26
Interest cost (Shown under Finance Cost)	2.67
Total amount recognized in statement of profit & Loss (B)	**6.93**
Remeasurements	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.95
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	5.45
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	26.13
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income-(Gain)- (C)	**32.53**
Benefits paid (D)	(4.23)
March 31, 2020 (A+B+C+D)	**71.92**

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

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

Particulars	Gratuity	
	At at March 31, 2021 %	At at March 31, 2020 %
Discount rate	6.40	6.40
Future salary increases	6.00	6.00

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is as shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base) (₹)	**81.65**		**71.92**	
Particulars	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (-/+1%)	87.54	76.40	77.24	67.16
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	*7.21%*	*-6.43%*	*-5.41%*	*-17.75%*
Salary Growth Rate (-/+1%)	76.45	87.50	67.10	77.21
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	*-6.37%*	*7.16%*	*-17.82%*	*-5.43%*
Attrition Rate (-/+1%)	81.39	81.86	71.45	72.26
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	*-0.32%*	*0.26%*	*-12.49%*	*-11.50%*
Mortality Rate (-/+1%)	81.65	81.66	71.90	71.91
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	*0.00%*	*0.01%*	*-11.94%*	*-11.93%*

Demographic Assumption
Gratuity

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 2012-14 (2006-08))	100%	100%
Normal retirement age	58 Years	58 Years
Withdrawal rates based on age: (per annum)		
Up to 28 years	5% - 15%	5% - 15%
29-45 years	5% - 15%	5% - 15%
Above 45 years	5% - 15%	5% - 15%

The mortality rate is based on mortality rates from Indian Assures Lives Mortality 2012-14 (2006-08).

The following is the maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

	As at	
The following is the maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
Weighted Average Durations (Based on discounted cash flows)	**8 years**	**7 years**
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
1 year	8.41	8.66
2 to 5 years	38.00	26.75
6 to 10 years	35.75	38.70
More than 10 years	50.78	47.41

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

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

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

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

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

28a. Fair Values

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments:

Particulars		Carrying Value (₹)		Fair Value (₹)	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Subsidy Receivable	**7(v) & 4(ii)**	7.66	7.66	7.66	7.66
Security deposits.	**4(i) & 7(i)**	16.48	17.02	16.48	17.02
Loans including interest receivable	**4(i), 4(ii),7(i) & 7(v)**	63.44	108.16	63.44	108.16
Total		**87.58**	**132.84**	**87.58**	**132.84**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Borrowings					
Floating rate borrowings	**11 & 15**	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:**Subsidy receivable**The fair values of subsidy receivable are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Borrowings
The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings are determined by using discount rate that reflects the Group's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting year. **Security deposits, loans, and interest receivable**The fair value of security deposits, loans and interest receivable approximates the carrying value and hence the valuation technique and inputs have not been given.

28b. Fair value hierarchy
The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021

(₹)

Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed Borrowings			
Floating rate borrowings	March 31, 2021	-	-
Financial assets for which fair values are disclosed			
Subsidy Receivable	March 31, 2021	7.66	7.66
Security deposits.	March 31, 2021	16.48	16.48
Loans including interest receivable	March 31, 2021	57.77	57.77

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2020

(₹)

Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed			
Subsidy Receivable	March 31, 2020	7.66	7.66
Security deposits.	March 31, 2020	17.02	17.02
Loans including interest receivable	March 31, 2020	108.16	108.16

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

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

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

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 .

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt are all nearly constant at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Group's policy is to keep between 15% and 30% of its borrowings at fixed rates of interest.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

(₹)

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit/ (loss) before tax (₹.)
March 31, 2021		
INR	+50 bps	-
INR	-50 bps	-
March 31, 2020		
INR	+50 bps	-
INR	-50 bps	-

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

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

Trade receivables
Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance.

An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

The Group has provided for their trade receivables and holds adequate advances against the residual trade receivables in group companies . Hence, the Group is not exposed to any kind of credit risk arising from trade receivables.

Financial instruments and cash deposits
Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved banks/ mutual funds/ commercial paper and within limits assigned to each bank by the Group.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The approach of the Group to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as

possible, that these will have sufficient liquidity to meet their respective liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to their reputation.

