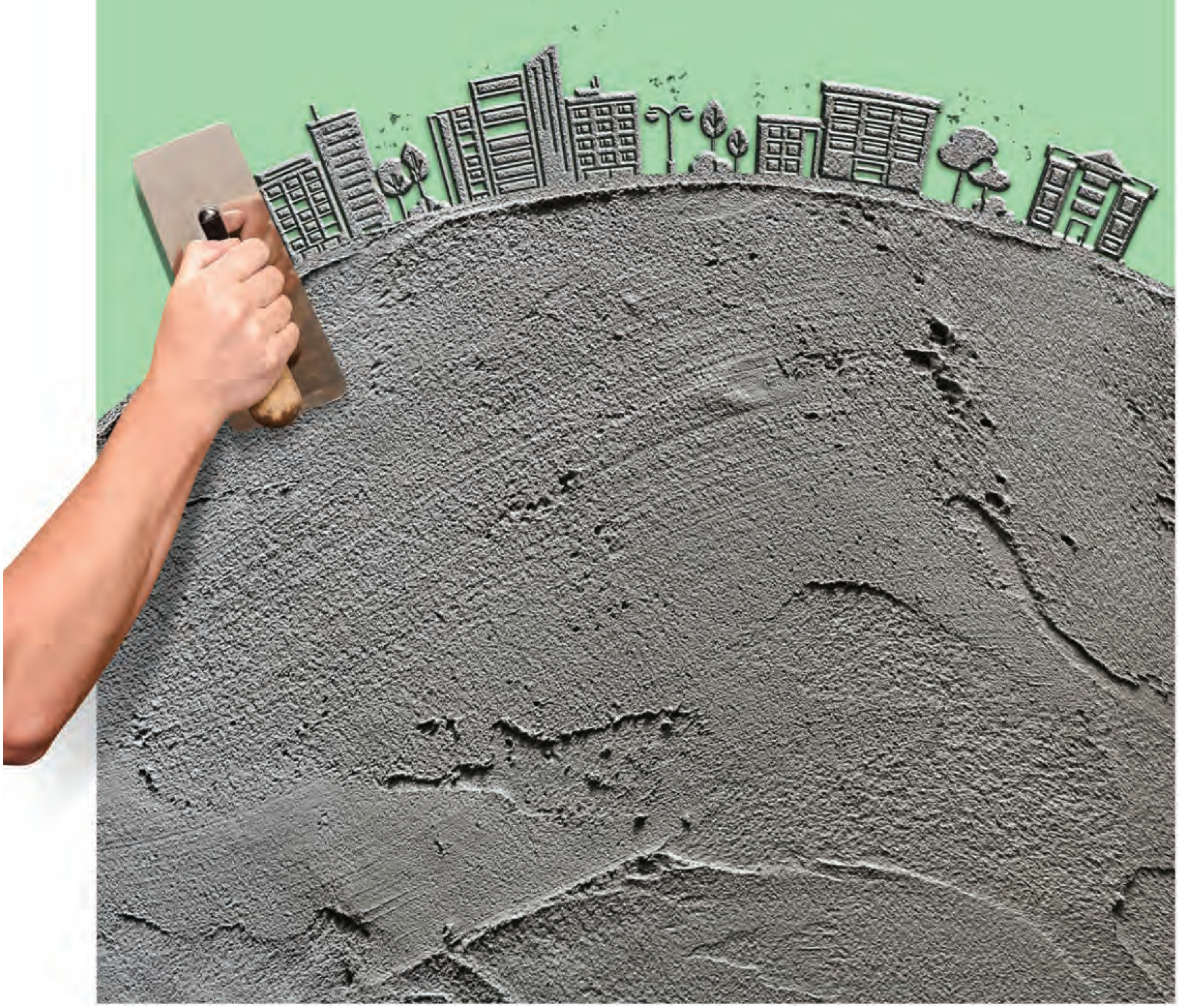
NUVOCO
Shaping a new world

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE FOUNDATION FOR A STRONGER NATION.



Our Vision

Building a Safer, Smarter and Sustainable world.

Our Mission

We are a reliable construction materials organization that contributes to Nation building by providing innovative and Best in Class products and services from home building to infrastructure projects.

Our Values

Integrity:
Absolutely non negotiable value.

Innovation:
Identifying novel ideas that create value.

Care:
Care for everyone and in everything we create. Safety.

Collaboration:
Fundamentally believing in synergies and leveraging collective strength.

Operational Excellence:
Speed, agility, competence development. Being the best in everything we do.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Hirenbhai Patel
Non Executive Director
(w.e.f. 11-11-2017)

Mr. Jayakumar Krishnaswamy
Managing Director
(w.e.f. 17-09-2018)

Mr. Kaushikbhai Patel
Independent Non - Executive Director
(w.e.f. 09-11-2017)

Mr. Suketu Shah
Non - Executive Director

Mr. Berjis Desai
Independent Non - Executive Director

Mrs. Bhavna Doshi
Independent Non - Executive Director

Mr. Ujjwal Batria
Managine Director & CEO
(Resigned w.e.f. 19-06-2018)

Mr. Sharad Shrimali
Director
(Resigned w.e.f. 04-09-17)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Maneesh Agrawal

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Ajay Singh – Vice President Legal & Company Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE

Equinox Business Park, Tower 3,
East Wing, 4th Floor, LBS Marg,
Kurla (West), Mumbai – 400 070

DEBENTURE TRUSTEE

IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited
Asian Building, Ground Floor,
17, R Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate
Mumbai – 400 001

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

MCS Share Transfer Agent Ltd
Office No. 002, Gr. Floor
Kashiram Jamnadas Building
5, P. D'mello Road, Nr. Ghadiyal Godi
Masjid East, Mumbai-400009

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s MSKA & Associates, Chartered Accountants

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

M/s Mehta & Mehta, Company Secretaries

COST AUDITORS

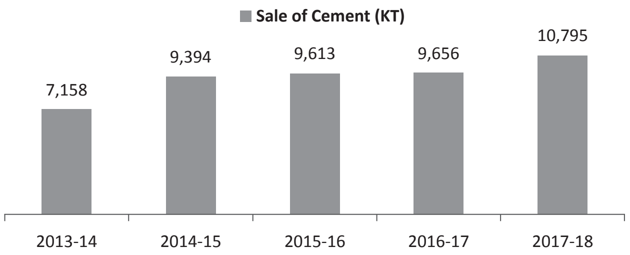
M/s R. Nanabhoy & Co, Cost Accountants

KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS

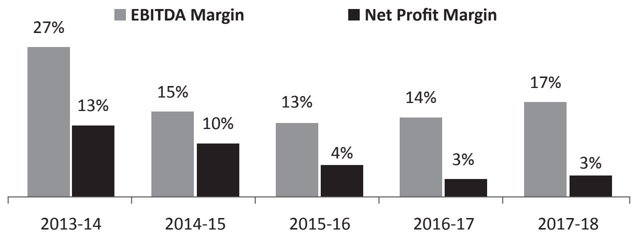
Item	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total Sales Volume	KT	7,333	9,418	9,692	9,791	10,835
Cement	KT	7,158	9,394	9,613	9,656	10,795
Clinker	KT	175	24	79	135	39
Ready Mix Concrete	KM3		2,613	2,741	2,755	2,881
Profit & Loss Account						
Gross Sales	₹ Crores	3,908	5,853	5,958	5,832	6,297
Less : Excise Duty on Sales	₹ Crores	(530)	(676)	(680)	(675)	(203)
Net Sales	₹ Crores	3,379	5,177	5,279	5,157	6,094
Other Income	₹ Crores	112	148	39	29	54
EBIDTA	₹ Crores	921	797	710	740	1,043
Depreciation	₹ Crores	176	366	250	313	392
Interest	₹ Crores	89	144	88	231	425
Profit before tax	₹ Crores	656	287	371	196	226
Current Tax	₹ Crores	129	(7)	(0)	(93)	21
Deferred Tax	₹ Crores	89	(205)	141	124	46
Profit after tax	₹ Crores	438	499	231	166	158
Balance Sheet						
Net Fixed Assets	₹ Crores	3,801	4,405	4,338	9,059	8,833
Net Working Capital	₹ Crores	195	505	296	429	834
Investments	₹ Crores	1,683	-	0	0	0
Share Capital	₹ Crores	456	456	456	150	150
Reserves & Surplus	₹ Crores	4,032	3,522	3,748	3,799	3,967
Loan Fund	₹ Crores	848	800	302	4,314	4,369
Deferred Tax Balance	₹ Crores	343	131	127	1,224	1,182
Net Worth	₹ Crores	4,488	3,979	4,205	3,949	4,117
Cash Balance	₹ Crores	119	298	171	77	34
Capital employed	₹ Crores	3,878	4,612	4,463	9,411	9,634
Financial Ratios						
Operating Profit Margin	%	22.1%	8.3%	8.7%	8.3%	10.7%
Interest Cover	X	8.3	3.0	5.2	1.8	1.5
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	%	19.8%	10.2%	10.1%	6.2%	6.8%
Debt Equity Ratio	X	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.1
Earning per Share	₹/share	10.0	10.9	5.1	2.1	1.4
Book Value per Share	₹/share	10.6	9.0	9.5	34.5	35.3
RONW (PAT/NW) @	%	14.62%	7.22%	8.84%	4.97%	5.48%

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

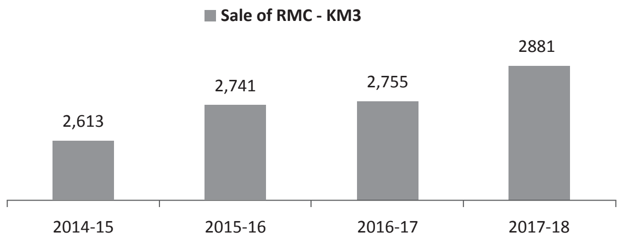
SALE OF CEMENT



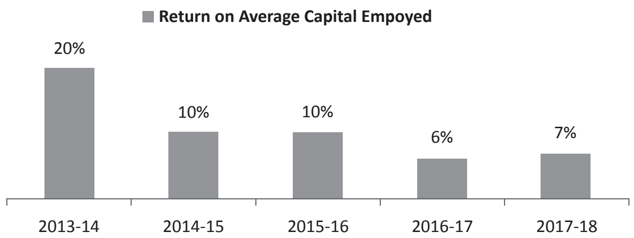
EBITDA / NET PROFIT MARGIN



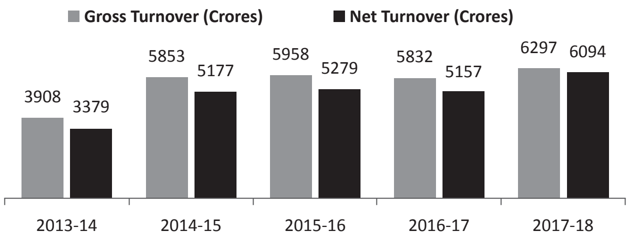
SALE OF RMC



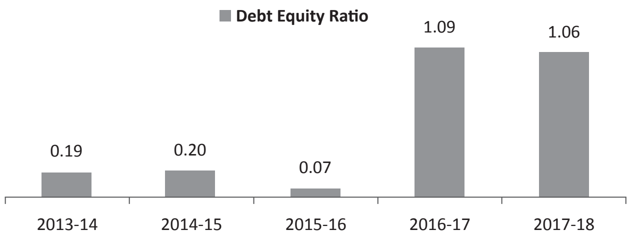
RETURN ON AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED



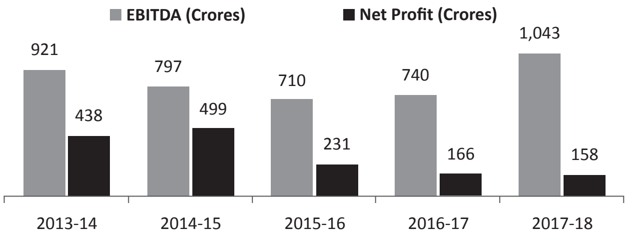
GROSS & NET TURNOVER



DEBT EQUITY RATIO



EBITDA & NET PROFIT



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

₹ Crore

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Net Sales	3,379	5,177	5,279	5,157	6,094
Other Income	112	148	39	29	54
Total Income	3,490	5,325	5,318	5,186	6,148
EBITDA	**921**	**797**	**710**	**740**	**1,043**
Depreciation & Amortisations	176	366	250	313	392
Finance Costs	89	144	88	231	425
Profit before Tax	656	287	371	196	226
Tax Expense	218	(212)	141	30	68
Net Profit	**438**	**499**	**231**	**166**	**158**

BALANCE SHEET

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Investment in Fixed Assets (Net Block + CWIP)	3,801	4,405	4,338	9,059	8,833
Shareholders' Fund	4,488	3,979	4,205	3,949	4,117
Total Capital Employed	3,878	4,612	4,463	9,411	9,634

Note:-

FY 2014-15 includes numbers of Lafarge Aggregates, & Concrete India Private post merger

FY 2015-16 and onwards numbers are as per IND-AS

In FY 2016-17 Nirchem Cement Limited got merged with Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (Formerly Lafarge India Limited) and fixed assets were revalued during the year

Directors' Report

Dear Shareholders,

Your Directors take pleasure in presenting the Nineteenth Annual Report together with the Audited Annual Accounts of your Company for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

₹ **in Crore**

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17	Variation (%)
Revenue from Operations	**6,297**	**5,832**	**8%**
Other Income	54	29	**83**
Total Income	**6,351**	**5,862**	**8%**
Earning Before Interest, Depreciation and Tax (EBIDTA)	**1,043**	**758**	**38%**
Depreciation	392	313	**25%**
Profit Before Interest and Tax (PBIT)	**651**	**445**	**46%**
Interest & Finance Changes	425	231	**84%**
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	**226**	**214**	**5%**
Exceptional Items	-	18	**-100%**
Profit Before Tax (PBT) after exceptional item	**226**	**196**	**15%**
Tax Expenses	68	30	
Profit After Tax (PAT)	**158**	**166**	

Performance Review

Your Company produced 10,661 KT of Cement in FY'18 as against 9,574 KT in the previous year. Sales volume increases to 10,795 KT in FY'18 as against 9,656 KT in FY'17, an increase of 11.80%

Your Company's Revenue from Operations (net of excise) has increased by 18% to ₹ 6,094 crore as against ₹ 5,157 crore in the previous year.

EBITDA has increased by 38% to ₹ 1,043 crore during the year as against ₹ 758 crore during the previous year. The increase in EBITDA was mainly on account of increase in volumes.

CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

Cement Cartelization Case

The Competition Commission of India (**'CCI'**) re-adjudicated and passed an order dated 31st August 2016, imposing penalty on some cement manufacturers, including your Company, for alleged contravention of the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002. The penalty imposed on your Company was ₹ 490.01 crore.

The Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT,) vide its order dated 21st Nov 2016 stayed the above-said Order and directed deposit of 10% of the penalty amount, which has been deposited since by your Company. The appeal is pending before COMPAT (and now transferred to National Company Law Appellate Tribunal). Based on the advice of external legal counsel and the rights available with the Company, no provision is considered necessary.

CCP/WHRS Projects

In order to optimise the operational cost of cement manufacturing, your Company is in the process of implementing Captive Power Plants (CPPs) / Waste Heat Recovery Systems (WHRS) in its Cement plants in a phased manner.

Scheme of Arrangement

The Board of Directors of your Company has approved the Scheme of Arrangement between Nirma Limited and your Company under sections 230-232 of the Companies Act, 2013, for demerger of the Cement Marketing Undertaking of Nirma Limited and transfer it into your Company, at their meeting held after the closure of year under review, subject to requisite approvals. This Scheme, if approved, shall enable the Company to get synergies and utilise the resources more effective thereby scaling operations and providing growth opportunities. In addition, the Board also simultaneously approved (i) Conversion of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of ₹ 1000 crore (Rupees one thousand crore) held by Nirma Limited into Equity shares of your Company and (ii) Scheme for variation of shareholder rights of equity share capital of ₹ 1,150 crore held by Nirma Limited in the Company, subject to requisite approvals.

GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance Report

Corporate Governance aims at enhancing the organization brand and reputation. Your Company is committed to transparency in all its dealings and places high emphasis on business ethics. Details of Board Committees along with their composition and meetings of the Board and Board Committees held during the year are provided in the Corporate Governance Report and forms part of the Annual Report. **(Annexure I)**

Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

The Company has in place Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy. There was one case reported during the year, the same was dealt with by taking the appropriate action in terms of the policy.

Vigil Mechanism / Whistle Blower Policy

The Company promotes ethical behaviour in all its business activities and has put in place a mechanism for reporting illegal or unethical behaviour. The Company has a Vigil Mechanism Policy to deal with instance of fraud and mismanagement, if any. This mechanism provides an opportunity for employee of the Company to report concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of your Company's code of conduct. The Policy also provides for the requisite checks & balances and safeguards to ensure that no employee is victimised or harassed for reporting and bringing up such incidents.

The policy provides for a mechanism to report such concerns to the Audit Committee. The Whistle Blower Policy complies with the requirements of Vigil Mechanism as stipulated under Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Vigil Mechanism shall provide for adequate safeguards against victimization of employees and directors who avail it and allows direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee in exceptional cases.

The Vigil Mechanism policy of the Company is available on the Company's website at the web-link: http://nuvoco.in/vigil-mechanism-policy.php.

Code of Conduct

The Company has laid down a robust Code of Business Conduct which is based on the principles of ethics, integrity and transparency.

Risk Management Policy

Your Company has a Business Risk Management framework in place to identify, evaluate business risks and opportunities. This framework focuses to assess risks to the achievement of business objectives and to deploy mitigation measures.

The framework has been established across the organisation and is designed to identify, assess and frame a response to threats that affect the achievement of its objectives. The Company's management systems, organisational structures, processes, standards, code of conduct and behaviours together governs how your Company conducts the business and manages associated risks.

Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associate Companies

In accordance with the provisions of Section 129(3) of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, a report on the performance and financial position of the Joint Venture Company and subsidiary are attached herewith as **Annexure II**. The subsidiary of your Company has already filed on 4th December 2017 for striking off its name from the records of the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai.

Dividend

The Company has not declared any dividend during the financial year 2017-18.

Transfer to Reserves

The Company has not transferred any amount to General Reserves during the financial year 2017-18.

The Company has transferred a sum of ₹ 337.95 crore towards Debenture Redemption Reserve during the financial year 2017-18.

Deposits

The Company has not accepted or renewed any deposit during the year.

Contracts or Arrangements with related parties

All Related Party Transactions are presented to the Audit Committee and the Board. Omnibus approval is obtained for the transactions which are unforeseen and repetitive in nature. A statement of all related party transaction is presented before the Audit Committee specifying the nature, terms and conditions of the transaction.

All Related Party transactions entered during the year were in the ordinary course of business and on arms' length basis. Accordingly, the disclosure of the Related Party transactions as required under section 134(3)(h) of the Act, in Form AOC-2, is not applicable to your Company.

Directors

During the year Mr. Hirenbhai Patel was appointed as Additional Director by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company has received notice from the member of the Company proposing the candidature of Mr. Hirenbhai Patel as director in the next Annual General Meeting.

During the year Mr. Kaushikbhai Patel was appointed as Additional Director by the Board of Directors of the Company. Mr. Patel was re-designated as Additional Non Executive Independent Director by the Board with effect from 9 May 2018. The Company has received notice from the member of the Company proposing the candidature of Mr. Kaushikbhai Patel as director in the next Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Suketu Shah retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

Mr. Sharad Shrimali resigned as director during the year. The Board places on record the valuable contribution made by Mr. Sharad Shrimali as director of the Company.

The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 9 May 2018 accepted resignation of Mr. Ujjwal Batria as Managing Director and CEO of the Company. The Board places on record the valuable contribution made by Mr. Batria as Managing Director and CEO of the Company.

Mr. Maneesh Agrawal was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from 10th October, 2017.

Annual Evaluation of Directors

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of your Company approved the Board Performance Evaluation Policy, which has been adopted by the Company. The Policy provides for evaluation of the Board, the Committee of the Board and Individual Directors including the Chairman of the Board. The Policy provides that evaluation of the performance of the Board as a whole and the Board Committees and Individual Directors shall be carried out annually. The details of the policy are provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

The evaluation framework for assessing the performance of Directors of your Company comprises of contributions at the meetings, strategic perspective or inputs regarding the growth and performance of your Company.

Further, the Independent Directors of the Company, at their exclusive meeting held during the year, reviewed the performance of the Board, its Chairman and Non-Executive Directors and other matters as required under the Act.

Director Responsibility Statement

In accordance with Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors, to the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanation obtained by them, confirm that:

i. in the preparation of the Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2018, the applicable accounting standards (IND AS) have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

ii. the accounting policies selected have been applied consistently and judgments & estimates are made that are reasonable and prudent so to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as on 31st March, 2018 and of the profit of your Company for the year ended on that date;

iii. proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, for safeguarding the assets of your Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.;

iv. the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2018 have been prepared on a going concern basis;

v. that proper internal financial controls were in place and that the financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively;and

vi. that 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.

Management Discussion and Analysis Report

A detailed analysis of your Company's performance is discussed in the Management Discussion and AnalysisReport for the period under review and is annexed herewith as the part of this Annual Report. **(Annexure III)**

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls commensurate with the size and complexity of its operations. Controls were tested during the year and no reportable material weakness in the operations or in the design were observed. These controls are periodically revisited to ensure that they remain updated to the change in environment.

AUDITORS & AUDITOR'S REPORT

Statutory Auditors

M/s MSKA & Associates, Chartered Accountants were appointed as Statutory Auditors of your Company in the last Annual General Meeting and hold office until the conclusion of the 19th Annual General Meeting.

As required under the provisions of Section 139(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has received a written consent from M/s. MSKA & Associates, Chartered Accountants to their appointment and a Certificate, to the effect that their appointment, if made, would be in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under and that they satisfy the criteria provided in Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Subject to the approval of members, M/s. MSKA & Associates, Chartered Accountants are appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a terms of 4 (four) years, to hold office from the conclusion of 19th Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of 23rd Annual General Meeting, subject to ratification of their appointment at every subsequent Annual General Meeting, if required under the Act. The members are requested to consider the appointment of the Statutory Auditors as aforesaid and fix their remuneration.

The Report given by the Auditors on the financial statements of the Company is part of the Annual report. The observations made in the Auditor's Report and in the notes to the accounts are self-explanatory and hence do not call for any further comments.

Cost Auditors

In terms of the provision of Section 148 of the Companies Act 2013, the Board of Directors of your Company have on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, appointed M/s. R. Nanabhoy & Co., Cost Accountants as Cost Auditors to conduct the Cost Audit of your Company for the financial year ending 31st March, 2019, at a remuneration of ₹ 5,75,000/- (Rupees five lacs seventy five thousand only) plus Goods and service tax as applicable and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses.

The Audit Committee has received a certificate from the Cost Auditors certifying their independence and arm's length relationship with your Company. In accordance with the Companies (Cost Audit Report) Rules, 2011, the due date for filing the Cost Audit Report in XBRL for the financial year ended 31st March, 2017 was 7th September, 2017 and the same was filed on 7th September, 2017 vide SRN No. G52309085 with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Mumbai.

Secretarial Auditors

Pursuant to the provisions of section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of managerial Personnel) Rules 2014, the Company has appointed M/s. Mehta & Mehta, Company Secretaries in Practice to undertake Secretarial Audit of the Company.

In terms of provisions of section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has annexed to this Board Report as **Annexure IV**, a Secretarial Audit Report given by the Secretarial Auditor.

The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Corporate Social Responsibility

Your Company is a caring corporate citizen and lays significant emphasis on development of communities around which it operates and also for the overall economic and social development of the Country.

As required in terms of the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, Your Directors have constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee to review and monitor the CSR Policy and activities being undertaken by the Company.

Your Company has implemented various CSR projects directly and/or through implementing partners in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Your Company spent 107.04% of the amount to be spent by the Company on CSR activities as per the provisions of the Act.

CSR Policy

Based on the recommendation of the CSR Committee a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy) of the Company has been adopted. The CSR Policy of the Company is available on the website of the Company http://nuvoco.in/csr-policy.php

Your Company has initiated various CSR Programs adopted by the Board and shall monitor the same through CSR Committee which meets periodically.

A report on your Company's effort in community development and CSR activities has been attached to this Annual Report. **(Annexure V)**

Awards and Recognitions

During the year your Company has been conferred with recognitions and awards from the governmental authorities and other renowned NGO's as the details mentioned below:

Best in Class Continuous Improvement Award

Your Company won the 'Best in Class Continuous Improvement' Award during the 7th Manufacturing Supply Chain (MSC) Awards 2018, which was organised by Future Supply Chain (FSC) and KamiKaze Media group in Mumbai.

Listing in India's First People Capital Index's Top 50 on Talent Satisfaction

Your Company was recognised amongst the top 50 companies in India's first People Capital Index (PCI) list for high degree of employee satisfaction pertaining to its talent development efforts and programmes. Your Company was the only company in the construction materials domain amongst the winners.

FICCI CSR Special Jury Commendation Awards

Your Company bagged FICCI CSR Special Jury Commendation Award for the year 2016 - 17 in the women empowerment category at the 16th edition of FICCI CSR Award ceremony held at New Delhi for project 'Samridhi', which has brought an economic empowerment of women in the community by engaging them in sustainable sources of livelihood.

Certification from (CII) - Southern Region

The RMX Division of the Company in Southern Region, the only company in ready-mix industry, received certification from The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) - Southern Region as part of CII-SR EHS Excellence Awards 2017 for their commitment towards Health and Safety in manufacturing category – Medium scale industry. The certification was given to companies operating in South India for their processes and platforms under Health and Safety.

Awards in Mines Environment and Mineral Conservation

The mining team of the Chittorgarh Cement Plant (CCP) of the Company bagged five awards in the 28th Mines Environment and Mineral Conservation (MEMC) week of Ajmer region. The awards were won under the category of A-2 and A3 – Fully Mechanized mines. The prizes won are:

1. First Prize in systematic and scientific development
2. First Prize in Environment monitoring
3. Second Prize in Overall performance
4. Second prize in publicity and propaganda
5. Third Prize in Mineral conservation

Arasmeta mines bagged first prize in Swachhata Pakhwada

Arasmeta Cement Plant (ACP) and Chilhati mines of the Company bagged first prize in Janjgir Champa and Bilaspur district respectively in Mines Swachhata Pakhwada for maintaining clean mines, launching of pilot schemes of zero waste, Swachhta message dissemination, hygiene kits for the mines workers etc.

Sonadih mines won 3rd prize in Mines Annual Safety Week

Sonadih Mines of the Company won 3rd prize in overall performance during 35th Mines Annual Safety week celebration of Bilaspur and Raigarh region under the aegis of Director General of Mines Safety. Apart from this, Sonadih Cement Plant of the Company also won 1st prize in Survey and Planning, 2nd in Explosives and Blasting and 3rd in Maintenance Practices.

Arasmeta, Sonadih and Kirari mines won awards in Mines Environment and Mineral Conservation

2nd Mines Environment and Mineral Conservation Week (MEMC) 2017-18 was hosted and organised by the Sonadih Cement Plant (SCP)of the Company and was facilitated by Indian Bureau of Mines at Raipur recognising contributions of organisations in improving mine environment and conserving mineral resources. Awards won by Nuvoco at MEMC 2017-18 are as follows:

- **Arasmeta Limestone Mines** - 1st prize in Mineral conservation;
- **Kirari Mines** - 1st prize in Environment Monitoring and 2nd prize in systematic and scientific mining;
- **Sonadih Limestone Mines** - 2nd prize in overall performance as well as in stall and exhibition for adopting the technology in automation of mining operation.

Chittapur mines won seven awards in MEMC

Chittapur Limestone Mines, Gulbarga won 7 prizes in 17th Mines Environment and Mineral Conservation Week (MEMC) 2017-18, Bangalore Region as follows:

1. First Prize - Overall Performance
2. First Prize - Afforestation
3. Second Prize - Sustainable Development
4. Second Prize - Reclamation & Rehabilitation
5. Second Prize - Environmental Monitoring
6. Third Prize - Systematic & Scientific Development
7. Third Prize - Waste Dump Management

Health & Safety

Your Company considers Health and Safety as its inherent responsibility to provide a safe and healthy working environment for all our stakeholders which includes our employees, contract workers and associates and at the same time meets the local legal and regulatory requirements.

Your company has framed and published new Health & Safety (H&S) and Environment Policies, Rules, Guidelines on Health Safety and Environment (HSE) Management System and Incident reporting. Your Company is reviewing all other HSE guidelines keeping feedback of key stakeholders in mind.

Your Company has undertaken various initiatives over the years through Cross unit H&S audits and implementation of risk based improvement plan at all operating locations. Your Company is dedicating its resource to create a ZERO HARM culture though training and engagement. This year, your Company celebrated HSE month in February–March 2018 and theme of the month was kept as **"Engage & Energise"**.

Human Resources

Your Company has seamlessly transitioned to "Nuvoco" brand. The Vision, Mission and Values of your Company have been well articulated and cascaded in the organization. Within first year of the transition, your Company has created culture of Collaboration & Operational Excellence in the organization. The Company is now focusing on to support growth plans and partner with functions on building sustainability around People, Processes, Policies & Practices. With intent to excel and lead on every performance parameter, your Company is focusing on Innovation. The growth strategy of your Company highlights the need to create, nurture and retain human capital by providing them an environment in which they can learn, grow and contribute in bringing better efficiency and market leadership.

The Industrial Relations situation in your Company continued to be cordial during the year. The union and the workmen extended their full support in achieving maximum productivity and promoting safety culture in the organization.

Your Company also provides a congenial atmosphere for work to all employees which is free from discrimination and harassment including sexual harassment. It provides equal opportunities of employment to all without regard to their caste, religion, colour, marital status and sex.

Compliance with Secretarial Standards on Board and Annual General Meetings

Your Company has complied with Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on Board Meetings and Annual General Meetings.

Key Managerial Personnel

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 2(51), 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules 2014, the following are the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company:

Mr. Ujjwal Batria, Managing Director & CEO (until 19th June 2018);

Mr. Maneesh Agrawal, Chief Financial Officer;

Mr. Ajay Singh, Vice President Legal - Company Secretary.

DISCLOSURES UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

Meetings of the Board

Five meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the year. The details of such meeting(s) and the attendance of the Directors are provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises of Mrs. Bhavna Doshi (Chairperson), Mr. Berjis Desai and Mr. Suketu Shah as other members. All the Members of the Committee possess strong accounting and financial management knowledge. The Company Secretary of the Company is the Secretary of the Committee.

All the recommendations made by the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board. The details of the meeting(s) held during the year are provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

CSR Committee

The CSR Committee consists of Mr. Berjis Desai (Chairman), Mr. Ujjwal Batria and Mr. Suketu Shah as members.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises of Mr. Berjis Desai (Chairperson), Mrs. Bhavna Doshi and Mr. Kaushik Patel as members. The Company Secretary of the Company is the Secretary of the Committee.

All the recommendations made by the Committee were accepted by the Board. The details of the meeting(s) held during the year are provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

Independent Directors Declaration

The Independent Directors have submitted the Declaration of Independence as required pursuant to Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013, stating that they meet the criteria of independence as provided therein.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 129 of the Companies Act 2013 and applicable accounting standards form part of this Annual Report.

The Consolidated Financial Statements presented by the Company include the financial results of its subsidiary company and joint venture company.

Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investments

Details of loans, guarantees and investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the notes to the financial statements.

Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption & Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

The information pertaining to conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo as required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is furnished in **Annexure VI** and is attached to this report.

Extract of Annual Return

Pursuant to sub section 3(a) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, an extract of the annual return as on 31st March, 2018 is attached herewith as **Annexure VII** and forms part of this Report.

Particulars of Employees

The information required under section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is attached herewith as **Annexure VIII.**

The information required under Rule 5(2) and (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, including amendment thereto, is provided in the Annexure forming part of the Report. In terms of the first proviso to Section 136(1) of the Act, the Report and accounts are being sent to the shareholders excluding the said annexure. The said annexure is open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. Any shareholder interested in obtaining the same may write to the Company Secretary.

Significant and material orders passed by Regulators or Court

No significant material adverse order has been passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which would impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

Acknowledgement

Your Directors place on record their appreciation to the banks, financial institutions, debentureholders, stakeholders, business associates, Central and State Governments for their co-operation and support and look forward to their continued support in future.

Your Directors very warmly thank all the employees for their valuable service, dedication, commitment and applaud them for their superior level of performance.

For and on behalf of the Board

Ujjwal Batria	**Suketu Shah**
Managing Director & CEO	**Director**
Mumbai	
9th May 2018	

Annexure I

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (formerly Lafarge India Limited), has followed the good Corporate Governance practices and always endeavours to improve it further. We believe that it is imperative for us to manage our business affairs in the most fair and transparent manner with a firm commitment to our values, vision and mission statement. Our corporate governance framework is a reflection of our culture, our policies, our relationship with stakeholders and our commitment to values. Accordingly, we always seek to ensure that our performance is driven by our values.

This report along with the Management Discussions and Analysis Report, provides the additional information relevant and useful for stakeholders of the Company.

COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance has been an integral part of the way we have been doing our business since inception. We believe that good Corporate Governance emerges from the application of best and sound management practices and compliance with Laws coupled with adherence to the highest standards of transparency and business ethics.

The Company places great emphasis on our values, transparency in decision making process, safety of the employees and accountability to all stakeholders.

Ethics/Governance policies

At Nuvoco, we strive to conduct our business and strengthen our relationship in a manner that is dignified, distinctive and responsible. We adhere to ethical standards in dealing with all the stakeholders. Therefore, we have adopted various codes and policies to carry out our duties in an ethical manner. Some of these codes and policies are:-

- Code of Conduct;
- Health and safety policy;
- Vigil Mechanism and Whistle Blower Policy;
- Prevention of Sexual Harassment;
- Corporate Social Responsibility policy;
- Remuneration Policy for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board plays a significant role in ensuring good corporate governance and smooth functioning of the Company. The Board of the Company comprises of six directors as on 31st March 2018. The details of the Directors with regard to the name and category are as follows:

BOARD COMPOSITION AND CATEGORY OF DIRECTORS

Category	Name of Director
Non- Executive Directors	Mr. Hirenbhai Patel
	Mr. Suketu Shah
Independent Directors	Mrs. Bhavna Doshi, Independent Director
	Mr. Berjis Desai, Independent Director
	Mr. Kaushikbhai Patel, Independent Director
Executive Director	Mr. Ujjwal Batria, Managing Director and CEO (Resigned on 09.05.2018)

ATTENDANCE OF DIRECTORS AT THE BOARD MEETINGS AND LAST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

During the year the Board of Directors met five times to discuss and deliberate on various matters. The meetings were held on 27th April, 2017, 22nd May, 2017, 8th August, 2017, 9th November,2017, and 8th February, 2018. None of the meetings were held with a gap of more than 120 days. The details of the Members participation are given as under:

Name of the Director	Attendance at the Board Meetings held on					Attendance at the AGM held on 12th September, 2017
	27th April, 2017	22nd May, 2017	8th August, 2017	9th November, 2017	8th February, 2018	
Mr. Hirenbhai Patel (appointed w.e.f 11.11.2017)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Present	NA
Mr. Kaushikbhai Patel (appointed w.e.f 09.11.2017)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Present	NA
Mr. Ujjwal Batria (Resigned on 09.05.2018)	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Suketu Shah	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Sharad Shrimali (resigned w.e.f 04.09.2017)	Present	Leave	Present	NA	NA	Present
Mr. Berjis Desai	Leave	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mrs. Bhavna Doshi	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Leave

*Includes participation by VC
*NA – Not Applicable

BOARD MEETINGS AND BOARD COMMITTEE MEETINGS PROCEDURE

I. Scheduling and selection of agenda items for Board Meeting

Minimum of four pre-scheduled Board Meetings are held annually. Additional Board Meetings are convened by giving appropriate notice to address the Company's specific needs. In case of urgent business matters, resolutions are passed by circulation.

The Board Meetings are usually held at the Registered Office of the Company at Equinox Business Park, Tower 3, East Wing, 4th Floor, LBS Marg, Kurla West, Mumbai – 400070.

II. Board Material distributed in advance

The agenda to meetings are circulated to Directors in advance. All the material information is incorporated in the agenda for facilitating meaningful and focused discussions at the meeting. Where it is not practicable to attach any document to the agenda, it is tabled before the meeting with specific reference to this effect in the agenda. In special and exceptional circumstances, additional or supplementary item(s) on the agenda are permitted.

III. Recording minutes of proceedings at Board and Committee meetings

The Company Secretary records minutes of proceedings of each Board and Committee meeting. Draft minutes are circulated to Board/ Board Committee members for their comments within 15 days of the conclusion of the meeting.The minutes are entered in the Minutes Book within 30 days from the conclusion of the meeting.

IV. Post meeting follow-up mechanism

The guidelines for Board and Board Committee meetings facilitate an effective post meeting follow-up, review and reporting process for decisions taken at Board/ Board Committee meetings are communicated promptly to the concerned departments/divisions. Action taken on decisions of the previous meeting is placed at the succeeding meeting of the Board/Board Committee for noting.

V. Compliance

The Company Secretary, while preparing the agenda, notes on agenda and minutes of the meeting(s), is responsible for and is required to ensure adherence to all applicable laws including the Companies Act, 2013 as applicable.

INFORMATION PLACED BEFORE THE BOARD

The Board has complete access to all the information pertaining to the Company. The following information are regularly provided to the Board as part of the agenda papers well in advance of the Board meetings, tabled in the course of the meetings or sent regularly as a matter of practice.

- Quarterly Performance Review and Financial Results in accordance with the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.
- Minutes of Meetings of the Board, Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
- Material communications from Government including show cause notices, demand, prosecution notices and penalty notices, if any, which are materially important;
- Any material default in financial obligations by and to the Company.
- Any issue, which involves public or product liability claims of substantial nature, including any judgments or orders which may have passed strictures on the conduct of the Company or taken and adverse view regarding another enterprise that can have negative implications on the Company.
- Updates on the material litigations by and against the Company.
- All Joint Ventures, Investment, Divestment, Restructuring and Collaboration Agreements.
- Transactions that involve substantial payments towards goodwill, brand equity or intellectual property.
- Significant labour problems and their proposed solutions. Any significant development in human resources/ industrial relations front like signing of wage agreement, implementation of voluntary retirement scheme etc.
- Sale of investments, assets that is not in the normal course of the business.
- Status of borrowings and details of material foreign exchange exposures and the steps taken by the management to limit the risks of adverse exchange rate movement, if any;
- Delegation of powers to the Management;
- Investment of surplus funds available with the Company.
- Related Party transactions.
- Price Sensitive Information.
- Material events which may have impact on the operations of the Company.

REMUNERATION PAID TO DIRECTORS

The table below gives the remuneration paid to the Non Executive Directors during the year 2017-2018.

Directors	Sitting Fees (₹)	Salary, allowances & Perquisities (₹)	Professional Fees to Independent Directors (₹)	Total
Mr. Ujjwal Batria (Resigned on 09.05.2018)	-	-	-	-
Mr. Suketu Shah	-	-	-	-
Mr. Sharad Shrimali	-	-	-	-
Mr. Hirenbhai Patel (appointed w.e.f 11.11.2017)	-	-	-	-
Mr. Kaushikbhai Patel (appointed w.e.f 09.11.2017)	-	-	-	
Mr. Berjis Desai	5,25,000	-	8,50,000	13,75,000
Mrs. Bhavna Doshi	5,25,000	-	6,80,000	12,05,000

CODE OF CONDUCT

The company has in place a comprehensive Code of Conduct (the code) is applicable to all the employees and Non-executive

Directors including Independent Directors. The code is applicable to Non-executive Directors including Independent Directors may be applicable to them depending on their roles and responsibilities. The code gives guidance and support needed for ethical conduct of business and compliance of law.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Company has constituted the following three committees viz. Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee to carry out clearly defined roles which are considered to be performed by the members of the Board, as a part of good governance practice. The scope of the Committees of the Board has been defined by the Board and their relevance is reviewed from time to time. The Company Secretary acts as Secretary to these committees of the Board. The minutes of the Committee Meetings are sent to all the Directors individually and are also tabled at the Board Meetings.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee acts a link between the Statutory and the Internal Auditors and the Board of Directors. The composition of the Committee meets the requirement of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules there under. The members of the Audit Committee have wide exposure and knowledge in areas of finance, accounting and law. The Audit Committee is also governed by its charter to ensure effective compliance. The Charter is reviewed from time to time to maintain conformity with the regulatory framework.

The name of the Members of the Audit Committee and its composition as on 31st March 2018 is as follows:

Name of the Member	Category
Mrs. Bhavna Doshi	Chairperson and Independent Director
Mr. Berjis Desai	Independent Director
Mr. Suketu Shah	Director

During the year the Audit Committee met four times to discuss and deliberate on various matters. The meetings were held on 22nd May, 2017, 8th August, 2017, 9th November, 2017 and 8th February, 2018.. The details of the Members participation are given as under:

Name of the member	Category	Attendance at the Audit Committee Meetings			
		May 22, 2017	August 8, 2017	November 9, 2017	February 8, 2018
Mr. Suketu Shah	Non-Executive Director	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mrs. Bhavna Doshi	Non-Executive Director	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Berjis Desai	Non-Executive Director	Present	Present	Present	Present

The role of the Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility relating to:

- The integrity of the Company's financial statements and financial reporting process;
- Compliance process of the Company with legal and regulatory requirements;
- Qualification and independence of the external auditors;
- Performance of Company's external auditors and Company's internal audit function;
- Adequacy and reliability of internal control system;
- the fulfillment of the other responsibilities set out in the Charter.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Company has re-constituted the Nomination and Remuneration Committee on 9th November 2017 as per Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under.