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

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

₹

As at March 31, 2021	On demand	0-12 months	1 to 5 year	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings					
Term loans from Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings					
Loans from related party	29,329.12	-	-	-	29,329.12
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued	4,495.81	-	-	-	4,495.81
Employee accrued liability	-	24.52	-	-	24.52
Security Deposits	-	1.15	-	-	1.15
Interest payable on income tax	-	30.29	-	-	30.29
Trade and other payables*					
Trade payables	-	54.84	-	-	54.84

As at March 31, 2020	On demand	0-12 months	1 to 5 year	> 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Loans from related party	28,789.20	-	-	-	28,789.20
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued	1,412.96	-	-	-	1,412.96
Employee accrued liability	-	22.56	-	-	22.56
Security Deposits		2.39	-	-	2.39
Interest payable on income tax	-	200.50	-	-	200.50
Trade and other payables*					
Trade payables	-	84.71	-	-	84.71

*Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60-day terms, however as per terms of agreements with certain vendors, the credit period may extend beyond normal terms.

30. Capital management

The Group is accountable to its sole shareholder, Calcom Cement India Limited. The performance as well as management of the Group is supported by the Intermediate holding Company and Holding Company. The Intermediate holding Company and Holding Company by itself or through sister subsidiary companies influxes capital to maintain or adjust the capital structure of the Group and reviews the fund management at regular intervals and takes necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure. In view of the regular losses, negative net worth and minimal operation in the Group, the capital gearing ratio is not meaningful.There are no major changes to the objectives policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	31 Marrch, 2021 ₹	March 31, 2020 ₹
Borrowings (including interest accrued)	33,824.93	30,202.16
Trade payables	54.84	84.71
Other payable	55.96	225.45
Total	**33,935.73**	**30,512.32**
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	70.34	20.84
Net debt	**33,865.39**	**30,491.48**
Equity share capital	1,889.99	1,889.99
Other equity	(32,569.74)	(28,899.68)
Total capital	**(30,679.75)**	**(28,899.69)**
Capital and net debt	**3,185.64**	**1,591.79**
Gearing ratio	NA	NA

31. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

The Group has not received any memorandum from any party (as required to be filled by the suppliers with the notified authority under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006, as amended) claiming their status as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Consequently the amount paid/payable to these parties during the year is NIL and no disclosures therefore are required to be made.

32. Segment Information

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Crushed Limestone. This is the only activity performed and is thus also the main source of risks and returns. The Company's segments as reviewed, does not result in to identification of different ways / sources in to which they see the performance of the Company. Accordingly, the Company has a single reportable segment.

Revenue from major customers with percentage of total Revenue are as below:-

Name of The Customer	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
	Revenue	Revenue %	Revenue	Revenue %
Calcom Cement India Limited	1,274.58	98%	1284.16	100%

* Percentage has been calculated excluding the reversal amount pertaining to earlier years. (Refer note 38)

33. The Group has taken loans and advances from two related companies. Loans and advances amount outstanding as at year end is given in below mentioned table as required u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

₹

Particulars	Year ended	Opening	Interest Converted	Loan/ Advances taken	Repayment	Closing
Loans and advances from related parties						
Calcom Cement India Ltd.	March 31, 2021	28,789.19	-	539.93	-	29,329.12
	March 31, 2020	5,355.74	-	43,474.48	(20,041.03)	28,789.19
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Limited	March 31, 2020	10,186.39	-	-	10,186.39	10,186.39
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited - Term Loan*	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2020	350.00	-		350.00	-

* Refer Note 13

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

34. The Group has incurred a net loss of Rs. 3,670.07 for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs. 4,861.21 during the year ended March 31, 2020) resulting into the accumulated losses amounting to Rs. 37,295.66 as at March 31, 2021 (Rs. 33,625.58 as at March 31, 2020) which has fully eroded the net worth of the Group. The current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 34,564.34 as at March 31, 2021 (Rs. 31,049.62 as at March 31, 2020). Further,Calcom Cement India Limited has confirmed to continue to provide requisite financial and operational support for the continued operations of the Group as and when required. In making its assessment, management acknowledges that the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern is dependent on the continued support of Calcom Cement India Limited as and when required in the future. As a result, the financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a going concern basis.