During the year the Nomination and Remuneration Committee met once to discuss and deliberate on various matters. The meeting was held on 9th November, 2017. The details of the members participation is given as under:

Name of the Member	Category	Attendance at Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings November 9, 2017
Mr. Kaushikbhai Patel	Independent Director	Not Present
Mr. Berjis Desai	Independent Director	Present
Mrs. Bhavna Doshi	Independent Director	Present

The role of the Committee is to provide assistance to the Board in fulfilling its oversights responsibility relating to:

(i) Making recommendations as to the size, composition and structure of the Board and its committees.

(ii) Assessing, identifying persons eligible to be appointed as the directors of the Company or appointed in senior management of the company.

(iii) To guide the Board in relation to appointment and removal of Directors, Key Management Personnel (KMP) and Senior Management of the Company;

(iv) To evaluate the performance of the members of the Board and provide necessary report to the Board for further evaluation of the Board;

(v) To recommend to the Board on remuneration payable to the Directors, Key Management personnel and Senior Management;

(vi) Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director;

(vii) Formulate and recommend to the Board a policy on remuneration of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees;

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee has been constituted by the Board on 19th May 2014. The Composition of the committee meets the requirement of the Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 and the applicable rules and regulations.

The CSR Committee of the Company has formulated the CSR Policy for the Company. The Policy is in conformity of the requirement of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under. The CSR Committee focuses on activities mentioned in the Schedule VII of the Act viz. Health, Safety, Education, Employability, Rural infrastructure etc.

The names of the members of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and its composition as on 31st March 2018 is as follows:

Name of the Member	Category
Mr. Berjis Desai	Chairman and Independent Director
Mr. Ujjwal Batria	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Suketu Shah	Director

During the previous year the Committee had met twice on 22nd May, 2017 and 9th November, 2017 to discuss and deliberate on various matters. The details of the Members participation in the meeting are as under.

Name of the Member	Category	Attendance at Corporate Social Responsibility Committee meetings held on	
		22nd May, 2017	9th November, 2017
Mr. Ujjwal Batria	Executive Director	Present	Present
Mr. Suketu Shah	Non-Executive Director	Present	Present
Mr. Berjis Desai	Non-Executive Director	Present	Present

The role of the Committee is to provide assistance to the Board in fulfilling its oversights responsibility relating to:

(i) Formulate and recommend to the Board, a CSR Policy indicating the activities to be undertaken by the company;

(ii) Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on CSR activities;

(iii) Monitor the CSR Policy of the Company from time to time;

ROLE OF COMPANY SECRETARY IN OVERALL GOVERNANCE PROCESS

The Company Secretary plays a key role in ensuring that the Board (including committees thereof) procedures are followed and regularly reviewed. The Company Secretary ensures that all relevant information, details and documents are made available to the Directors and senior management for effective decision-making at the meetings. The Company Secretary is primarily responsible to assist and advice the Board in conduct of affairs of the Company, to ensure compliance with applicable statutory requirements and Secretarial Standards and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, to provide guidance to directors and to facilitate convening of meetings. He interfaces between the management and regulatory authorities for governance matters.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

Details of Annual General Meeting held during last three years under review:

Year	Venue	Date	Time	Special Resolutions passed
2015	Equinox Business Park, Tower – 3, East Wing, 4th Floor, LBS Marg, Kurla (West) Mumbai - 400070	14th August, 2015	9.00 a.m.	Amendment of Articles of Association of the Company.
2016	Equinox Business Park, Tower – 3, East Wing, 4th Floor, LBS Marg, Kurla (West) Mumbai - 400070	25th July, 2016	4.00 p.m.	Re- appointment of Mr. Ujjwal Batria as Managing Director & CEO and appointment of Mr. Frederic Guimbal as Whole Time Director.
2017	Equinox Business Park, Tower – 3, East Wing, 4th Floor, LBS Marg, Kurla (West) Mumbai - 400070	12th September, 2017	11:30 a.m.	None

DISCLOSURES

There are no pecuniary relationships or transactions of Non- Executive Directors vis-a vis the Company which has potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large.

In the preparation of the financial statements, the Company has followed the Accounting Standards issued by ICAI. The significant accounting policies, which are consistently applied, have been set out in the Notes to the Accounts. Business risk evaluation and management is an ongoing process within the Organization. The Company has adequate systems of internal control to ensure reliability of financial and operational information and compliance with all statutory /regulatory compliances.

Annexure II

Form AOC-1

(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 amounts in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the subsidiary	Rima Eastern Cement Limited (formely Lafarge Eastern India Limited)
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	NA
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	INR
4.	Share capital	5,00,000
5.	Reserves & surplus	(5,00,000)
6.	Total assets	-
7.	Total Liabilities	-
8.	Investments	-
9.	Turnover	-
10.	Profit before taxation	(4,77,050)
11.	Provision for taxation	-
12.	Profit after taxation	(4,77,050)
13.	Proposed Dividend	-
14.	% of shareholding	100%

Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

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

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Name of associates/Joint Ventures	Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31st March 2018
2. Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end	
No.	8,61,300
Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture	86,13,000
Extend of Holding%	19.14%
3. Description of how there is significant influence	No significant influence, it is a joint control
4. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	Not Applicable
5. Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	₹ (44,49,094)/-
6. Loss for the year	
i. Considered in Consolidation	₹ 6,65,480/-
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	NIL

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

Annexure III

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Economic Scenario and Outlook

Indian economy witnessed a growth of ~6.4% during the period of Apr-17 - Dec-17 with improvement seen in the Oct-17 – Dec-17 quarter (~7.2%) led by manufacturing sector (~8% growth) and Agriculture (~4%). The momentum is expected to continue and thus the economic growth is expected to be in the range of 6.5-6.8% for FY 2018.

The economy is expected to improve in FY 2019 on account of Government's continued focus on rural and infrastructure development which has been supported by an increased allocation to these segments in the last budget. Further, credit growth has been on an upward trend with credit flows increasing across the sectors. Also, structural reforms such as GST, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) are expected to promote better investment climate.

The recent announcement by India Meteorological Department (IMD) on the expectation of normal monsoon this year augurs well for the rural economy which, along with hike in Minimum Support Prices and increase in wages through MNREGA disbursal, is expected to aid the overall economic growth.

However, risks of slowdown in private capex, conservative lending due to high NPA pressure on banks, pressure on inflation due to rising crude oil prices looms on the economic growth.

Industry scenario

Cement demand in the country is estimated to have grown by around 8% in FY 2018. The growth was primarily led by affordable housing under PMAY scheme and infrastructure developments largely through roads and highways.

East region followed by North region witnessed relatively higher growth as compared to other regions in the country.

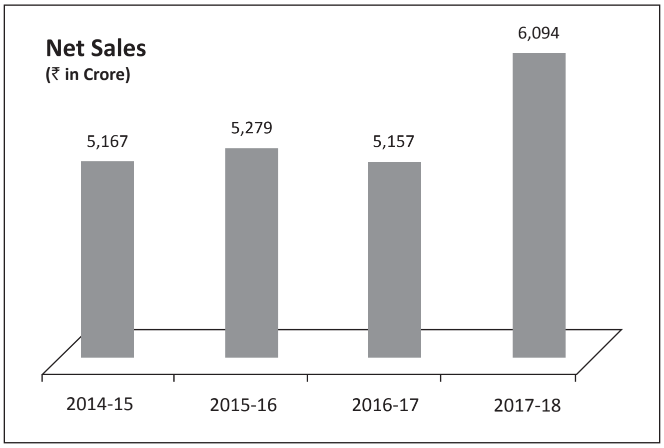
Prices remained under pressure due to higher capacity surplus in comparison to consumption.

Momentum in the cement demand is expected to sustain in FY 2019 on account of increased budgetary allocation towards infrastructure (including roads and railways) and rural development, affordable housing demand in rural and urban especially under PMAY scheme and pre-election spending in respective states along with the impending general election in May-2019.

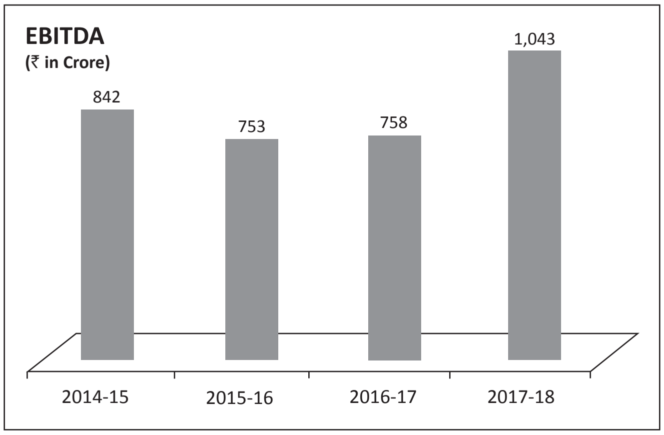
Focus on operational improvements, innovation and sale of premium products are expected to aid your company to perform better in the coming period.

Business performance

Your Company grown its top line (net of excise duty) by 18%. EBITDA growth is 38% on y-o-y basis



Net Sales here is Revenue from operations net off excise duty



EBITDA above is before Exceptional items

NUVOCO

Financial highlights

₹ in Crore

Description	FY 18	FY 17	% change
Revenue from Operations	6,297	5,832	8%
Other Income	54	29	83%
Total Revenue	**6,351**	**5,862**	**8%**
Total Expenditure			
Cost of materials consumed	1,223	1,104	11%
Purchase of stock in trade	72	23	219%
Change in Inventory	(35)	28	-227%
Power and Fuel	1,038	847	23%
Freight and forwarding charges	1,646	1,361	21%
Excise duty on sale of goods	203	675	-70%
Employee benefits expense	317	290	9%
Other expenses	844	776	9%
Total Expenditure	**5,308**	**5,104**	**4%**
EBITDA	**1,043**	**758**	**38%**
EBITDA Margin (%)	**17%**	**13%**	
Depreciation	392	313	25%
Finance costs	425	231	84%
Profit before tax (PBT)	**226**	**214**	**5%**
Exceptional Items	-	18	
PBT after exceptional item	**226**	**196**	**15%**
Tax expenses	68	30	
Net Profit after Tax (PAT)	**158**	**166**	
PAT %	**3%**	**3%**	

Technical performance

In FY 2017-18, your Company has been able to achieve highest ever Cement production of 10,661 KT (9,574 KT in previous year) and clinker production of 5,872 KT (5,328 KT in previous year)

Sales performance

Cement sales volume increases to 10,795 KT compared 9,656 KT for the previous year. Your Company continued to retain a strong leadership presence in the Eastern Region Markets. Average selling price (net of excise duty) increases to 4,399 per/KT compared ₹ 4,126 per/KT for previous year.

Particulars	Units	FY 18	FY 17	% change
Sales Volume				
- Cement	KT	10,795	9,656	12%
- Ready Mix Concrete	KM3	2,881	2,755	5%
Average Selling Price (ASP)				
- Cement	₹/T	4,460	4,126	8%
- Ready Mix Concrete	₹/M3	3,912	3,792	3%

Sales volume above includes inter division transfer

*** Net of Excise Duty*

Raw material cost

Raw Material of cement operations remains flat from ₹ 432/T in the previous year to ₹ 425/T in the year under review.

Power and fuel

Power and fuel costs of your Company have increased by 10% from ₹ 891/T to ₹ 810/T as compared to the previous year.

Fuel cost increased by 19% as compared to previous year mainly due to increase in pet coke prices by 42%. Also during the year there is an increase in power rate in both East and North by 8% which is being partially offset by improvement in overall cement specific power consumptions by 5%

Freight and forwarding

For cement operations freight and forwarding cost increases by 9.4%, from ₹ 1274/T in previous year to ₹ 1,394/T in current year mainly due to, FOR billing post GST in EAST, Diesel price hike and clinker transportation by road.

Employee benefit expenses

Your Company believes that human resources are of prime importance and due emphasis is given to skill development and retention. Employee costs registered an increase of 9% on account of normal annual increments in line with the industry benchmark.

Finance cost (Net)

Finance cost increased to ₹ 425 crore from ₹ 231 crore, mainly due to full year interest on NCDs, CCDs and ICDs in current year vis-a-vis from 4th October, 2016 to 31st March, 2016 in previous year.

Loan Funds

In accordance with Circular No.4/2013 dated 11-2-2013 issued by the Ministry of Company Affairs, pursuant to issue of non convertible debentures, your Company has created Debenture Redemption Reserve of ₹ 337.95 crore, being the proportionate amount for the elapsed period with reference to total period of such debenture.

Cash Flow

During the year under review, your Company's cash outflow was ₹ 43 crore as compared to cash outflow of ₹ 110 crore in previous year.

Cash flow from operating activities is marginally higher with previous year (₹ 946 crore Vs. ₹ 922 crore).

Your company has paid finance cost of ₹ 366 crore in current year. In the previous year the Company has repaid term loan of ₹ 300 crore and finance cost of ₹ 203 crore.

₹ in Crore

Description	FY 18	FY 17
EBITDA*	**1,043**	**740**
Income tax	(91)	(60)
(Increase) / decrease in working capital	41	260
Net Cash from Operating Activities	**993**	**940**
Payment for purchase and construction of PPE	(217)	(141)
Interest received	5	6
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	**(212)**	**(135)**
Stamp duty on issue of shares	(21)	-
Net repayment of borrowings	-	(300)
Payment of interests & financing cost	(366)	(203)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	**(387)**	**(503)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash	**394**	**302**
Opening cash & cash equivalents	489	171
Additions through amalgamation	-	16
Closing cash & cash equivalents	883	489

**EBITDAfor FY 17 is after exceptional item of ₹ 18 Cr*

Cautionary Statement:

Statement in this "Management Discussion and Analysis: describing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates, expectation or predictions may be "forward looking statements". Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the statement. Important factors that could influence the Company's operations include global and domestic demand and supply conditions affecting selling prices of finished goods, input availability and prices, changes in government regulations, tax laws, economic developments within the country and other factors such as litigation and industrial relations.

Annexure IV

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Nuvoco Vistas Corp. Limited
(Formerly Lafarge India Limited)
Equinox Business Park, Tower 3, East Wing,
4th Floor, LBS, Marg, Kurla (West) Kurla
Mumbai, 400070

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (Formerly Lafarge India Limited)** collectively called as ("the Company"). Secretarial audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2018, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2018 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

   (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011(Applicable to the Company from May, 2017);

   (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015(Applicable to the Company from May, 2017);

   (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 (during the period under review not applicable to the Company);

   (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014(during the period under review not applicable to the Company);

   (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008(Applicable to the Company from May, 2017);

   (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client(Applicable to the Company from May, 2017);

   (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 (during the period under review not applicable to the Company);

   (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998 (during the period under review not applicable to the Company);

(vi) The Mines And Minerals (Regulation & Development)Act, 1957 read with Mineral Conservation And Development Rules, 1988;

(vii) The Mines Act With The Mines Rules, 1955 & Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961

(viii) The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966

(ix) The Explosives Act, 1884 and Explosives Rules, 2008

(x) The Manufacture, Storage And Import Of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989

(xi) Legal Metrology Act,2009

(xii) The Petroleum Act, 1934 and The Petroleum Rules, 2002

We have examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

a) Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India for the period from April 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017 and Revised Secretarial Standards for the period from October 01, 2017 to March, 31, 2018.

b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Applicable to the Company from May, 2017);

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

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of the Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions of the Board are carried through unanimously. As per the records provided by the Company, none of the member of the Board dissented on any resolution passed at the meeting.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period the Company had the following specific events / actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

i. The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") approved the Scheme of Amalgamation of Nirchem Limited with Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (formerly Lafarge India Limited) effective from April 19,2017, pursuant to which Secured, Rated, Listed, Redeemable and Non-Convertible Debentures issued by Nirchem Limited stand transferred to Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (formerly Lafarge India Limited).

ii. The Company listed its Secured, Redeemable and Non-Convertible Debentures on the National Stock Exchange on 18th May 2017.

For **Mehta & Mehta,**
Company Secretaries
(ICSI Unique Code P1996MH007500)

Dipti Mehta
Partner
FCS No. : 3667
CP No. : 3202

Place: Mumbai
Date : 9th May 2018

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as 'ANNEXURE A' and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure A to Secretarial Report

To,
The Members,
Nuvoco Vistas Corp. Limited
(Formerly Lafarge India Limited)
Equinox Business Park, Tower 3, East Wing, 4th Floor,
LBS,Marg, Kurla (West) Kurla
Mumbai, 400070

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

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The secretarial audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For Mehta & Mehta,
Company Secretaries,
(ICSI Unique Code P1996MH007500)

Dipti Mehta
Partner
FCS No. : 3667
CP No. : 3202

Place: Mumbai
Date : 9th May, 2018

Annexure V

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORT 2017-18

1.	A brief outline of the company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs.	Nuvoco Vistas Corp.Ltd. (formerly Lafarge India Ltd.) Corporate Social Responsibility policy has been formulated as per the policies, strategies and goals in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the same has been placed on the companies website. The web link of the same is as below:
		http://nuvoco.in/corporate-social-responsibility/
		CSR activities at Nuvoco Vistas Corp.Ltd. (formerly Lafarge India Ltd.) are carried out through the following Cement Plants & Project Site : -
		1. Sonadih Cement Plant (SCP)
		2. Mejia Cement Plant (MCP)
		3. Jojobera Cement Plant (JCP)
		4. Arasmeta Cement Plant (ACP)
		5. Chittorgarh Cement Plant (CCP)
		6. Bhiwani Cement Plant (BCP)
		7. Chilhati Project Site
		The themes of our CSR activities are under the various locations of our plants and projects are mainly :
		a. Surakshit Bharat - Safety
		b. Sakshar Bharat - Education
		c. Swasth Bharat - Health
		d. Saksham Bharat - Employability
		e. Nirman Bharat - Rural Infrastructure
		f. Others (Admin, SH Mgmt etc.)
2.	The Composition of the CSR Committee	Mr. Berjis Desai - Chairman Mr. Ujjwal Batria - Member Mr. Suketu Shah - Member
3.	Average net profit of the company for last three financial years	277.04
4.	Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two percent of the amount as in item 3 above)	5.54
5.	Details of CSR spent during the financial year.	
	(a) Total amount to be spent for the F.Y.	5.54
	(b) Amount unspent, if any **;	Nil
	(c) Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year	The manner in which the amount is spent is detailed in **Annexure A**.

**** Your Company spent 107.04% of the amount to be spent by the Company on CSR Activities as per the Provisions of the Act.**

Annexure - A

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S. No.	**CSR Project or activity identified**	**Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the state and district where projects or programs was undertaken**	**Sector in which the project is covered**	**Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise (Crores)**	**Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub heads : (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads (Crores)**	**Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period**	**Amount spent : Direct or through implementing agency**
1	Arasmeta Cement Plant (ACP)	**Chhattisgarh** Dist. Janjgir-Champa	a. Surakshit Bharat - Safety	0.02	0.01	Total spent on the CSR activities is Rs. 5.93 Crores upto March 2018	1. Amount directly spent by Nuvoco Vistas Corp.Ltd. (formerly Lafarge India Ltd.) : Rs.4.60 Crores. 2. Spent through Shamayita Math Rs.71.45 Lakh 3. Spent through Aakriti-Self Help Group Rs. 4.93 Lakh 4. Spent through Collector CSR Cell, CMO Mukhya Nagarpalika Bhatapara Rs.46.03 Lakh 5. Spent through Latiyabani Grampanchayat, Gangajalghati Panchayat Samity Rs.2.77 Lakh 6. Spent through Durlovpur Sri Sri Ramakrishna Sarada Sevashram Rs.2.90 Lakh
			b. Sakshar Bharat - Education	0.03	0.13		
			c. Saksham Bharat - Employability	0.03	0.00		
			d. Swasth Bharat - Health	0.10	0.00		
			e. Nirman Bharat - Rural Infrastructure	1.05	0.85		
			f. Others (Admin, SH Mgmt etc.)	0.11	0.00		
2	Chilhati Projects	**Chattisgarh** Dist. Bilaspur	a. Sakshar Bharat - Education	0.00	0.05		
			b. Nirman Bharat - Rural Infrastructure	0.00	0.30		
3	Sonadih Cement Plant (SCP)	**Chhattisgarh** Dist. Raipur	a. Surakshit Bharat - Safety	0.01	0.00		
			b. Sakshar Bharat - Education	0.40	0.28		
			c. Saksham Bharat - Employability	0.30	0.27		
			d. Swasth Bharat - Health	0.47	0.00		
			e. Nirman Bharat - Rural Infrastructure	1.20	1.73		
			f. Others (Admin, SH Mgmt etc.)	0.30	0.00		
4	Jojobera Cement Plant (JCP)	**Jharkhand** Dist. Jamshedpur	a. Surakshit Bharat - Safety	0.01	0.00		
			b. Sakshar Bharat - Education	0.07	0.09		
			c. Saksham Bharat - Employability	0.20	0.15		
			d. Swasth Bharat - Health	0.09	0.07		
			e. Nirman Bharat - Rural Infrastructure	0.02	0.03		
			f. Others (Admin, SH Mgmt etc.)	0.02	0.01		
5	Mejia Cement Plant (MCP)	**West Bengal** Dist.Bankura	a. Surakshit Bharat - Safety	0.01	0.00		
			b. Sakshar Bharat - Education	0.04	0.19		
			c. Saksham Bharat - Employability	0.18	0.17		
			d. Swasth Bharat - Health	0.23	0.11		
			e. Nirman Bharat - Rural Infrastructure	0.05	0.03		
			f. Others (Admin, SH Mgmt etc.)	0.02	0.01		
6	Chittorgarh Cement Plant (CCP)/ GKW Mines villages	**Rajasthan** Dist. Chittorgarh	a. Surakshit Bharat - Safety	0.01	0.00		
			b. Sakshar Bharat - Education	0.12	0.38		
			c. Saksham Bharat - Employability	0.16	0.06		
			d. Swasth Bharat - Health	0.10	0.03		
			e. Nirman Bharat - Rural Infrastructure	0.20	0.15		
			f. Others (Admin, SH Mgmt etc.)	0.08	0.05		
7	Bhiwani Cement Plant (BCP)	**Haryana** Dist. Bhiwani	a. Surakshit Bharat - Safety	0.01	0.00		
			b. Sakshar Bharat - Education	0.00	0.01		
			c. Saksham Bharat - Employability	0.02	0.00		
			d. Swasth Bharat - Health	0.03	0.00		
			e. Nirman Bharat - Rural Infrastructure	0.19	0.23		
			f. Others (Admin, SH Mgmt etc.)	0.01	0.01		
8	Mumbai HO	**Mumbai**	a. Sakshar Bharat - Education	0.00	0.01		
			b. Swasth Bharat - Health	0.00	0.08		
			c. Nirman Bharat - Rural Infrastructure	0.00	0.14		
			d. Others (Admin, SH Mgmt etc.)	1.52	0.31		
	Total			**7.39**	**5.93**		

The CSR committee confirms that the implementation and monitoring of the CSR Policy is in compliance with the CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.

Sd/-
Mr. Ujjwal Batria
Managing Director & CEO

Sd/-
Mr. Berjis Desai
Chairman-CSR Committee

Annexure V

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORT 2017-18

Vision and Policy:

We drive our commitment for sustainable and holistic development of the community and creating value for all our stakeholders – shareholders, customers, employees and local communities near our production units by pursuing the Policy of remaining committed to build a **"Samriddh Bharat"** through its five thematic intervention pillars:

- **Swastha Bharat** aims at facilitating communities access and control over quality primary healthcare
- **Sakhshar Bharat** aims at facilitating rural children especially girls' access to quality education
- **SakshamBharat** aims at diversifying the sources of livelihood for the rural community especially youths
- **Surakshit Bharat** aims at facilitating communities awareness about road safety and aspects of household safety
- **Nirman Bharat** aims at providing solutions to the local communities for strengthening the rural infrastructure

We thrive to be a preferred social business partner by adopting an approach of **Empowerment, Collaboration and Inclusion** in our development interventions. The Board of Directors, CSR Committee of the Board commit all necessary resources required to meet the goals of sustainable development in accordance to Schedule VII of the Indian Companies Act 2013.

Value creation, high economic performance, respect for community and local cultures and protection and conservation of environment, natural resources and energy thus continued to remain the cornerstones of Nuvoco's actions during the year.

Partnerships in implementation

We continued to build on our approach of combination of own team-led implementation, one common NGO partner in 4 out of our 6 cement units and – collaborating with the State Govt. and local authorities, by directly and indirectly working with them as partners in their programs, initiatives. This unified and common approach across the business lines helped in reducing costs through economies of scale, improved transparency in services to stakeholders and better efficiencies in implementing our programs. The approach of striking partnership in implementation of our development programs has definitely helped in improving the visibility of our program activities amongst the stakeholders.

Outreach

In 2017-18, Nuvoco CSR programs reached across 98 villages in proximity of the 6 cement plants and project site and touched the lives of over 1.8lacs people in need of support and succour. The focus and thrust of the CSR programs was on diversification of livelihood opportunities for the rural population especially women of the catchment villages. Creation of rural infrastructure and programs to improve Health, Sanitation and Education were the other thrust areas in the descending order.

1. Health – Swasth Bharat

All six cements units dedicated a significant part of their overall CSR efforts to Health and Sanitation through a range of programs – some as co-partner of local Health authorities and the Govt., in others – on their own initiatives.

The focus of our activities remained women and children – with special programs related to adolescent girls and maternal health.

We launched a flagship program **"DAMRU" (Developing Anganwadi as Model Re-creation Unit)** with focus on mother and child. The program is to strengthen the services of Anganwadi Centres and make them as Model Re-creation Unit. The program is to be implemented across all locations in phased manner. NUVOCO CCP has signed MOU with ICDS department and Govt of Rajasthan to adopt all 162 Anganwadi of Nimbahera block and made them as Model Anganwadi. The program focus is on Infrastructure improvement of the centre to develop them as place of quality service delivery, Capacity building of Anganwadi workers in order to improve the quality of health, nutrition and pre-school education services and Behaviour Change communication initiatives in order to create awareness and positive perspective among the community with regard tro services of Anganwadi Centre.

In areas where the Health and Sanitation facilities are inadequate or remote, remained a priority for us and delivered basic health care services through Mobile Health clinics, general and Need-based Health camps (eye, gynac, paediatrics, orthopaedics etc.) on a rotation basis in selected remote villages and in locations like Sonadih, Arasmeta and Mejia, fixed OPD clinics were manned by trained Doctors and Pharmacists deployed through the partner NGOs.

In four of the 6 cement unit areas, Health and Sanitation related programs were led by our NGO partner – who has the requisite experience and skill. More than 75000 community members are estimated to have benefitted through our efforts.

The following key initiatives brought about a positive impact on the lives of the people:

- Awareness Program on public hygiene, sanitation, environment protection, good habits were organized in various schools
- In convergence with Rastriya Kishori Swasth Karyakra (a Govt Health Initiative) organised adolescent Health Program in High Schools. Health experts from the government hospitals were invited to educate the students on special needs and challenges of adolescence. The program comprised of counselling of high school students, both boys and girls on health, puberty, menstruation, hazards of early marriage, early pregnancy etc.
- Peer Educator Training program on Adolescent Health (Train-the trainers) on changing needs, risks and advancement in medical science. These were held in Schools and included personal health and hygiene training including hand-wash, dental hygiene etc.
- HIV/ AIDS check-up camps were organised at all plant locations mainly for Truck drivers & Bulker Drivers.

- At JCP this year we have conducted 288 camps and seven villages and 17500 patients' were provided free medicine.
- Under SWASTH and SWACH BHARAT campaign we have installed sanitary pad dispenser and destroyer at two Govt School near Chittor cement plant.

- CCP donated 2500 Baby kit to Woman and child division of Sanwariya Hospital

- Providing toilets and clean drinking water facility was a priority at several of our locations- Sonadih, Chittorgarh, Chilhati and Jojobera executing dedicated programs for construction of individual & community toilets, repairs of dysfunctional hand pumps, sinking new bore wells and building water harvesting structure and laying of pipeline creation.
- Campaign on "Say No" to plastic was carried out at Arasmeta Cement Plant and in the surrounding villages to create awareness on non-uses of plastic bags & proper disposal of garbage's with the support of KPS school children & Medical staffs.
- ACP installed 10 Readymade Sintex superstructure prefabricated Toilets blocks along with water facility in schools in surrounding five villages.

2. Education - Sakhshar Bharat

The team adopted program implementation strategy of partnering with the Department of Education to improve the quality of the education by providing support. We directly supported 25 schools to develop them as model learning centres.

- Providing basic infrastructure in schools and classrooms and teaching aids in primary and middle schools run by the Govt. The focus was on providing basic infrastructure like safe drinking water for children, benches and tables for children, fans, electric lights, refurbishing of classrooms and painting the school building.

- Support students wanting to get higher education through Computer training, career guidance and counselling through trained counsellors and 'on ground' logistical support to travel to and from institutions from remote village homes

- Smart classes were developed in various schools by CCP, SCP and ACP
- MCP donated a School Library at Banashuriya Girls School to promote girls education
- Bhiwani Cement Plant organised science fair at two schools

We managed to touch lives of approximately 12000 young children of both gender.

3. Livelihood / Skill Development - Saksham Bharat

Saksham Bharat focused on diversification of livelihood opportunities through improvising existing livelihood practices and imparting new skills to the youths to make them employable. These programs have matured from being not just classroom sessions for women and youth but we have moved a step ahead of linking the groups (either self-help groups or individual) to income generation activities. Nuvoco and the NGO partners have been successful in providing direct job placement or creation of an enterprise with a formal structure, an earnings stream to make them self-reliant.

- At Chittorgarh, Rajasthan "Aakriti" a self-help group formed by young women have strengthened their business enterprise of making dress materials with focus on requirement of industrial houses such as safety jackets etc. Till date approx. 425 number of rural women have been imparted training and 112 have started earning through their own home based enterprise or associated with other tailoring institutes. They are having a bank account, PAN number, GST Registration. They are now supplying safety Jacket to neighbouring industries CCP, J K Cement & other local contractors. They are also supplier of finished product for prominent garment outlet chain "Fab India". In 2017 -18 has done business of ₹ 13.6 lacs

- At SCP under Saksham Bharat we have took up initiatives like skill development through Computer Training in Tally, Livelihood projects involving on farm and off activities. In computer training we have trained approx 88 students last year out of which 15 students got placed in and around Baloda Bazar. Under on-farm activities, we have done paddy production through improved technique with 345 farmers and vegetable production with 200 farmers. In non-farm activities, 64 women farmers have produced 1.4 tonnes of mushroom from 32 units spread across 7 villages. All these income generation activities have fetched additional income of ₹ 16 Lacs to 427 farmers

- MCP undertook different livelihood interventions e.g. Mushroom cultivation, Sustainable Agriculture Practices and Improved Goat rearing Practices in different plant nearby villages to strengthening, enhance and insure the family income of the Small and Marginal farmers under our Saksham Bharat Program. Mushroom cultivation program has helped the women to earn more than 10 lacs revenue, Sustainable Agriculture Practices activities not only helped them enhanced the output cost of their crops but also reduced the input cost as well, and goat rearing Program helped the villagers to insure their family income. Through vocational training (sewing & stitching training) program, 20 females have completed their diploma course on sewing and stitching successfully and awarded with completion certificate. Through the Tailoring Production centre, total turnover is more than ₹ 117000.00. And total income from this centre is more than ₹ 57,000.00. Total 12 women got benefitted from this activity

Bringing about economic empowerment of women has been focus of the Saksham Bharat initiatives. SHG groups at villages in Mejia, Sonadih and Arasmeta are engaged in mushroom cultivation and earning in the range of ₹ 1800 – 2500 per month and contributing to their family income.

4. Safety (Surakshit Bharat)

Safety initiatives as part of the Surakshit Bharat theme were implemented by our teams across all plant locations to bring about mass 'awareness' among community towards road and home safety, attention to health and risks of avoidable diseases.

This year directly and indirectly we have reached out to approx. 73,000 people as part of various initiatives:

- Organised Road safety awareness programme across all plant locations to reduce the road accident and fasten the response time during any incident.

- Firefighting, First-Aid and road safety trainings were organized in schools at various locations

- Nukkad Natak (Street plays) on Road Safety, Kitchen, Home & fire safety were conducted at our plants

- Awareness and sensitisation of the vulnerable group on "Do's and Don'ts" about the dreaded diseases were conducted through street play at various locations Drivers and motor boys continued to receive attention through joint actions by Safety, CSR and Logistics functions through mandatory breath analyzer tests, safety Induction training before entry into Nuvoco unit premises, use of PPEs etc. Periodic eye and general health check-ups for drivers and motor boys was conducted at all locations.

5. **Rural Infrastructure (including Social Forestry) – Nirman Bharat**

   Strengthening of infrastructural facilities across locations remained thrust area from a stakeholder perspective. We strategically planned the budget capped our infrastructure creation efforts by pooling in funds from state government. We successfully implementation this approach especially at our Chittorgarh plant in Rajasthan. Nuvoco efforts remained focused on creation / improving of school infrastructure(boundary walls, toilets, road leading to school) creation of PCC roads (main village roads) and drainages, water harvesting structures and water provisioning (hand pumps, bore wells), construction or Community Halls, refurbishing of community bathing places adding / improving facilities for women etc.

   We could impact over more than 1,30,000 stakeholders living in areas around our cement manufacturing units.

   Social forestry projects were undertaken at our plants in Sonadih, Arasmeta and Chittorgarh. The focus in Sonadih & Arameta is on developing green land by planting trees in lands allocated by the local gram panchayat as part of Chattisgarh Van Vikas Nigam (CRVVN) initiative of Harihar Chhattisgarh.

AWARDS & RECOGNITION

We received the **"FICCI CSR Award (Special Jury Commendation) – 2016 -17 for category Women Empowerment".** Our initiative under Saksham Bharat for economic empowerment of rural women through Mushroom cultivation in the villages of Mejia Cement Plant, West Bengal was adjudged for the special jury award. The award was presented by Shri. P. P Chaudhary, Minister of State for Corporate Affairs and Law & Justice, Government of India.

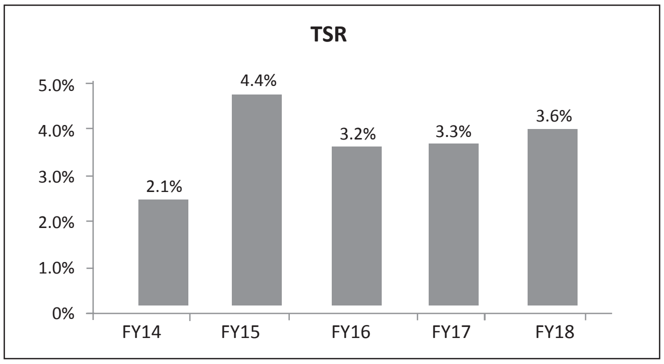
Annexure VI

DISCLOSURE OF PARTICULARS WITH RESPECT TO CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY, ABSORPTION, AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO AS REQUIRED UNDER THE COMPANIES (ACCOUNT) RULES, 2014.

1. Alternative Fuel: A step towards green environment

Cement plants have an inherent advantage to consume various types of wastes as an alternative to raw material and fuel. However, to convert it into reality and manage its potential impact that could cause to the process and equipment stability, it is important to master the processes.

We have demonstrated our process mastery by developing capabilities in our plants to consume all types of wastes including the hazardous industrial wastes. This also goes a long way in promoting environmental sustainability and gaining energy security. Our Thermal substitution Rate (TSR) stood at 3.6% in this year with an increase of 10% over last year, despite difficulties in availability of such material owing to demand-supply gaps. Sourcing of cheaper & new alternative raw material remains a key focus area.



Alternate Fuel/ARM foot print

2. <u>Additional investment and proposals, if any being implemented for the conservation of energy</u>:

(a) <u>The following projects were implemented in 2017-18 to reduce energy consumption</u>:

<u>Sonadih Cement plant</u>

- Replacement of high efficient fan in Raw mill 2 and coal Mill 2 vent fan.
- Installation of VFD (Variable frequency drive) in Raw mill 2.
- Installation of capacitors to improve power demand factor.
- Optimization of Haul road distance to reduce diesel consumption in mines.
- Construction storage shed of 50KT resulting in elimination/reduction of fugitive dust, lower handling cost and improvement in clinker quality as it will also not get deteriorated in rainy season.

<u>Arasmeta Cement plant</u>

- Installation of VFD (Variable frequency drive) in Cement Mill O Sepa bag filter fan.
- Part replacement of Kiln down-comer duct (worn-out) to reduce energy consumption.
- Replacement of Raw mill 2 exhaust fan
- Installation of MV-VFD to improve fan efficiency

<u>Jojobera Cement plant</u>

- Increased RPM of separator fans by field weakening process to increase in cement mill throughput,
- Optimization of grinding media usage
- Automation of HAG (hot air generator) resulted in reduction HFO consumption in Roller Press circuit & Conversion of double chamber burner HAG to single chamber burner helps in reducing coal consumption & minimize the HSD support for burner flame.
- Installation of a redundant bag filter in FG3 circuit and its collection directed towards product silo to reduce over-grinding resulting into reduction of grinding shop SPC.

<u>Mejia Cement plant</u>

- Optimization of grinding media usage resulting significant throughout enhancement.
- Improvement in fly ash handling system resulting in lower energy consumption.

<u>Chittorgarh Cement plant</u>

- Fan speed optimization through VFD Installation in Cooler Fans, crusher dust collector fan and Packer bag filter fan as major project.
- Installation of Process expert system.
- Installation of high efficiency impeller in raw mill fan and pre-heater fan.

<u>Beside above following common actions taken in all the plant to reduce energy consumption</u>

- Cross plant pyro audit and ball mill audit to identify improvement opportunities.
- Cross maintenance management audit to identify improvement opportunities.
- Fan efficiency study, compressed air and utility load optimisation
- Reduction in lighting power by installation of LED's lights.
- Regular review and optimisation of process control parameters resulted in improvement of Productivity and reduction in power consumption.
- Benchmarking done between plants and competitors to tap the potential on energy reduction.

(b) **<u>The following major projects are being proposed in 2018-19</u>**:

- ❖ Installation and commissioning of Captive power plant and Waste heat recovery (WHR) system.
- ❖ Installation of efficient coolers at sonadih and chittorgarh plant
- ❖ Debottlenecking of cement capacity in East plants
- ❖ Continual improvement of optimization of process parameters
- ❖ Replacement of O-Sepa fan in both the Cement mills & Cement Mill 2 CA Fan to improve SPC at ACP
- ❖ Installation of high efficiency impeller in cooler Bag house Fan and cement mill main bag house fan at CCP.

(c) **<u>Impact of the measures at (a) and (b) above for reduction of energy consumption and consequent impact on the cost of production of goods:</u>**

The above measures referred to in (a) and (b) helped in reduction of power consumption and utilization of alternative fuel to support the Company in energy conservation.

(d) **<u>Total energy consumption and energy consumption per unit of production:</u>** The required information given in the prescribed **Form-A** as annexed herewith.

A. TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

Efforts made in technology absorption as **per Form -B** as annexed herewith.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

(a) <u>Activities relating to exports, initiatives taken to increase exports, development of new export Markets for products and services and export plans</u>

There were no exports in foreign exchange during FY 18

(b) <u>Total foreign exchange used and earned</u>

Earnings: ₹ Nil

Outgo : ₹ 43.68 Crores

FORM – A

[See Rule – 2]

Form for disclosure of particulars with respect to conservation of energy: 2017-18

Particulars			2017-18	2016-17
A.	**POWER AND FUEL CONSUMPTION**			
	a.	**Electricity Purchased**		
		Units (Crore KWH)	72.9	69.6
		Total Amount (₹ Crore)	529.7	461.6
		Rate/Unit	7.3	6.6
	b.	**Electricity through Own Generation**		
	(i)	Through Diesel Generator		
		Unit (lakh KWH)	28.63	99.58
		Units per Ltr. of Diesel & LSHS oil	3.91	3.50
		Rate/Unit	13.71	9.10
	(ii)	Through Steam Turbine/Generator	N.A.	N.A.
	2.	**Coal & other fuels:**		
		a) Quantity (Tonnes)	7,85,231	7,05,700
		b) Total Amount (₹ Crore)	441.6	327.9
		c) Average rate (₹/ton)	5,624	4,646
	3.	**Furnace Oil and HSD**		
	a)	Quantity (KL)	6588	6,703
	B)	Total Amount (₹ Crore)	23.9	19.1
	c)	Average rate (₹/KL)	36,230	28,481
B.	**CONSUMPTION PER TONNE OF PRODUCTION**			
	1.	Electricity (KWH Unit) - Cement	67.9	71.4
	2.	Furnace Oil/HSD (litre unit) - Cement	0.6	0.7
	3.	Coal & other fuels: (Kg/Tonne) - Clinker	133.7	132.4

FORM B

[See Rule 2]

Form for disclosure of particulars with respect to Technology Absorption

A. **RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:** The research and development activity is centrally carried out at Construction Development and Innovation center (CDIC), Mumbai India.

B. **BENEFITS DERIVED AS A RESULT OF ABOVE R&D:** We have been able to launch products like Duraguard MF (Microfiber) from Mejia and Chittorgarh and Zero M with active involvement, consultation and guidance from CDIC.

C. **FUTURE PLANS OF ACTION:** To further improve product offering, value addition for the customers the following are active projects:

- Water resistant Cement.
- Composite Cement
- Expansion of Zero M basket
- Innovations in Packaging options
- Duraguard MF production facility at Arasmeta plant

D. **EXPENDITURE ON R & D : 0.06 cr**

E. **TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, ADAPTION AND INNOVATION**

1. Efforts, in brief made towards technology absorption, adoption and innovation:
    - Sharing the knowledge and experience within our plants for maximizing alternative fuel usage
    - Adequate Training of Company's personnel in operations & maintenance
    - Manufacturing of in-house grinding aid.
2. Benefits: Improvement in productivity and quality besides reduction in cost.
3. Information regarding technology imported during last five years: Not applicable.