35. The Subsidiary Company has incentive receivables of Rs.7.66 against various schemes of the state/central government. These include subsidies namely Insurance subsidy and Power subsidy of Rs. 7.66 which is pending to be realised on fund allocation by DIPP and processing of the claim by respective department. The management is confident to get the refund of the same in due course of time.

36. The Company has debited direct expenses relating to limestone mining to cost of raw materials purchased amounting to Rs.268.5 for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs.489.67 for the year ended March 31, 2020). These expenses if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis as required by Schedule III will be as follows:

₹

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Rates and Taxes *#	246.44	461.67
Consumption of Stores and Spares	22.06	28.00
Total	**268.50**	**489.67**

* Royalty and Taxes for Rs. 115.16 PMT is charged on extraction of Limestone. # Includes amount of Rs. 190 and Rs. 21.14 pertaining to demand of 'Royalty on Limestone' and 'service tax' related to earlier years paid of earlier year.

37. The Government of India ('GOI') on December 24, 1997 announced industrial policy for development of industries in North East region with a promise to give 100% exemption on Excise Duty (paid in cash) by way of 'remission' for 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production, and the same was continued in the second policy issued on April, 2007. In the year 2008, the GOI abruptly modified remission entitlement vide notifications dated March 27, 2008 and June 10, 2008 restricting the remission amount to value addition ('notified rate') . Department started refunding excise remission as per notified rate but not 100% of excise duty paid from PLA.The Group approached Gauhati High Court for sanction of 100 % remission on principal of promissory estoppel along with other petitions and the same was allowed vide order dated November 20, 2014. Accordingly, the Group had accrued 100 % remission income in the books. Against the order of High Court, department filed a SLP(C) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, for stay of the order of Gauhati High Court. The Supreme Court stayed order of High Court ('Interim Order') with a condition to refund 50% of the disputed amount on December 07, 2015. Finally, the Supreme Court pronounced decision on April 22, 2020 and held that amendment in notification is in continuance of earlier policy.Accordingly, the Group has written of Rs 302.70 Lakhs in books of accounts against the remission receivable from department and made provision of Rs. 68.53 (refer note 15) being amount already refunded. During the year company has paid to the department based on demand notice Rs. 68.53 upon receipt of notice.

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

38. Related Party Disclosures
a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists:	
Holding Company	Calcom Cement India Limited (Parent Company) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (Intermediate Parent Company) Dalmia Bharat Ltd (Ultimate Holding Company)
Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:	
Key Managerial Personnel and their Relatives	Dharmendra Tuteja (Director) Vaidyanathan Ramamurthy (Director) Naveen Jain (Director) Vikram Dhokalia (Director) Sudhir Singhvi (Chief financial officer) Rita Dedhwal (KMP) (Company Secretary) Sunil Agarwal (KMP) (Manager) (w.e.f.-06.02.2020)
Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel / Share Holders / Relatives have significant influence	Dalmia Refractories Limited Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation

*The appointment and terms and conditions of the such appointment including the remuneration of Manager are subject to the approval of shareholders in the upcoming Annual general meeting.

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

(b) Related party transactions
Transactions carried out during the year with related parties referred in (a) above, in the ordinary course of business, are as follows-

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel & their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of products- (Revenue from operation)						
Calcom Cement India Limited	1,054.95	1,046.44	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Finished Goods						
Calcom Cement India Limited	3.27	-	-	-	-	
Reimbursement of expenses by the Company to						
Calcom Cement India Limited	-	415.45	-	-	-	-
Adhunik Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management service income (Other operating revenue)						
Calcom Cement India Limited	219.63	237.72	-	-	-	
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Company on Behalf of						
Calcom Cement India Limited	1,867.64	2,108.27	-	-	-	-
Loans Taken						
Calcom Cement India Limited	539.93	43,474.48	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (current borrowings)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (Term Loan)(refer note 10)	-	-				
Loan repaid by the Company						
Calcom Cement India Limited	-	20,041.03				
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (current borrowings)	-	10,186.39	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (Term Loan)	-	350.00	-	-	-	-
Security Deposit refund received	-	-				
Calcom Cement India Limited	-	2.00	-	-	-	-
Interest on borrowings (Finance Cost)						
Calcom Cement India Limited	4,554.91	3,845.38	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	-	811.46	-	-	-	-
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (Term Loan)		21.47				
Director's Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-		
Vaidyanathan Ramamurthy	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-
Dharmendra Tuteja	-	-	-	0.55	-	-
Naveen Jain	-	-	0.80	0.80	-	-
Vikram Dhokalia	-	-	0.45	0.50	-	-
D G V G Krishna Swaroop	-	-	-	0.40	-	-