Annexure VII

FORM NO. MGT-9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
AS ON THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2018

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

CIN	U26940MH1999PLC118229
Registration Date	8th February 1999
Name of the Company	Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (formerly Lafarge India Limited)
Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Public Company – Limited by Shares
Address of the Registered office and contact details	Equinox Business Park, Tower 3, East Wing, 4th Floor, LBS Marg, Kurla (West), Mumbai – 400 070
Whether listed company Yes / No	Yes, Only debentures are listed
Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	MCS Share Transfer Agent Limited 21/22, Kashiram Jamnadas building, Ground Floor, 5, P. D'Mello Road, Near Ghadiyal Godi, Masjid (East), Mumbai – 400 009

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

SI. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Cement	23942	81.70 %
2	RMX	2394	18.30 %

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

SI. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	Nirma Limited	U24240GJ1980PLC003670	Holding	100	2(46)
2	Wardha Valley Coal Field Private Limited	U10300DL2010PTC197802	Joint Venture	19.14	2(6)
3	Rima Eastern India Limited **(Under the process of Striking Off)**	U36900MH2015PLC263181	Subsidiary	100	2(87)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF	6	-	6	0.00	6	-	6	0.00	-
b) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corp	149,999,994	-	149,999,994	100	149,999,994	-	149,999,994	100	-
e) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
f) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sub-total (A) (1)	150,000,000	-	150,000,000	100	150,000,000	-	150,000,000	100	
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b) Other-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
d) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
e) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sub-total (A) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total shareholding of Pr moter (A) =(A)(1) + (A)(2)	150,000,000	-	150,000,000	100	150,000,000	-	150,000,000	100	
B. Public Shareholding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1. Institutions									
i) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii) FIIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
viii) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ix) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B) (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹ 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B) (2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Grand Total (A+B+C)	150,000,000	-	150,000,000	100	150,000,000	-	150,000,000	100	

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters:

Sr. No	Shareholders Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	% change in share holding during the year
1	Nirma Limited	149,999,994	-	-	149,999,994	100	-	100
2	Mr. Suketu Shah	1	-	-	1	0.00	-	0.00
3	Mr. Sharad Shrimali	1	-	-	1	0.00	-	0.00
4	Mr. Ajay Khushu	1	-	-	1	0.00	-	0.00
5	Mr. Paresh Sheth	1	-	-	1	0.00	-	0.00
6	Mr. Satish Shah	1	-	-	1	0.00	-	0.00
7	Mr. Vatsal Vaishnav	1	-	-	1	0.00	-	0.00
	Total	150,000,000	100	-	150,000,000	100	-	100

(iii) Change in Promoter's Shareholding: No

Sr. No	Shareholders Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	**Nirma Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	149,999,994	100	149,999,994	100
	Increase in the promoter shareholding during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	At the end of the year	149,999,994	100	149,999,994	100
2	**Mr. Suketu Shah**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	-	1	-
	Increase in the promoter shareholding during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	At the end of the year	1	-	1	-
3	**Mr. Sharad Shrimali**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	-	1	-
	Increase in the promoter shareholding during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	At the end of the year	1	-	1	-
4	**Mr. Ajay Khushu**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	-	1	-
	Increase in the promoter shareholding during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	At the end of the year	1	-	1	-
5	**Mr. Paresh Sheth**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	-	1	-
	Increase in the promoter shareholding during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	At the end of the year	1	-	1	-
6	**Mr. Satish Shah**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	-	1	-
	Increase in the promoter shareholding during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	At the end of the year	1	-	1	-
7	**Mr. Vatsal Vaishnav**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	-	1	-
	Increase in the promoter shareholding during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	At the end of the year	1	-	1	-

(iv) **Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):**

Sr No.	For each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. Of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	Nirma Limited	149,999,994	100	149,999,994	100
2.	Mr. Suketu shah	1	0.00	1	0.00
3.	Mr. Sharad Shrimali	1	0.00	1	0.00
4.	Mr. Ajay Khushu	1	0.00	1	0.00
5.	Mr. Paresh Sheth	1	0.00	1	0.00
6.	Mr. Satish Shah	1	0.00	1	0.00
7.	Mr. Vatsal Vaishnav	1	0.00	1	0.00

(v) **Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:**

Sr No.	For Each of Directors and KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
	Name of the Director/KMP	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	Mr. Hiren Patel (appointed w.e.f 11.11.2017)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Mr. Kaushik Patel (appointed w.e.f 09.11.2017)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Mr. Ujjwal Batria (ceased w.e.f 09.05.2018)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Mr. Suketu Shah	1	0.00	Nil	Nil
5.	Mr. Sharad Shrimali (ceased w.e.f 04.09.2017)	1	0.00	Nil	Nil
6.	Mr. Berjis Desai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Mrs. Bhavna Doshi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Mr. Maneesh Agrawal (appointed w.e.f 10.10.2017)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Mr. Ajay Singh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	3919.77	378.70	NIL	4298.47
ii) Interest due but not paid	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
iii) Interest accrued but not due	15.92	NIL	NIL	15.92
Total (i+ii+iii)	**3935.69**	**378.70**	**NIL**	**4314.39**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
• Addition*	367.14	31.79	NIL	398.93
• Reduction	340.02	4.49	NIL	344.51
Net Change	**27.12**	**27.30**	**NIL**	**27.15**
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	3945.68	366.76	NIL	4312.44
ii) Interest due but not paid	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
iii) Interest accrued but not due	17.13	39.23	NIL	56.36
Total (i+ii+iii)	**3962.81**	**405.99**	**NIL**	**4368.8**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Director and/or Manager (in INR)

Amount in ₹

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager	Total Amount
		Mr. Ujjwal Batria	
1.	Gross Salary (a) Salary as per provision contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	 5,73,54,548 67,64,469 0.00	 5,73,54,548 67,64,469 0.00
2.	Stock Option	Nil	Nil
3.	Sweat Equity	Nil	Nil
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify	Nil	Nil
5.	Others, please specify	16,49,892	16,49,892
	Total	**6,57,68,909**	**6,57,68,909**
	Ceiling as per the Act	5% of Net Profits of the Company	

B. Remuneration to other directors:

I. Independent Directors

Amount in ₹

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors			
		Mr. Berjis Desai	Mrs. Bhavna Doshi	Mr. Kaushikbhai Patel	Total Amount
	Fee for attending board/committee meetings	5,25,000	5,25,000	75,000	11,25,000
	Commission	6,80,000	8,50,000	0	15,30,000
	Others, please specify	0	0	0	0
	Total	**12,05,000**	**13,75,000**	**75,000**	**26,55,000**

II. Other Non- Executive Directors (in INR): None

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD (in INR)

Amount in ₹

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		CEO	CFO*	Company Secretary	Total
1.	Gross Salary (a) + (b) + (c)	6,41,19,017	70,26,148	57,38,742	7,68,83,907
	(a) Salary as per provision contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	5,73,54,548	70,26,148	57,38,742	7,01,19,438
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	67,64,469	Nil	Nil	67,64,469
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Stock Option	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Sweat Equity	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Commission as % of profit	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	others, specify	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Others, please specify Contribution to PF & SA Fund	16,49,892	3,41,024	3,48,147	23,39,063
	Total	**6,57,89,909**	**73,67,172**	**60,86,889**	**7,92,22,970**
	Ceiling as per the Act	1% of the Net Profits of the Company			

**appointed w.e.f 10th October, 2017*

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT / COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the companies Act	Brief description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD/NCLT/ Court]	Appeal made. If any(give details)
A. Company					
Penalty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	Section 209(1) of the Companies Act, 1956	The CARO report for 2009-10 states that Company has not maintained fixed assets register and further inter plant transfer of assets has not been recorded.	The NCLT Mumbai has compounded the offences with a penalty amount of ₹ 10,000/-	NCLT	NA
B. Directors					
Penalty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	Section 209(1) of the Companies Act, 1956	The CARO report for 2009-10 states that Company has not maintained fixed assets register and further inter plant transfer of assets has not been recorded.	The NCLT Mumbai has compounded the offences with a cumulative penalty amount of ₹ 60,000/-	NCLT	NA
C. Other Officers In Default					
Penalty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	Section 209(1) of the Companies Act, 1956	The CARO report for 2009-10 states that Company has not maintained fixed assets register and further inter plant transfer of assets has not been recorded.	The NCLT Mumbai has compounded the offences with a penalty amount of ₹ 10,000/-	NCLT	NA

Annexure VIII

Details pertaining to remuneration as required under section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

(i) The percentage increase in remuneration of Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary during the financial year 2017-18 and the ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year 2017-18 :

Sr. No.	Name of Director / KMP and Designation	Remuneration of Director / KMP for financial year 2017 - 18 (₹)	% Increase in Remuneration in the Financial Year 2017-18	Ratio of Remuneration of each Director / to median remuneration of employees*	Remuneration of Director / KMP for financial year 2016 - 17 (₹ In Lacs)
1	Ujjwal Batria	65,768,909.00	-13.2%	80.71 : 1	75,743,696.00
2	Maneesh Agrawal	7,367,172.00	N.A	9.04 : 1	Nil
3	Ajay Singh	6,086,889.00	11.4%	7.47 : 1	5,462,571.00

*The median remuneration of employees of the Company during the financial year was ₹ 8.14 lacs. For calculating the median remuneration, employees who joined during the financial year are excluded.

ii) There was an decrease of 4.22% in the median remuneration of employees during the financial year 2017-18.

iii) There were 2487 permanent employees on the rolls of Company as on 31st March,2018.

iv) Average percentage Increase made in the remuneration of employees other than the Managerial Personnel in the last financial year i.e. 2017-18 was 9.61% whereas the increase in the managerial remuneration for the same financial year was -11.51%**

Average increase in the remuneration of the employees other than the Managerial Personnel and that of the Managerial Personnel depends upon the factors like industry standards, individual performance, performance based bonus etc. during the year .

v) It is hereby affirmed that the remuneration paid during the year ended 31st March, 2018 is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company.

****CEO Remuneration last year had a One Time Payment which resulted in 53% hike and thus current year's Remuneration is reflecting a decrease of 13.2%**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (formerly "Lafarge India Limited")

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

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.

   (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, the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) 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'.

(g) 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, 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 Ind AS financial statements – Refer Notes 25 and 47 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

iii. There 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 sub-section 11 of section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure B', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For MSKA & Associates (Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9th May, 2018

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NUVOCO VISTAS CORPORATION LIMITED (FORMERLY "LAFARGE INDIA LIMITED")

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 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 (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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, the Company has, 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, 2018, 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.

For MSKA & Associates (Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9th May, 2018

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018]

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

(b) The management has a planned programme for verifying fixed assets once in every three years, which in our opinion is reasonable having regards to the size and nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year since the same were verified in FY.2015-16 in accordance with the plan.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties other than self-constructed building are held in the name of the Company except for few freehold lands as under:-

In case of Land:-

No. of cases	Leasehold/ Freehold	Gross Block as at 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹ Cores)	Net Block as at 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹ Cores)	Remarks
1	Leasehold Land	7.10	7.10	
4	Freehold Land	213.46	200.06	Out of this we have not been made available original title deeds aggregating to ₹ 14.13 Crores

ii. The inventory (excluding stocks with third parties) has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have been substantially been confirmed by them. No material discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records.

iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP) or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not either directly or indirectly, granted any loan to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act. Further, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans and advances given, investments made and guarantees given by the Company in accordance with section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account relating to materials, labour and other items of cost maintained by the company pursuant as specified by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act related to manufacture of cement, ready mix concrete and aggregates and we are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it.

According to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amounts in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues which were applicable to the company were in arrears, as at 31st March, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty and value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, except for:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ in Crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Differential excise duty on MRP value	84.53	2009-10, 2010-11, 2015-16	Various Appellate Authorities	
	Disallowance of Cenvat credit on goods/services	18.52	2003-04 to 2016-17	Various Appellate Authorities	Amount is net of protest payment made of ₹ 0.52 Cr
	Excise Duty/Additional excise duty on NFR sales	70.33	2007-08 to 2016-17	Various Appellate Authorities	
	Other excise dues	7.80	2010-11 to 2015-16	Various Appellate Authorities	Amount is net of protest payment made of ₹ 0.68 Cr
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	5.02	2000-01, 2003-04 to 2007-08 and 2010-11 to 2014-15	Various Appellate Authorities	Amount is net of protest payment made of ₹ 6.09 Cr
Various State Sales Tax Act	Sales Tax	21.51	1999-2000 to 2013-14	Various Appellate Authorities	Amount is net of protest payment made of ₹ 18.74 Cr
Various State VAT Tax Act	Value Added Tax	192.93	2005-06 to 2014-15	Various Appellate Authorities	Amount is net of protest payment made of ₹ 4.97 Cr.
The Customs Act, 1961	Custom Duty	14.44	1996-97 to 1998-99	Assistant Commissioner Customs, Mumbai	
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax liability on income earned from own your wagon Scheme	0.96	2005-06 to 2016-17	Various Appellate Authorities	
	Service Tax - Outdoor Catering/ Cargo handling etc.	0.11	2002-03 to 2005-06 and 2009-10 to 2010-11	Various Appellate Authorities	Amount is net of protest payment made of ₹ 0.01 Cr.
	Service Tax liability on VSAT charges	1.77	2010-11 to 2014-15	Addl. Commissioner, Kolkata	Amount is net of protest payment made of ₹ 0.12 Cr.
	Short Payment of Service Tax on import of taxable services	0.32	2013 to 2015	Service Tax authority (HO)	Amount is net of protest payment made of ₹ 0.64 Cr.
	Service Tax-Reimbursement of rent from parent company on sharing of common office space	0.30	2013-14	Service Tax authority (HO)	
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	60.47	2012-13	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	Amount is net of payment made of ₹ 33.32 Cr. For the stated amount, a stay has been obtained from the jurisdictional AO.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to the financial institution, bank or debenture holders.

ix. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. During the course of our audit, examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees.

xi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For MSKA & Associates (Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9th May, 2018

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	4,909.15	5,087.32
(b) Capital work-in-progress		140.65	129.66
(c) Investment property	3	1.35	1.43
(d) Goodwill	4	2,443.86	2,443.86
(e) Other intangible assets	4	1,335.15	1,383.38
(f) Intangible assets under development		3.16	13.48
(g) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	0.05	0.05
(ii) Loans	6	-	-
(iii) Other non-current financial assets	7	515.18	357.59
(h) Other non current assets	8	267.26	195.09
		9,615.81	**9,611.86**
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	9	430.20	361.04
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	10	844.37	412.19
(ii) Trade receivables	11	415.15	444.22
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	33.54	71.75
(iv) Other bank balances	13	5.18	5.18
(v) Loans	14	0.80	1.99
(vi) Other current financial assets	15	136.08	220.67
(c) Other current assets	16	138.25	156.52
		2,003.57	1,673.56
TOTAL ASSETS		11,619.38	11,285.42
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	17	150.00	150.00
(b) Other equity		3,967.27	3,798.95
		4,117.27	3,948.95
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	3,205.69	4,298.46
(ii) Other non-current financial liabilities	19	50.97	0.76
(b) Provisions (non-current)	20	55.77	48.65
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	1,181.55	1,224.38
		4,493.98	5,572.25
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	22	1,163.11	15.92
(ii) Trade payables	23	666.43	739.99
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	24	424.75	399.60
(b) Provisions (current)	25	296.47	276.50
(c) Other current liabilities	26	457.37	332.21
		3,008.13	1,764.22
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		11,619.38	11,285.42
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	1B		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For MSKA & Associates
(Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited
CIN: U26940MH1999PLC118229

Ujjwal Batria
MD & CEO
DIN: 01737515

Suketu Nareshbhai Shah
Director
DIN: 07211283

Maneesh Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Ajay Singh
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	2017-18	2016-17
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	27	6,297.23	5,832.46
Other income	28	53.71	29.27
Total Income		**6,350.94**	**5,861.73**
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	29	1,223.15	1,104.12
Purchase of stock in trade	30	72.20	22.63
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	31	(35.06)	27.59
Power and fuel		1,037.93	847.17
Freight and forwarding charges		1,645.57	1,360.65
Excise duty on sale of goods		203.11	675.48
Employee benefits expense	32	317.50	289.97
Depreciation and amortization expense	33	391.63	312.52
Finance costs	34	425.41	231.17
Other expenses	35	843.80	776.48
Total expenses		**6,125.24**	**5,647.78**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		225.70	213.95
Exceptional items	53	-	(17.81)
Profit before tax		225.70	196.14
Tax expenses:	37		
1. Current tax (MAT)		77.08	57.01
2. MAT credit entitlement		(11.29)	(57.01)
3. Deferred tax (excluding MAT credit entitlement)		46.17	123.75
4. Tax expense relating to earlier years		(44.38)	(93.28)
Total tax expense		**67.58**	**30.47**
Profit after tax		**158.12**	**165.67**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)			
I Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
i. Remeasurements gain/(losses) of post-employment benefit obligation		1.51	0.19
ii. Income tax related to above		(0.52)	(0.07)
		0.99	**0.12**
II Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
i. Deferred gain/(losses) on cash flow hedge		0.09	0.09
ii. Income tax related to above		(0.03)	(0.03)
		0.06	**0.06**
Other comprehensive income for the year		**1.05**	**0.18**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**159.17**	**165.85**
Earnings per equity share	36		
1. Basic (₹)		1.37	2.08
2. Diluted (₹)		1.37	2.08
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	1B		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For MSKA & Associates
(Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited
CIN: U26940MH1999PLC118229

Ujjwal Batria
MD & CEO
DIN: 01737515

Suketu Nareshbhai Shah
Director
DIN: 07211283

Maneesh Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Ajay Singh
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
(A)	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before tax	225.70	196.14
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	391.63	312.52
	Net (gain)/ loss on foreign currency transaction and translation	(0.48)	0.33
	Provision for bad/doubtful debts and advances	10.97	5.50
	Provision for indirect taxes and litigation	10.28	16.20
	Provision/liabilities no longer required, written back	(47.74)	(27.21)
	Property, Plant & Equipment/CWIP written off	0.82	7.27
	Gain on sale of current investments	(26.88)	(14.19)
	Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	(13.90)	(2.22)
	Bad debts	-	0.00
	Interest income on bank deposits	(1.16)	(3.10)
	Interest income on others	(7.86)	(4.15)
	Finance costs	425.41	231.17
	Operating profit before working capital adjustments:	**966.79**	**718.26**
	Adjustments for working capital :		
	(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	(69.16)	97.15
	Decrease in trade and other receivables	19.68	73.64
	Increase in loans and advances and other non current assets	(54.64)	(140.18)
	Increase in trade / other payables, provisions and other liability	179.20	233.07
		1,041.87	**981.94**
	Income tax paid (Net)	(90.90)	(59.72)
	NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**950.96**	**922.22**
(B)	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Payment for purchase and construction of property, plant and equipment	(217.12)	(141.37)
	Purchase of current investments	(3,686.47)	(2,366.26)
	Proceeds from sale of current investments	3,295.07	1,970.48
	Loans/advances given during the year	1.18	1.76
	Interest received	5.43	6.44
	NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(601.91)**	**(528.95)**
(C)	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Stamp duty on issue of shares	(20.79)	-
	Repayment of borrowings	-	(300.00)
	Interest paid	(366.47)	(203.49)
	NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(387.26)**	**(503.49)**
	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(38.21)**	**(110.22)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	76.93	171.39
	Additions through amalgamation	-	15.76
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 12 and 13)	**38.72**	**76.93**
	Reconciliation of Cash and Cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet		
	Cash and Bank Balances as per Balance Sheet [Note 12 & 13]		
	Cash on hand	0.05	0.05
	Cheques/drafts on hand	5.59	2.96
	Bank balances (including bank deposits)	33.08	73.92
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the year end	**38.72**	**76.93**

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Contd.)

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Notes :

i) Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year includes cash collateral of ₹ 5.18 crores maintained by the Company for collateral of disputed indirect tax case.

ii) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

iii) Disclosure as required by (IND AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements" - Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Opening balance	4,314.39	302.50
Non Cash movement		
- Borrowings of amalgamating company (Refer note 50)	-	4,292.53
- Accrual of interest	398.94	205.37
Cash movement		
- Principle repayment	-	(300.00)
- Interest payment	(344.52)	(186.01)
Closing balance	**4,368.81**	**4,314.39**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For MSKA & Associates

(Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar

Partner

Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai

Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited

CIN: U26940MH1999PLC118229

Ujjwal Batria

MD & CEO

DIN: 01737515

Suketu Nareshbhai Shah

Director

DIN: 07211283

Maneesh Agrawal

Chief Financial Officer

Ajay Singh

Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai

Date : 9 May 2018

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Equity Share Capital	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	150,000,000	150.00	456,412,778	456.41
Cancellation of equity shares per merger scheme (Refer note 50)	-	-	(456,412,778)	(456.41)
Issue of new equity shares per merger scheme (Refer note 50)	-	-	150,000,000	150.00
Balance at the end of the reporting period	150,000,000	150.00	150,000,000	150.00

Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus**									Items of OCI	Equity component of compound instrument	Total
	Capital reserve	Capital reserve on amalgamation	Securities premium	Capital redemption reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Amalga-mation Reserves	General reserve	Statutory Reserve Under Section 45IC of RBI Act	Retained earnings	Cash Flow hedge reserve		
Balance at April 1, 2016	**37.33**	**-**	**1,326.56**	**23.33**	**-**	**2.53**	**90.00**	**0.01**	**2,268.74**	**(0.12)**	**-**	**3,748.38**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165.67	-	-	165.67
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.06	-	0.18
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**165.79**	**0.06**	**-**	**165.85**
Amalgamation of Nirchem Cement Limited (Refer note 50)	-	(1,053.75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.31	-	934.16	(115.28)
Transfer to Debenture redemption reserve from retained earning	-	-	-	-	183.00	-	-	-	(183.00)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	**37.33**	**(1,053.75)**	**1,326.56**	**23.33**	**183.00**	**2.53**	**90.00**	**0.01**	**2,255.84**	**(0.06)**	**934.16**	**3,798.95**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158.12	-	-	158.12
Share issue expense*			(13.53)									(13.53)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.99	0.06	-	1.05
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(13.53)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**159.11**	**0.06**	**-**	**145.64**
Transfer to Debenture redemption reserve from retained earning	-	-	-	-	337.95	-	-	-	(337.95)	-	-	-
Deferred tax on CCD debt component	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.68	22.68
Balance at 31 March 2018	**37.33**	**(1,053.75)**	**1,313.03**	**23.33**	**520.95**	**2.53**	**90.00**	**0.01**	**2,077.00**	**0.00**	**956.84**	**3,967.27**

Notes:

* Share issue expense is related to stamp duty charge on new equity shares on amalgamation in previous year

** Refer note 17 for description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For MSKA & Associates
(Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited
CIN: U26940MH1999PLC118229

Ujjwal Batria
MD & CEO
DIN: 01737515

Suketu Nareshbhai Shah
Director
DIN: 07211283

Maneesh Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Ajay Singh
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

A. Company Information

Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (Formerly known as Lafarge India Limited) (“the Company”) is a limited company domiciled and headquartered in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office is located at Equinox Business Park, Tower-3, 4th Floor, LBS Marg, Off BKC, Kurla (West), Mumbai – 400070. The Company is principally engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of Cement and Ready Mix along with trading and manufacturing of Aggregates. The Company caters mainly to the domestic market.

The financial statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2018 was authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of Directors on 9th May, 2018.

B. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These are separate financial statements of the Company as per Ind AS 27. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative financial instruments)
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value

b) Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, related discounts, incentives and volume rebates. Revenue for the period 1 April 2017 to 30 June 2017 includes excise duty and excludes value added tax/ sales tax. Revenue for the period 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018 excludes goods and service tax.

Interest income

For all interest bearing financial assets interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost, except the freehold land used for mining. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost of the items net of depreciation and impairment losses (if any). Acquisition cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to getting the asset ready for intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Items of spare parts that meets the definition of ‘property, plant and equipment’ is recognised as property, plant and equipment. The depreciation on such an item of spare part will begin when the asset is available for use i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. In case of a spare part, as it may be readily available for use, it may be depreciated from the date of purchase of the spare part.

Capital work in progress (‘CWIP’) is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. All the direct expenditure related to implementation including incidental expenditure incurred during the period of implementation of a project, till it is commissioned, is accounted as CWIP and after commissioning the same is transferred / allocated to the respective item of property, plant and equipment.

Pre-operating costs, being indirect in nature, are expensed to the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Property, plant and equipment are eliminated from financial statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of retirement of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

The Company has a policy of capitalising overburden cost if the overburden removal exceeds normal annual overburden removal by more than 50% and the total amount of stripping cost related to excess removal is more than ₹ 0.50 Crores.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation (other than on mining land) is calculated on a straight-line basis to allocate the cost of assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Components having value significant to the total cost of the asset and life different from that of the main asset are depreciated over its useful life. The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act; 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The useful lives so determined are as follows:

Asset Type	Useful life (in years)
Buildings and roads	5 to 50
Plant and machinery	1 to 30
Railway sidings and locomotives	30
Office equipment	5 to 10
Vehicles	5
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10
Leasehold land	Over the lease period
Mining land	Amortised on the unit of production method based on extraction of limestone from mines

Cost of mineral reserve embedded in the cost of freehold mining land is depreciated in proportion of actual quantity of minerals extracted to the estimated quantity of extractable mineral reserves.

Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment acquired / disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal. Cost of lease-hold land is amortized equally over the period of lease.

Residual values, useful life of assets and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The Company depreciates building component of investment property over 30 years from the date of original purchase.

The Company, based on management estimate, depreciates the building over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

e) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives based on underlying contracts where applicable, except for mining rights

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The useful lives so determined are as follows:

Asset Type	Useful life (in years)
Mining Rights	Amortised on the unit of production method based on extraction of limestone from mines but restricted upto the lease period (in case of Leasehold and Freehold Land)
Supplier agreement	(Finite) Upto the validity of the Contract
Trademark	(Finite) 10
Software	(Finite) 5

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

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

f) 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. 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. When 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.

Recoverable amount is determined:

1. In case of individual asset, at higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and
2. In case of cash-generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash-generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. 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 its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. In any case the growth rate does not exceed the long term average growth rate for the products/ industries in which the entity operates.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

g) Leases

The determination of whether as 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 fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of the specific asset (or assets) and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset (or assets), even if that asset is (or those assets are) not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

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

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

Company as a lessor

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

h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time (generally over twelve months) to get ready for its intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that a company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

i) Financial instruments

A. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

1. Financial assets at amortised cost
2. Financial assets at fair value

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit and loss) (FVTPL), or recognized in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income) (FVTOCI)

Financial asset at amortised cost

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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 finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value

Debt instruments

A debt instrument is classified as at FVTOCI if following two conditions are met:

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

Debt instrument included within the fair value through other comprehensive income are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

All other investment in debt instruments not measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as described above are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration, recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at fair value through other comprehensive income, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the fair value through profit or loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

1. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
2. 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 recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

1. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
2. Full life time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

Under the simplified approach, the company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

1. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
2. Loans and borrowings
3. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made 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 recognised 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 recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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

B. Off-setting of financial instruments

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

C. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss.

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

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

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in other income or expenses.

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

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

j) Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures

The Company accounts for investment in subsidiaries and Joint venture at Cost in its separate financial statements.

k) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures:

Compulsorily Convertible Debentures are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible debentures, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible debentures shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

l) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. All the grants related to an expense item are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When grants relates to an assets it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

m) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the entity operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

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 balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their corresponding carrying amounts for the financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of:

1. deductible temporary differences;
2. the carry forward of unused tax losses; and
3. the carry forward of unused tax credits.

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

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

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

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Company reviews the “MAT credit entitlement” asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

n) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and Net Realisable Value (NRV).

Raw materials: 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.

Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the actual level of production which approximates normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

Stores, spares and other supplies: 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. Items of stores and spares that does not meet the definition of 'property, plant and equipment' is recognised as a part of inventories.

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

o) Employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives etc., and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The Company also has additional death benefit scheme for specific set of employees. This death benefit scheme is unfunded.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

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

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

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

Other Long-term employee benefits

Other long term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss for the period in which the employee has rendered services. The expenses are recognised at the present value of the amount payable determined using actuarial valuation technique. Actuarial gains and loss in respect of other long term benefits are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise 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.

q) Cash dividend to equity holders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

r) Operating Segment:

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

The Operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter Segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market/fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocated to segments on a reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities".

s) Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments:

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised 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 recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

1. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
2. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
3. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

u) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes together with the accounting policies:

Note 37 - Current tax expense

Note 39 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations

Note 51 - Provisions and contingencies

Note 4 – Impairment of assets (both financial and non-financial)

Note 20 – Site restoration provision

Note 42 - Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Note 2 – Useful life of Property, plant and equipment

Note 4 – Useful life of Other intangible assets

v) Current and 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:

1. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period,

Or

4. 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:

1. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
2. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period,

Or

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

All other liabilities are classified 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.

w) Foreign currency translation

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

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at functional currency, using the foreign exchange rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the functional currency using the foreign exchange rate at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or the statement of profit and loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or the statement of profit and loss, respectively).

x) Fair value measurement

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

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

1. In the principal market for the asset or liability,

Or

2. 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.

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:

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

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

y) Exceptional items

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

z) Business combinations under common control

Common control business combinations include transactions, such as transfer of subsidiaries or businesses, between entities within a group.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method. Under pooling of interest method, the assets and liabilities of the combined entity are reflected at their carrying amounts, the only adjustment that are made are to harmonize accounting policies.

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

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

aa) Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Any amount appearing as ₹ 0.00 represents amount less than ₹ 50,000.

ab) Standards issued but not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018):

Ind AS 115 provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers.

The five steps in the model are as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts;
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Guidance is provided on topics such as the point in which revenue is recognised, accounting for variable consideration, costs of fulfilling and obtaining a contract and various related matters. New disclosures about revenue are also introduced.

The Company is yet to assess Ind AS 115's full impact and intends to adopt Ind AS 115 no earlier than the accounting period beginning on or after 1 April 2018.

ac) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The Company has applied for the first time certain amendments to the standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Amendment to Ind AS 7: Statement of Cash Flows;

The Company has provided disclosure of changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non cash changes. The Company has provided the information for both the current and the comparative period in statement of cash flow.

Notes to Standalone financial statements as at 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in Rs. Crore, unless otherwise stated)

2. Property, plant and equipment

Description	Land - Freehold (a)	Land - Leasehold	Quarry Development	Building and Roads	Plant and Machinery	Railway Sidings & Locomotives	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2016	**345.99**	**35.52**	**3.82**	**839.90**	**3,526.57**	**517.13**	**10.65**	**32.48**	**3.02**	**5,315.08**
Additions	4.53	-	-	11.25	85.55	1.69	0.22	1.75	0.49	105.48
Adjustment due to Business Combination (Refer note 50)	249.35	67.94	-	455.33	1,557.96	147.23	-	0.00	-	2,477.81
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	(0.24)	(10.78)	(13.94)	(2.81)	(2.14)	(0.11)	(30.02)
Cost as at 31 March 2017 (A)	**599.87**	**103.46**	**3.82**	**1,306.24**	**5,159.30**	**652.11**	**8.06**	**32.09**	**3.40**	**7,868.35**
Additions	22.69	0.86	-	37.39	72.58	2.92	0.37	0.49	0.25	137.55
Disposals	-	-	-	(9.25)	(3.37)	-	(0.01)	(0.20)	-	(12.83)
Adjustments	2.25	(2.25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2018 (C)	**624.81**	**102.07**	**3.82**	**1,334.38**	**5,228.51**	**655.03**	**8.42**	**32.38**	**3.65**	**7,993.07**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2016	**9.41**	**8.38**	**2.67**	**231.46**	**1,266.80**	**119.37**	**6.38**	**22.10**	**1.85**	**1,668.42**
Depreciation for the year	1.08	1.26	0.16	40.50	202.80	23.58	0.71	3.47	0.40	273.96
Adjustment due to Business Combination (Refer note 50)	-	(0.76)	-	186.31	609.38	72.69	-	-	-	867.62
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	(0.13)	(10.04)	(13.94)	(2.73)	(2.02)	(0.11)	(28.97)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2017 (B)	**10.49**	**8.88**	**2.83**	**458.14**	**2,068.94**	**201.70**	**4.36**	**23.55**	**2.14**	**2,781.03**
Depreciation for the year	9.40	2.19	0.16	41.25	234.60	23.01	0.80	2.98	0.49	314.88
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	(9.25)	(2.55)	-	(0.00)	(0.19)	-	(11.99)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2018 (D)	**19.89**	**11.07**	**2.99**	**490.14**	**2,300.99**	**224.71**	**5.16**	**26.34**	**2.63**	**3,083.92**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017 (A)- (B)	**589.38**	**94.58**	**0.99**	**848.10**	**3,090.36**	**450.41**	**3.70**	**8.54**	**1.26**	**5,087.32**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018 (C)- (D)	**604.92**	**91.00**	**0.83**	**844.24**	**2,927.52**	**430.32**	**3.26**	**6.04**	**1.02**	**4,909.15**

Notes:

a. Freehold land includes ₹ 2.11 Crores (31 March 2017 : ₹ 2.11 Crores) being used by third party

b. Refer note 18 for property, plant and equipment provided as collateral against borrowings

3. Investment property

Description	Amount
Cost as at 1 April 2016	**1.59**
Additions	-
Disposals/transfer	-
Cost as at 31 March 2017 (A)	**1.59**
Additions	-
Disposals/transfer	-
Cost as at 31 March 2018 (C)	**1.59**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2016	**0.08**
Depreciation for the year	0.08
Disposals/transfer	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2017 (B)	**0.16**
Depreciation for the year	0.08
Disposals/transfer	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2018 (D)	**0.24**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017 (A) - (B)	**1.43**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018 (C) - (D)	**1.35**

The Company has received independent broker's quote for purchase of the investment property at ₹ 1.59 crores (previous year ₹ 1.59 crores) which is the fair value of investment property.

4. Goodwill and Other intangible assets

Description	Other Intangible Assets						Goodwill
	Software	Mining rights	Trade Mark	Non Compete Agreement	Suppliers Agreement	Total	
Cost as at 1 April 2016	**41.57**	**20.15**	**10.00**	**71.90**	**-**	**143.62**	**1,401.23**
Additions	14.55	14.33	-	-	-	28.88	-
Adjustment due to Business Combination (Refer note 50)	-	862.07	496.66	-	17.78	1,376.51	1,894.27
Disposals/adjustments	(0.05)	-	-	-	-	(0.05)	-
Cost as at 31 March 2017 (A)	**56.07**	**896.55**	**506.66**	**71.90**	**17.78**	**1,548.96**	**3,295.50**
Additions	0.39	28.05	-	-	-	28.44	-
Cost as at 31 March 2018 (C)	**56.46**	**924.60**	**506.66**	**71.90**	**17.78**	**1,577.40**	**3,295.50**
Accumulated amortisation as at 1 April 2016	**37.54**	**7.71**	**10.00**	**71.90**	**-**	**127.15**	**851.64**
Amortisation for the year	1.36	10.07	24.83	-	2.22	38.48	-
Disposals/adjustments	(0.05)	-	-	-		(0.05)	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2017 (B)	**38.85**	**17.78**	**34.83**	**71.90**	**2.22**	**165.58**	**851.64**
Amortisation for the year	4.00	18.62	49.62	-	4.43	76.67	-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2018 (D)	**42.85**	**36.40**	**84.45**	**71.90**	**6.65**	**242.25**	**851.64**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017 (A) - (B)	**17.22**	**878.77**	**471.83**	**-**	**15.56**	**1,383.38**	**2,443.86**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018 (C) - (D)	**13.61**	**888.20**	**422.21**	**-**	**11.13**	**1,335.15**	**2,443.86**

Note : Refer note 18 for other intangible assets provided as collateral against borrowings

Notes to Standalone financial statements as at 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Impairment testing of goodwill with indefinite lives

Goodwill pertains to the two CGUs below, which are also operating and reportable segments, for impairment testing:

- Cement CGU
- Ready Mix CGU

Carrying amount of goodwill pertains to each of the CGUs:

	Cement		RMX	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Goodwill	2017.85	2017.85	426.01	426.01

The Company performed its annual impairment test for years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 respectively and no Goodwill impairment was deemed necessary.

i. Cement CGU

The recoverable amount of the Cement CGU is ₹ 12,744 Crores as at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 - ₹ 4,450 Crores) which has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the demand for Cement. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year is 13.56% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 3.0% growth rate that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the industry. It was concluded that the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying value of cash generating unit hence there is no impairment.

ii. Ready Mix CGU

The recoverable amount of the Ready mix CGU is ₹ 900 Crores as at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 - ₹ 689 Crores) which has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the demand for Ready mix. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year is 13.56% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 3.0% growth rate that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the industry. It was concluded that the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying value of cash generating unit hence there is no impairment.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations

The calculation of value in use for both units is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

(1) Sales Growth rate

(2) Raw Material price inflation

(3) Market growth rate

Sales Growth Rate - Management expects a stable sales growth rate over the forecast period, the management further expects the Company position in relative to its competitors to strengthen following sales aggressive targets taken by the Company.

Raw Material Price inflation - Past material price movements are used as indicators of future price movements.

Market growth rate - Management expects the Company position in Cement & RMX business to be stable over the forecast period, the management further expects the Company position in relative to its competitors to strengthen following sales aggressive targets taken by the Company.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The implications of the key assumptions for the recoverable amount are discussed below:

Sales Growth Rate - Management recognises the effect of new entrant and additional capacity expansion of existing competitors as not to have material adverse impact on the forecasts.

Raw Material Price inflation - The management has considered the possibility of greater than forecast increases in raw material price inflation. This may occur if anticipated regulatory changes result in an increase in demand that cannot be met by suppliers. If prices of raw materials increase greater than the forecast price inflation, then the RMX CGU will have to pass on such increase to the customer, for Cement CGU raw material prices do not vary significantly.

Market growth rate - Based on industrial data and infrastructure growth action taken by the government, the Company is of the view that the growth rate will be higher than the forecast estimated by the Company.

While it is unlikely for all the above assumptions to move adversely together, it would require a significant increase/ decrease to result in an impairment charge.

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

5. Non current investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unquoted, valued at cost unless stated otherwise		
a. Investment in subsidiary company		
50,000 (31 March 2017 - 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up in Rima Eastern Cement Limited (formerly known as Lafarge Eastern India Limited)	0.05	0.05
b. Investment in joint venture		
861,300 (31 March 2017 - 861,300) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited	0.86	0.86
Less: Provision for impairment	(0.86)	(0.86)
	0.05	0.05
Note :		
The Ministry of coal had allotted a coal block in the state of Maharashtra to a consortium in which the Company is a member. The Company plans to carry out mining activities through Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited, a joint venture Company incorporated in India as a special purpose vehicle. The Company's ownership in the jointly controlled entity is 19.14%. The other owners in the joint venture being IST Steel & Power Limited (53.59%) and Ambuja Cements Limited (27.27%).		
In prior years, the allotment of the coal block has been cancelled and the Joint Venture (JV) company has been show caused for allegedly not achieving the progress milestones in the development of the mine. Deallocation of the coal block has been challenged before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and the matter is sub-judice. The guarantees given by the JV has also been sought to be invoked but the same has been stayed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court subject to the guarantee being kept alive. Subsequently such guarantee furnished by the company has been cancelled.		
c. Investment in others		
i. Equity investment (at FVTOCI)		
1,925,924 (31 March 2017 - 1,925,924) Class A equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up in VS Lignite Power Private Ltd.	1.93	1.93
ii. Debt investment (at FVTPL)		
4,828,298 (31 March 2017 - 4,828,298) 0.01% cumulative class A redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up in VS Lignite Power Private Ltd.	4.83	4.83
Less: Provision for impairment	(6.76)	(6.76)
	-	-

6. Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Doubtful		
Loans to related party#	1.11	1.07
Less: Provision for doubtful loans	(1.11)	(1.07)
Total	-	-

Represents intercorporate loan given to Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited for working capital requirements.

Notes to Standalone financial statements as at 31 March, 2018
(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

7. Other non-current financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured, considered good		
Industrial promotional assistance	380.75	228.78
Deposits with govt. authorities and others	134.43	128.81
Sub total (a)	515.18	357.59
Doubtful		
Deposits with govt. authorities and others	4.90	4.72
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	(4.90)	(4.72)
Sub total (b)	-	-
Total (a+b)	**515.18**	**357.59**

The Company is entitled to Industrial Promotional Assistance related to the Mejia Cement Plant of 75% of the VAT and CST paid by it, for a period of 12 years, from the Government of West Bengal under the West Bengal Incentive Scheme 2004. Accordingly, the Company has accrued such fiscal incentive in its books (disclosed in note 27). However, due to the significant delays in processing of such incentive claims, the Company filed a writ petition against the Government during the year in the Honourable High Court of Kolkata. Based on advice of external legal counsel, the Company is confident that such accrued fiscal incentive is fully recoverable.