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel & their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and/or their relatives have significant influence	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Corporate guarantees given by the parent company and subsidiary company against term loan of holding company						
Calcom Cement India Limited	24,649.01	26,010.58	-	-	-	-
Advance from customers (Other Current Liabilities)						
Calcom Cement India Limited	-	40.58	-	-	-	-
Advances (Other Current Assets)						
Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited(NE)	-	0.17	-	-	-	-
Trade Payable						
Calcom Cement India Limited	4.20	-	-	-	-	-
Current Borrowing (unsecured)						
Calcom Cement India Limited	29,329.12	28,789.19	-	-	-	-
Interest Accrued and due (Other financial liabilities)						
Calcom Cement India Limited	4,495.81	1,412.96	-	-	-	-

Terms and conditions:
1. Loans from Parent Company and Intermediate Parent Company

The Group has received loans from Parent Company and from Intermediate Parent Company which are unsecured and repayable on demand. These loans carry interest @ 15% p.a (15%-18% p.a.). The loans have been utilised for meeting the working capital requirements.

2. Service Income:
All the direct expenses to be charged on cost to markup basis.

3. Sale/Purchase:
The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs by RTGS/NEFT.There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day term.Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0-21 day term.

4. Corporate Guarantee
The Parent company and one of its subsidiary had given corporate guarantee to lenders in respect of loans of Holding Company.

40. Statutory Group Information

(₹)

Name of the entity in the Group	As at March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2021	
	Net Assets (Total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit & loss		Share in other comprehensive income/(loss)		Share in total comprehensive income/(loss)	
	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated Profit & Loss	Amount	As % of Consolidated Other comprehensive income/loss	Amount	As % of Consolidated total comprehensive income/loss	Amount
Company								
Vinay Cement Limited	76%	(23,375.33)	168%	(6,165.14)	98%	(3.16)	168%	(6,168.30)
Subsidiary Companies								
Indian								
RCL Cements Limited	-1%	253.54	4%	(157.41)	3%	(0.08)	4%	(157.49)
SCL Cements Limited	19%	(5,937.74)	21%	(766.77)	0%	0.00	21%	(766.77)
Less: Elimination	-	(1,620.22)	-	3,419.25	-	-	-	-
Total	**100%**	**(30,679.75)**	**100%**	**(3,670.07)**	**100%**	**(3.24)**	100%	**(3,670.08)**

(₹)

Name of the entity in the Group	As at March 31, 2020		For the year ended March 31, 2020		For the year ended March 31, 2020		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
	Net Assets (Total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit & loss		Share in other comprehensive income/(loss)		Share in total comprehensive income/(loss)	
	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated Profit & Loss	Amount	As % of Consolidated Other comprehensive income/loss	Amount	As % of Consolidated total comprehensive income/loss	Amount
Company								
Vinay Cement Limited	64%	(17,210.18)	70%	(3,382.95)	92%	(29.86)	-	(3,412.81)
Indian								
RCL Cements Limited	-2%	410.94	9%	(439.67)	7%	-2.27	9%	(441.94)
SCL Cements Limited	19%	(5,170.97)	21%	(1,006.06)	1%	(0.40)	21%	(1,006.46)
Less: Elimination	-	(5,039.48)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**100%**	**(27,009.69)**	**100%**	**(4,828.68)**	**100%**	**(32.53)**	**100%**	**(4,861.21)**

Vinay Cement Limited and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021

40. All events or transactions that have taken place between March 31, 2021 and date of signing of the financial statements and for which the Indian Accounting Standard 10 – 'Events after the Reporting Period' ("Ind AS 10") requires disclosure/ adjustment are disclosed and/ or adjusted in the financial Statements.

41. Previous year's figures are given in brackets.

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vinay Cement Limited

Dharmender Tuteja
Director
DIN : 02684569

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN : 07479080

Sudhir Singhvi
Chief Financial Officer

Rita Dedhwal
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 29, 2021