8. Other non current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	106.55	46.22
Advances recoverable	0.21	0.33
Prepaid expenses	0.71	1.20
Balances with indirect tax authorities	-	0.81
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	159.79	146.53
Sub total (a)	267.26	195.09
Doubtful		
Capital advances	1.26	1.26
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(1.26)	(1.26)
Sub total (b)	-	-
Total (a+b)	**267.26**	**195.09**

9. Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
(Valued at cost or NRV whichever is lower)		
Raw materials	52.41	41.51
(includes in transit and stock with third party ₹ 11.43 crores (31 March 2017 : ₹ 6.30 crores)		
Work-in-progress*	137.85	128.88
(includes in transit ₹ 11.30 crores (31 March 2017 : ₹ 8.55 crores)		
Finished goods*	54.94	50.46
(includes in transit and stock with third party ₹ 12.58 crores (31 March 2017 : ₹ 0.96 crores)		
Stores and Spare Parts, Packing Material and Fuel	185.00	140.19
(includes in transit and stock with third parties ₹ 18.18 crores (31 March 2017 : ₹ 11.05 crores)		
Total	**430.20**	**361.04**

* Inventory of work-in-progress and finished goods of previous year includes excise duty of ₹ 11.93 crores and ₹ 9.69 crores respectively.

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

10. Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Quoted, valued at fair value through statement of profit and loss		
Reliance Liquid fund (31 March 2017 - 1,778.68 Units)	-	0.70
SBI Premier Liquid fund (253,816.949 Units, 31 March 2017- 2,166.93 Units)	69.15	0.55
ICICI Pru Institutional Liquid Plan - SI Growth (31 March 2017 - 3,783,533 Units)	-	90.86
HDFC Liquid Fund - Growth (31 March 2017 - 190,682 Units)	-	61.01
Tata Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth (31 March 2017 - 230,760.726 Units)	-	68.99
Birla Cash Plus- IP - Growth (31 March 2017 - 1,542,456.424 Units)	-	40.18
SBI Premiur Liquid Fund - Super Institutional - Growth (31 March 2017 - 154,758.617 Units)	-	39.40
DSP Blackrock Liquidity Fund- (395,046.989 Units, 31 March 2017- 176,894.428 Units)	98.18	41.01
UTI Money Market - IP - Growth (31 March 2017 - 382,460.925 Units)	-	69.49
ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan - Dir Growth (2,337,516.037 Units)	60.11	-
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund - Dir - Growth (2,925,157.116 Units)	79.03	-
HDFC F R I F - STF - WP - Dir - Growth (39,173,234.922 Units)	119.02	-
Tata Ultra Short Term Fund - Dir - Growth (74,406.289 Units)	19.77	-
Aditya Birla Sun Life Savings Fund - Dir - Growth (583,636.517 Units)	20.07	-
SBI Treasury Advantage Fund - Dir - Growth (324,827.803 Units)	64.26	-
UTI Floating Rate Fund - STP - Dir - Growth (262,96.723 Units)	7.65	-
Kotak Low Duration Fund - Dir - Growth (670,590.92 Units)	146.92	-
Reliance Medium Term Fund - Dir - Growth (32,212,679.967 Units)	119.84	-
Invesco India Medium Term Bond Fund-Dir-Gr (221,882.634 Units)	40.37	-
Total	**844.37**	**412.19**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	844.37	412.19
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	844.37	412.19

11. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Secured, considered good	189.45	134.90
Unsecured, considered good	225.70	309.32
Doubtful	65.64	56.25
	480.79	500.47
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	(65.64)	(56.25)
Total	**415.15**	**444.22**

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Also no trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Cash on hand	0.05	0.05
Balances with bank		
- On current accounts	17.90	47.13
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	10.00	21.61
Cheques/drafts on hand	5.59	2.96
Total	**33.54**	**71.75**

Notes to Standalone financial statements as at 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

13. Other bank balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Earmarked (restricted) balances with banks for :		
Collateral for disputed indirect tax cases	5.18	5.18
Total	**5.18**	**5.18**

14. Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans/advances to employees	0.80	1.99
Total	**0.80**	**1.99**

15. Other current financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Industrial promotional assistance	27.74	120.36
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.58	0.83
Derivative assets	-	0.00
Deposits with govt. authorities and others	107.76	99.48
Total	**136.08**	**220.67**

16. Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Balances with indirect tax authorities	26.10	69.83
Advances recoverable	87.22	62.78
Other receivables	3.54	5.66
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	7.99	7.50
Prepaid expenses	13.40	10.75
Total	**138.25**	**156.52**

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

17. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Authorized		
7,801,110,000 (31 March 2017 - 7,801,110,000 shares) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	7,801.11	7,801.11
1,000,000,000 (31 March 2017 - 1,000,000,000 shares) preference shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,000.00	1,000.00
	8,801.11	8,801.11
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
150,000,000 (31 March 2017 - 150,000,000 shares) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	150.00	150.00
	150.00	150.00

(a) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The shareholders are entitled to dividends in Indian Rupees, proposed by the Board of Directors and subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meetings.

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

(b) Shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Nirma Limited (Holding Company)		
No of Shares	149,999,994	149,999,994
Shareholding %	100%	100%

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholder/members and other declarations received from shareholder regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(c) Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Equity shares issued pursuant to merger scheme (Refer note 50) (No. of shares)	-	150,000,000

Nature and purpose of reserve

A - Capital Reserve on Amalgamation

Capital reserve is used to record excess of net assets taken over pursuant to amalgamation. (Refer note 50)

B - Debenture Redemption Reserve

The Companies Act requires that where a company issues debentures, it shall creates a debentures redemption reserve out of profit of the Company available for payment of dividend. The Company is required to maintain a Debenture Redemption Reserve of 25% of the value of debenture issued.

C - Cash flow hedge reserve

The Company uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk associated with its highly probable forecast purchase. For hedging foreign currency risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts which are designated as cash flow hedges. To the extent these hedge are effective; the change in fair value of hedging instrument is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve. Amount recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss when hedged item affects profit or loss.

D - Securities premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Notes to Standalone financial statements as at 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

18. Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
i) Non convertible debentures (Refer note a)		
8.66% Secured listed non convertible debenture redeemable at par on 14.09.2021 (8000 nos.)	778.77	774.02
8.57% Secured listed non convertible debenture redeemable at par on 14.09.2020 (8000 nos.)	784.91	779.90
8.47% Secured listed non convertible debenture redeemable at par on 14.09.2019 (12,500 nos.)	1,236.02	1,227.80
8.37% Secured listed non convertible debenture redeemable at par on 14.09.2018 (11,500 nos.)	-	1,138.04
ii) Unsecured borrowings		
Inter corporate deposit from holding company (Refer note b)	333.72	311.31
2% Unlisted, unsecured debentures compulsorily convertible into equity shares (Refer note c)	72.27	67.39
	3,205.69	4,298.46

Note :

a. The Company has issued Non convertible debentures (NCD) of ₹ 4000.00 crores which are secured by first ranking exclusive charge in favour of the debenture trustee over all rights, title, interest and benefit of the Company in respect of and over the fixed assets including plant and machinery, equipments, land, immovable properties, mining leases (to the extent permitted under the applicable law), investments, its intellectual properties (other than the excluded intellectual properties) and a second pari passu charge over the current assets including cash, receivables, stocks, bank accounts of the Company. The interest is payable half yearly at the applicable rates as specified for each series.

b. The inter corporate deposit of ₹ 299.78 crores is long term in nature and carries interest rate of 8%, compounded annualy.

c. Unlisted, unsecured compulsory convertible debentures carry interest (accruing quarterly) at the rate of 2% on the outstanding amount. Each compulsory convertible debentures (CCD) are convertible at par and as such, 1 CCD of ₹ 1,00,000/- will be converted into 10,000 equity share of ₹ 10 each. Refer summary of significant accounting policies for explanation on presentation of liability and equity component of CCD's.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Repayment Schedule of non convertible debentures:		
Not later than one year	1,150.00	-
Later than one year and not later than two years	1,250.00	1,150.00
Later than two years and not later than five years	1,600.00	2,850.00

19. Other non-current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Liability for employee related expenses	-	0.75
Other liabilities	50.97	0.01
Total	**50.97**	**0.76**

20. Provisions (non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Provision for death benefit (Refer note 39)	3.51	3.50
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 39)	1.27	-
Provision for site restoration (Refer note 51)	27.27	23.81
Provision for contractors' charges (Refer note 51)	23.72	21.34
Total	**55.77**	**48.65**

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

21. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Deferred tax liability (Refer note 38)	**1,502.02**	**1,635.12**
- Depreciation and amortisation*	532.54	625.31
- Deferred tax liability on business combination (Refer note 50)	964.62	1,009.81
- Others	4.86	-
Deferred tax asset (Refer note 38)	**320.47**	**410.74**
- Disallowance under section 43B of the Income Tax Act	56.82	57.59
- Provision for doubtful debts and advances	28.14	24.20
- Unabsorbed depreciation*	-	123.35
- Others	30.84	10.05
- MAT credit entitlement	204.67	195.55
Total	**1,181.55**	**1,224.38**

* In FY 2014-15, Lafarge Aggregates and Concrete India Private Limited (LAC) got amalgamated with the Company and the Company had created Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) on unabsorbed depreciation of LAC. In FY 2017-18, NVCL has decided to withdraw its claim u/s 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (IT Act) for unabsorbed depreciation and made a claim u/s 43 (6) of IT Act for addition of such unabsorbed depreciation to its tax block for FY 2014-15. Accordingly, DTA on unabsorbed depreciation has been reversed and DTA on increased tax block has been created during the year.

22. Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Current maturities of long term debt	1,163.11	15.92
	1,163.11	15.92

23. Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Trade payables (Refer note 40)	660.48	734.69
Due to micro and small enterprises (Refer note 49)	5.95	5.30
Total	**666.43**	**739.99**

24. Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Creditors for capital expenditure	40.53	30.66
Security deposits from dealers, transporters and others	384.22	368.86
Derivative liabilities	-	0.08
Total	**424.75**	**399.60**

25. Provisions (current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Provision for leave benefits (Refer note 39)	15.68	12.89
Provision for death benefit (Refer note 39)	0.46	0.41
Provision for indirect taxes/litigations (Refer note 51)	185.06	193.05
Provision for dealers' discounts (Refer note 51)	91.21	64.80
Provision for contractors' charges (Refer note 51)	2.12	1.90
Provision - Others	1.94	3.45
Total	**296.47**	**276.50**

Notes to Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

26. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Advance from customers	51.86	69.56
Liability for employee related expenses	56.55	64.24
Liability towards discount to dealers	219.49	115.18
Others (including statutory dues, provision for expenses)	129.47	83.23
Total	**457.37**	**332.21**

27. Revenue from operations

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Sale of products (including excise duty)*		
Finished goods	6,056.93	5,686.05
Traded goods	78.57	25.75
Other operating revenue		
Income from services	30.00	0.17
Recoveries of shortages & damaged cement	1.25	1.62
Industrial promotional assistance - fiscal incentive**	75.37	86.15
Provision/liabilities no longer required, written back	47.74	27.21
Scrap sales	7.37	5.51
Total revenue from operations	**6,297.23**	**5,832.46**

Note :

* Sale of products for the current period are not comparable with previous periods, since sales for the period 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018 are net of GST whereas excise duty formed part of expenses in the periods before transition to GST.

** The Company has recognized as other operating revenue Industrial Promotional Assistance (IPA) of ₹ 49.58 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 54.94 Crores) related to Mejia Cement Plant, from the Government of West Bengal under the West Bengal Incentive Scheme 2004. Similarly, IPA of ₹ 25.79 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 31.21 Crores) has been recognised related to Chittorgarh Cement Plant, from the Government of Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2010.

28. Other income

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Gain on sale of current investments	26.88	14.19
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	13.90	2.22
Interest income on bank deposits	1.16	3.10
Interest income on others	7.86	4.15
Other non-operating income	3.91	5.61
Total other income	**53.71**	**29.27**

29. Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Inventory at the beginning of the year	41.51	69.23
Add: Purchases	1,234.05	1,076.40
	1,275.56	1,145.63
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(52.41)	(41.51)
	1,223.15	**1,104.12**

Notes to Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

30. Purchase of stock in trade

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Cement	61.54	8.62
Aggregates and Others	10.66	14.01
	72.20	**22.63**

31. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	54.94	50.46
Work-in-progress	137.85	128.88
	192.79	179.34
Inventories at the beginning of the year*		
Finished goods	40.78	70.47
Work-in-progress	116.95	136.46
	157.73	206.93
Changes in inventories of finished goods	(14.16)	20.01
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress	(20.90)	7.58
	(35.06)	27.59

* Difference between closing stock of previous year and opening stock of current year represents excise duty provision on closing stock amounting to ₹ 21.61 crores.

32. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Salaries, bonus and wages	266.38	250.32
Contribution to provident fund and other retirement benefits	32.57	22.84
Staff welfare expenses	18.55	16.81
	317.50	289.97

33. Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Depreciation on tangible assets	314.88	273.96
Amortization of intangible assets	76.67	38.48
Depreciation on investment property	0.08	0.08
	391.63	312.52

34. Finance costs

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Interest on :		
Non convertible debentures	367.15	178.54
Term loans	-	12.57
Inter corporate deposits	24.90	11.69
Compulsory convertible debentures	6.89	2.57
Security deposits from dealers, transporters and others	22.39	22.89
Cash credit accounts	0.17	-
Others	3.91	2.33
Other finance costs		
Fair value loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	-	0.20
Amortization of ancillary borrowing costs	-	0.38
	425.41	231.17

Notes to Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

35. Other expenses

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Consumption of stores & spares (including write offs)	133.93	127.36
Consumption of packing materials	183.23	154.94
Lease rent (Refer note 41)	38.53	43.56
Rates & taxes	24.57	48.22
Insurance	6.77	8.79
Repairs and maintenance to plant and machinery, building and others	77.00	86.75
CSR expenditure (Refer note 54)	5.93	5.82
Advertisement and sales promotions	85.27	41.50
Travelling and conveyance expenses	29.67	26.09
Legal and professional charges	27.29	20.19
Payment to auditors (Refer note below)	0.82	0.61
Donations	0.13	0.18
Provision for bad/doubtful debts and advances	10.97	5.50
Property, plant & equipment/CWIP written off	0.82	7.27
Net (gain)/ loss on foreign currency transaction and translation	(0.48)	0.33
Equipment hire, labour and subcontract charges	177.66	160.49
Security service charges	13.52	10.68
Miscellaneous expenses	28.17	28.20
	843.80	776.48
Payment to auditor (excluding taxes)		
Statutory Auditors :		
Audit fee (including half year limited review)	0.62	0.46
Tax audit fee	0.10	0.05
Other services	0.03	0.05
Reimbursement of expenses	0.07	0.05
Total	**0.82**	**0.61**

36. Earnings per equity share

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	**158.12**	**165.67**
Weighted average number of equity shares EPS (Nos.)	150,000,000	306,984,081
Unlisted, unsecured debentures compulsorily convertible into equity shares (Nos.) *	1,000,000,000	490,410,959
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic & dilutive EPS (Nos.)	1,150,000,000	797,395,040
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	1.37	2.08
Dilutive earning per share (in ₹)	1.37	2.08
Face value per equity Share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00

* The unlisted, unsecured debentures compulsorily convertible into equity shares are to be converted mandatorily; there is no cash settlement option either with the Company or with the holder.

37. Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Current income tax	77.08	57.01
Tax expense relating to earlier years	(44.38)	(93.28)
	32.70	**(36.27)**
Deferred tax liability (net)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	46.17	123.75
Minimum Alternate Tax credit	(11.29)	(57.01)
Deferred tax expense	34.88	66.74
Tax expense for the year	**67.58**	**30.47**

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Tax Rate	**34.608%**	**34.608%**
Profit before tax	**225.70**	**196.14**
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (34.608%)	78.11	67.88
Tax effect of:		
Expenses inadmissible under Income Tax Act, 1961	2.05	0.07
Divestment expenses	-	6.16
Loss of amalgamating company disallowed	-	60.05
Adjustment related to earlier years (Refer notes below)	(25.87)	(93.28)
Increase in business loss carried forward	-	(24.38)
Change in deferred tax rate	13.33	-
Others	(0.04)	13.97
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	**67.58**	**30.47**
Effective tax rate	**29.94%**	**15.53%**

Notes :

i) The Company has based on legal advice re-evaluated certain positions about the allowability of certain expenses and entitlement to allowances and accordingly recomputed the brought forward losses and allowances resulting in an increased claim of ₹ 206.06 crores. The claims relating to the current year also consider and are based on the positions adopted by the Company on the basis of such legal advice.

ii) In the financial year 2014-15, on amalgamation of Lafarge Aggregates and Concrete India Private Limited (LAC), the Company had created deferred tax asset on the unabsorbed business losses of ₹ 93.62 crores. Based on tax advice sought, management has withdrawn its original claim under section 72A with respect to unabsorbed depreciation and re-computed the actual cost of the assets of LAC that were taken over as part of the merger in accordance with section 43(6) of the Act. However, out of abundant caution the deferred tax asset created on the business losses created in earlier years has been reversed to the tune of ₹ 32.72 crores as disclosed above.

38. Deferred Tax Liability (Net)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2016	2016-17			As at 31 March 2017	2017-18			As at 31 March 2018
		Reco-gnised in profit and loss	Reco-gnised in OCI	Acquired in business combination #		Reco-gnised in profit and loss	Reco-gnised in OCI	Recognised in Equity	
Deferred tax liability									
Depreciation and amortisation difference	587.46	37.85	-	-	625.31	(92.77)	-	-	532.54
Deferred tax liability acquired on amalgamation#	-	(23.82)	-	1,033.63	1,009.81	(45.19)	-	-	964.62
Others	-	-	-	-	-	4.86	-	-	4.86
Total (a)	**587.46**	**14.03**	**-**	**1,033.63**	**1,635.12**	**(133.10)**	**-**	**-**	**1,502.02**
Deferred tax Asset									
Disallowance under section 43B of Income Tax Act, 1961	51.96	5.70	(0.07)	-	57.59	(0.77)	-	-	56.82
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	22.29	1.91	-	-	24.20	3.94	-	-	28.14
Unabsorbed depreciation	233.92	(110.57)	-	-	123.35	(123.35)	-	-	-
Others	10.87	(0.79)	(0.03)	-	10.05	(7.70)	-	28.49	30.84
MAT credit entitlement	141.53	54.02	-	-	195.55	9.12	-	-	204.67
Total (b)	**460.57**	**(49.73)**	**(0.10)**	**-**	**410.74**	**(118.76)**	**-**	**28.49**	**320.47**
Net deferred tax liability (a-b)	**126.89**	**63.76**	**0.10**	**1,033.63**	**1,224.38**	**(14.34)**	**-**	**(28.49)**	**1,181.55**

Deferred tax liability of ₹ 1,033.63 crores acquired on amalgamation (Refer note 50)

39. Employee benefit

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund, superannuation fund and other retirement benefits to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the plan, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits.

The Company recognised ₹ 11.01 crores (Previous year ₹ 7.92 crores) for superannuation contribution in the statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognised ₹ 8.17 crores (previous year ₹ 8.31 crores) for provident fund contributions in the statement of Profit and Loss.

The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

A. The Company makes annual contributions to the Group Gratuity cum Life Assurance Schemes administered by HDFC Life, a funded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. The scheme provides for payment as under:

i) On normal retirement / early retirement / withdrawal / resignation:

As per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with vesting period of 5 years of service.

ii) On death in service:

As per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 without any vesting period.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at March 31, 2018. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statement as at balance sheet date:

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Gratuity Funded		Death Benefit	
Defined benefit obligation	(60.28)	(54.36)	(3.97)	(3.91)
Fair value of plan assets	59.01	55.28	-	-
Net defined benefit (obligation)/assets	**(1.27)**	**0.92**	**(3.97)**	**(3.91)**
Non-current	(1.27)	-	(3.51)	(3.50)
Current	-	0.92	(0.46)	(0.41)

B. Movement in net defined benefit (asset) liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit liability/(asset) and its components.

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Gratuity Funded		Death Benefit	
Defined benefit obligation				
Opening balance	54.36	50.03	3.91	3.54
Included in profit and loss				
Current service cost	3.42	3.13	0.09	0.09
Past service cost	5.23	-	-	-
Interest cost	3.69	3.68	0.26	0.27
	12.34	6.81	0.35	0.36
Included in OCI				
Actuarial loss (gain) - experience adjustments	(0.12)	1.20	0.16	0.17
Actuarial loss (gain) - financial assumptions	(1.65)	2.01	(0.09)	0.12
	(1.77)	3.21	0.07	0.29
Other				
Benefits paid	(4.65)	(5.69)	(0.36)	(0.28)
Closing balance (a)	60.28	54.36	3.97	3.91
Fair value of plan asset				
Opening balance	55.28	48.13	-	-
Interest income	3.91	3.75	-	-
	59.19	51.88	-	-
Included in OCI				
Actuarial gain /(loss)	(0.18)	3.40	-	-
	59.01	55.28	-	-
Other				
Contributions paid by the employer	4.65	5.69	-	-
Benefits paid	(4.65)	(5.69)	-	-
Closing balance (b)	59.01	55.28	-	-
Represented by				
Net defined benefit asset (b-a)	-	0.92	-	-
Net defined benefit liability (a-b)	1.27	-	3.97	3.91

C. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following :

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Gratuity Funded	
Investment in scheme of insurance	100%	100%

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

D. Defined benefit obligations

i. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Discount rate	7.60%	7.10%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	8.00%	8.00%
Salary escalation	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality pre and post retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult
Employee turnover rate (for different age groups)	5%-10%	5%-10%

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation takes into consideration inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

E. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Particulars	31 March 2018		31 March 2018		31 March 2017		31 March 2017	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	Gratuity		Death retirement		Gratuity		Death retirement	
Discount rate (1% movement)	(3.05)	3.38	(0.16)	0.17	(2.83)	3.13	(0.18)	0.19
Future salary growth (1% movement)	2.91	(2.76)	0.06	(0.06)	2.43	(2.34)	0.08	(0.07)
Employee turnover rate (1% movement)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.07)	0.07	0.03	(0.03)	(0.08)	0.09
Mortality pre-retirement	-	-	(0.18)	0.19	(0.00)	0.00	(0.20)	0.22

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

F. Other information

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Expected employer contribution for the next annual reporting period	1.27	-
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	6 years	6 years

40 . Related party relationships, transactions and balances

The table provides the information about the group's structure including the details of the subsidiaries and the holding company. The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Related parties and nature of relationship

(i) Holding Company

Nirma Limited

(ii) Intermediate Holding Company till 3rd October, 2016

Lafarge SAS

(iii) Subsidiary Company

Rima Eastern Cement Limited (formerly known as Lafarge Eastern India Limited)

(iv) Fellow Subsidiary Companies till 3rd October, 2016

Lafarge Asia Sdn Bhd
Bazian Cement
Lafarge Emirates Cement
Lafarge Service Group Paris
Mbeya Cement Company Ltd.
Alsafwa Cement Company
Lafarge Perlmooser, Gmbh
Lafarge Energy Solutions SAS
ACC Limited
Ambuja Cement Limited
Holcim Technology(Singapore) PTE Ltd.
Gaj Ambuja Cement (A unit of Ambuja Cement Limited)

(v) Joint Venture Company

Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited

(vi) Key Management Personnel

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer - Mr. Ujjwal Batria
Director - Mr. Sharad Jaynarayan Shrimali (Ceased to be director w.e.f 4th September 2017)
Director - Mr. Suketu Nareshkumar Shah
Independent Director - Mr. Berjis Minoo Desai
Independent Director - Mrs. Bhavna Doshi
Additional Director - Mr. Hiren Patel (w.e.f 11th November 2017)
Additional Director - Mr. Kaushik Patel (w.e.f 9th November 2017)
Chief Financial Officer - Mr. Maneesh Agrawal (w.e.f. 10th October 2017)
Company Secretary - Mr. Ajay Singh

Details of Related Party Transactions carried out during the year ₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at and for the year ended 31st March 2018				As at and for the year ended 31st March 2017			
	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Joint Venture Company	Total	Holding/ Intermediate Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Joint Venture Company	Total
Managerial & Technical Service Charges								
- Lafarge SA	-	-	-	-	(3.57)	-	-	(3.57)
Purchases								
- Lafarge Energy Solutions SAS	-	-	-	-	-	52.07	-	52.07
- Ambuja Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	18.72	-	18.72
- Gaj Ambuja Cement (A unit of Ambuja Cement Limited)	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	0.33
- Nirma Limited	67.00	-	-	67.00	17.94	-	-	17.94
Finance Cost	31.79	-	-	31.79	14.26	-	-	14.26
Interest Income	-	-	0.18	0.18	-	-	-	-
Issue of Equity Shares								
- Nirma Limited	-	-	-	-	150.00	-	-	150.00
Issue of Inter Corporate Deposit								
- Nirma Limited	-	-	-	-	299.78	-	-	299.78

Notes to Standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Details of Related Party Transactions carried out during the year ₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at and for the year ended 31st March 2018				As at and for the year ended 31st March 2017			
	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Joint Venture Company	Total	Holding/ Intermediate Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Joint Venture Company	Total
Issue of compulsory convertible debentures								
- Nirma Limited	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00
Reimbursement of Expenses and other payments								
- Lafarge SA	-	-	-	-	-	6.56	-	6.56
- Lafarge Asia Sdn Bhd	-	-	-	-	-	6.76	-	6.76
- Lafarge Perlmooser, Gmbh	-	-	-	-	-	0.74	-	0.74
Expenses incurred on behalf of								
- Lafarge SA	-	-	-	-	-	2.27	-	2.27
- Lafarge Asia Sdn Bhd	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
- Bazian Cement	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06
- Lafarge Emirates Cement	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	-	0.16
- Holcim Technology(Singapore) PTE Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00
- Lafarge Services Group - Paris	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14
- Mbeya Cement Company Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10
- Alsafwa Cement Company	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	0.32
Loans given	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-
Interest Payable and outstanding								
- Nirma Limited	40.62	-	-	40.62	13.11	-	-	13.11
Outstanding amount payable								
- Lafarge SA	-	-	-	-	-	5.07	-	5.07
- Lafarge Asia Sdn Bhd	-	-	-	-	-	3.80	-	3.80
- Nirma Limited	12.20	-	-	12.20	16.20	-	-	16.20
- Gaj Ambuja Cement (A unit of Ambuja Cement Limited)	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	-	0.85
- ACC Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.46	-	0.46
- Ambuja Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	15.99	-	15.99
Outstanding amount receivable								
Loans	-	-	1.11	1.11	-	-	1.07	1.07
Provision against the receivables	-	-	1.29	1.29	-	-	1.07	1.07

1. All transactions listed above are at arms length price and all the outstanding balances are unsecured.
2. Key Managerial Compensation breakup is as follow;

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Compensation paid to key management person		
- Short term	6.24	11.04
- Post retirement	0.34	1.35
Total	**6.58**	**12.39**
Professional services availed from relative of Key Management Personnel	0.18	-

41. Operating leases

Lease payments

(a) The Company has taken various residential and commercial premises under operating leases. Further, certain arrangements entered by Company meet criteria specified in Appendix C of Ind AS 17 and are classified as embedded operating leases. The lease payments recognised in the statement of profit and loss is ₹ 38.53 Crores. (Previous year ₹ 43.56 Crores.)

(b) Future commitments of lease rentals on account of assets taken on non-cancellable operating lease are as follows:

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Less than one year	15.07	16.79
Between one and five years	5.61	10.36
More than five years	0.43	0.75
	21.11	**27.90**

42. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

31 March 2018 ₹	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Current investments	844.37	-	-	844.37	844.37	-	-	844.37
Trade receivables	-	-	415.15	415.15	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	33.54	33.54	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	-	5.18	5.18	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	0.80	0.80	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	651.26	651.26	-	-	-	-
	844.37	-	1,105.93	1,950.30	844.37	-	-	844.37
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings			4,368.80	4,368.80	-	4,368.80	-	4,368.80
Trade payables			666.43	666.43	-	-	-	-
Others			475.72	475.72	-	-	-	-
	-	-	5,510.95	5,510.95	-	4,368.80	-	4,368.80

31 March 2017 ₹	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Current investments	412.19	-	-	412.19	412.19	-	-	412.19
Trade receivables	-	-	444.22	444.22	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	71.75	71.75				
Other bank balances	-	-	5.18	5.18				
Loans	-	-	1.99	1.99	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	578.26	578.26	-	-	-	-
Derivative asset	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
	412.19	-	1,101.40	1,513.59	412.19	0.00	-	412.19
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	4,314.38	4,314.38	-	4,314.38	-	4,314.38
Trade payables	-	-	739.99	739.99	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	400.28	400.28	-	-	-	-
Derivative Liability	0.08	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	-	0.08
	0.08	-	5,454.65	5,454.73	-	4,314.46	-	4,314.46

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's risk assessment and management policies and processes.

ii. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is determined by the individual characteristics and specifications of each customer. The profile of the customer, including the market risk of the industry has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Neither past due nor impaired	216.17	228.69
Past due but not impaired		
Past due 1–180 days	145.16	156.50
Past due 181–365 days	29.03	26.50
Past due 1 to 2 years	16.87	18.28
More than 2 years	7.92	14.25
	415.15	444.22

Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk. The allowance at 31 March, 2017 and 31 March, 2018 related to several customers that may default on their payments to the Company and may not pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to economic circumstances.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follow :

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Balance as at beginning of the year	56.25	55.37
Impairment loss recognised net of reversal	9.39	0.88
Balance at the end of the year	65.64	56.25

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, that it always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation.

The Company has obtained both fund based and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. The Company also constantly monitors, as and when required, funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintain financial liquidity. The company also enjoys A1+ ratings from CRISIL on short term facilities from banks indicating very strong degree of safety regarding timely payment of financial obligations and caries lowest credit risk.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

- All non derivative financial liabilities
- Derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturites are essential for understanding the timing of the cash flows.

		Contractual cash flows			
As at 31 March 2018	**Total**	**1 year or less**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Borrowings	4,723.90	1,442.26	1,441.21	1,840.43	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	50.97	-	50.97	-	-
Trade payables	666.43	666.43	-	-	-
Other financial current liabilities	424.76	424.76	-	-	-

		Contractual cash flows			
As at 31 March 2017	**Total**	**1 year or less**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Borrowings	5,063.91	340.02	1,442.26	3,281.63	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	0.76	-	0.76	-	-
Trade payables	739.99	739.99	-	-	-
Other financial current liabilities	399.52	399.52	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging	0.08	0.08			

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk is attributable to all market risk-sensitive financial instruments, all foreign currency receivables and payables and all short term and long-term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

a. Currency risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the profit and loss account and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity.

Considering economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuation in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates of USD & EURO, on account of payables to foreign suppliers, for import of petcoke, gypsum and spares.

The Company, as per its risk management policy, uses foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge foreign exchange exposure. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Notes to Standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Amounts in ₹ (Crores)	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-
Accounts Payable	2.53	1.05	1.36	6.72
Net balance sheet exposure	2.53	1.05	1.36	6.72
Forward exchange contracts	-	-	-	-
Net exposure	2.53	1.05	1.36	6.72

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening / weakening of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of Company would result in increase or decrease in profit or loss and equity as shown in table below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases. The following analysis has been worked out based on the exposures as of the date of statements of financial position.

Effect in ₹ Crores	Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2018		
EUR	(0.25)	0.25
USD	(0.11)	0.11

Effect in ₹ Crores	Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2017		
EUR	(0.14)	0.14
USD	(0.67)	0.67

b. **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to fixed deposits and borrowings from financial institutions. For details of the Company's short-term and long term loans and borrowings, including interest rate profiles, Refer to Note 18 and 22 of these financial statements.

43. Hedge accounting

The Company performs hedging on its forecasted/firm foreign currency exposure in respect of import of goods and services from time to time on a 12 months rolling basis. The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk arising from such imports. Hedging instruments are denominated in the same currency in which the imports are made. Maturity of hedging instruments are less than 12 months in previous year.

The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency transactions and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

Particulars	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments	-	-	0.00	0.08

There are no forward contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2018. The cash flow hedges of the firm commitments during the year ended 31 March 2017 were assessed to be highly effective.

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

44. Netting off disclosure

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table presents the recognised financial instruments that are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and other similar agreements but not offset, as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

Particulars	Effects of offsetting on balance sheet		
	Gross Amounts	Gross amount net off in balance sheet	Net amounts presented in financial statements
31 March 2018			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	415.63	(0.48)	415.15
Derivative asset	-	-	-
Total	**415.63**	**(0.48)**	**415.15**

Particulars	Effects of offsetting on balance sheet		
	Gross Amounts	Gross amount net off in balance sheet	Net amounts presented in financial statements
31 March 2017			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	444.47	(0.25)	444.22
Derivative asset	0.00	-	0.00
Total	**444.47**	**(0.25)**	**444.22**
Financial liabilities			
Derivative Liabilities	0.08	-	0.08
Total	**0.08**	**-**	**0.08**

Offsetting arrangements

(i) CFA agents

The Company engages the services of CFA agents for selling the cement. As per the terms of the agreement, Company has a right to offset balances with CFA against debtors balances if debtor has not paid for a period of 90 days. Hence such amounts have been offset in the balance sheet.

(ii) Collateral against borrowings

Refer note 18 for property, plant & equipment and other intangible assets provided as collateral against borrowings

45. Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company carefuly monitors cash and bank balances, deployment of surplus funds and regularly assess any debt requirements.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is as follows.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Total borrowings along with accrued interest	4,368.80	4,314.38
Less : Cash and bank balances & Current Investments	883.08	(489.12)
Adjusted net debt	5,251.88	3,825.26
Equity	150.00	150.00
Other Equity	3,967.26	3,798.95
Total Equity	4,117.26	3,948.95
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	1.28	0.97

Notes to Standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

46. Segment Reporting

A. General Information

For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on its products and has two reportable segments, as follows:

- Segment-1 Cement Division
- Segment-2 Readymix Concrete

Others - All the segments other than segments identified above are collectively included in this segment.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by operating segments. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statement. Transfer prices between operating segment are on arm's length basis in a manner similar to transaction with third parties.

B. Information about reportable segments

Particulars	Reportable segments				Others		Total	
	Cement		Ready mix concrete					
	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Revenue								
External sales	5,144.57	4,737.73	1,132.48	1,069.81	20.18	24.92	6,297.23	5,832.46
Inter segment sales	25.69	33.32	-	-	5.87	18.77	31.56	52.09
Total	**5,170.26**	**4,771.05**	**1,132.48**	**1,069.81**	**26.05**	**43.69**	**6,328.79**	**5,884.55**
Less : Eliminations	(25.69)	(33.32)	-	-	(5.87)	(18.77)	(31.56)	(52.09)
Net Revenue	5,144.57	4,737.73	1,132.48	1,069.81	20.18	24.92	6,297.23	5,832.46
Segment Results	596.01	452.33	9.20	(23.27)	(3.90)	(7.60)	601.31	421.46
Financial expense							(425.41)	(231.17)
Financial income							49.80	23.66
Un-allocated expenses							-	-
Profit before exceptional item and tax							225.70	213.95
Exceptional items (Refer note 53)							-	(17.81)
Profit before tax							225.70	196.14
Tax expenses							67.58	30.47
Profit after tax							**158.12**	**165.67**
OTHER INFORMATION								
Segment assets	10,632.64	10,136.60	882.40	918.33	(77.23)	50.31	11,437.81	11,105.24
Un-allocated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	181.57	180.18
Total Assets	**10,632.64**	**10,136.60**	**882.40**	**918.33**	**(77.23)**	**50.31**	**11,619.38**	**11,285.42**
Segment liabilities	1,604.34	1,445.59	329.03	334.17	18.38	17.95	1,951.75	1,797.71
Un-allocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,550.36	5,538.76
Total Liabilities	**1,604.34**	**1,445.59**	**329.03**	**334.17**	**18.38**	**17.95**	**7,502.11**	**7,336.47**
Capital Expenditure								
Tangible assets	131.74	114.93	16.80	6.45	-	0.43	148.54	121.81
Intangible assets	3.16	17.13	0.02	-	-	-	3.18	17.13
Depreciation / Amortization	362.90	270.82	25.17	36.80	3.56	4.90	391.63	312.52
Other non cash expense/(income)	(32.01)	2.07	5.87	4.08	0.00	0.21	(26.14)	6.36

C. Geographic information

All company's asset are domiciled in India. Further company does not have any single customer contributing more than 10 % of revenue. The breakup of total revenue into domestic revenue and exports is as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Domestic market	6,294.40	5,832.46
Export	2.83	-
Total	6,297.23	5,832.46

47. Contingent Liabilities

		Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of:	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
i.	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts: -			
	a.	Disputed demands in respect of Sales Tax by various sales tax and VAT authorities	31.05	38.86
	b.	Disputed demand in respect of Entry Tax by various tax authorities	42.82	36.98
	c.	Disputed demand in respect of Excise Duty	173.72	167.46
	d.	Disputed demand in respect of Service Tax	1.32	2.51
	e.	Stamp Duty paid under protest for change of name from GKW to LRCL	1.80	1.80
	f.	Disputed demands in respect of Custom duties	14.44	14.44
	g.	In respect of Income Tax	220.65	234.47
	h.	Other claims	22.91	20.57
		Against these, payments under protest/adjustments made by the Company	149.44	96.35
iii.		The State of Chhattisgarh has filed a Revision Application challenging the adjudication order of the District Registrar and Collector of Stamps; Janjgir -Champa for alleged under-valuation of the properties, which the Company acquired from Raymond Ltd. Against this, Raymond Ltd. has filed a Special Leave Petition before the Honorable Supreme Court, which has stayed the proceedings before the Board of Revenue.	Amount not determinable	Amount not determinable
		The Collector of Stamps, Raipur has commenced enquiry proceedings under Section 47 (A)(3) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 questioning the amount of stamp duty paid by The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) on transfer of the immovable properties at Sonadih from TISCO to the Company. The Company has filed a Writ Petition in the Honorable High Court of Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh challenging the enquiry commenced by the Collector of Stamps. The matter is pending before the High Court.	Amount not determinable	Amount not determinable
		The Company's liability, if at all arises, in both the above cases, is restricted to 50% by virtue of business transfer agreement between Lafarge and Raymond Ltd/TISCO.	Amount not determinable	Amount not determinable

iv. In June 2012, the Competition Commission of India (CCI) passed an Order levying a penalty of ₹ 490 crores on the Company in connection with a complaint filed by the Builders Association of India against leading cement companies (including the Company) for alleged violation of certain provisions of the Competition Act, 2002. The Company filed an appeal before the Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT) for setting aside the said Order of CCI. The COMPAT granted stay on levying the penalty imposed on the Company by CCI against deposit of 10% of the penalty amount. In December 2015, the COMPAT finally set aside the said Order of CCI and remanded back to CCI for fresh adjudication of the issues and passing of fresh Order. It also allowed the Company to withdraw the amount of 10% deposit kept with the CCI. However, in August 2016 the case was reheard by CCI and it passed an Order levying a penalty of ₹ 490 crores on the Company. The Company had filed an appeal against the Order before the COMPAT. The COMPAT has granted a stay on the CCI Order against a deposit of 10% of the penalty amount, which has been deposited since. The matter pending with COMPAT has been transferred to the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) and the appeal of the Company is pending before NCLAT. Based on advise of external legal counsel and the rights available with the Company, no provision is considered necessary.

Notes to Standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

48. Capital and other Commitment

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Estimate amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net off advances)	385.36	35.07

49. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act,2006

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
	Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	5.95	5.30
	Interest due on above	0.22	-
ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year		
	Principal	0.78	0.07
	Interest	0.01	0.00
iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	0.22	0.07
iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.23	0.25
v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

50. Business combination

Nirchem Cement Limited (Nirchem) was incorporated on 2nd August 2016 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Nirma Limited to engage in the cement business. In the previous year, Nirma intended to acquire the cement and related business of Lafarge India Limited (Lafarge) and due to various approvals and commercial reasons, it acquired such business of Lafarge (the "Acquisition") by way of acquiring 100% shares of Lafarge from its shareholders. In the previous year, the acquisition of Lafarge by Nirchem was accounted for in the consolidated financial statements of Nirchem in accordance with Ind AS 103 Business Combinations by applying the acquisition method. The consolidated financial statements as at 4th October, 2016 prepared by management in accordance with Ind AS 110, have been adopted by the Board. Under the acquisition method, all identifiable assets including intangibles, liabilities and contingent liabilities of Lafarge were measured and accounted at the fair value as of the acquisition date. Fair values have been determined by an independent valuer. The excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognized as Goodwill.

Calculation of Goodwill	
Consideration Paid	8,207.50
Net Assets acquired	5,763.64
Goodwill	**2,443.86**
Erstwhile acquired Goodwill in books of Lafarge	**549.59**
Additional Goodwill recognised	**1,894.27**

Subsequently, pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation under Sections 230-232 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Compromise, Arrangement and Amalgamation) Rules, 2016, sanctioned by the Company law tribunal of Mumbai branch and filed with the Registrar of Companies (RoC) on 19th April, 2017, Nirchem Cement Limited has been amalgamated with Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (formerly known as "Lafarge India Limited") w.e.f. 4th October 2016, the Appointed Date.

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

By virtue of guidance provided in App C of Ind AS 103, the above amalgamation is a 'common control business combination' given the combining entities (Nirchem and Lafarge) are both ultimately controlled by the same ultimate parent (Nirma Limited) before and after the amalgamation. Accordingly, the business combination has been accounted for using the pooling of interest method wherein the assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts as specified in the scheme i.e. values as determined under Ind AS 103 Business Combinations, which in turn have been pooled from the Consolidated Financial Statements of Nirchem as at 4th October, 2016.

Calculation of Capital Reserve

Particulars	Amount	Note
Investment in the books of Nirchem	(8,207.50)	
Equity share capital of Nirchem cancelled	3,000.00	
Issue of new equity shares of Nuvoco as per merger scheme	(150.00)	
Nuvoco old share capital reversed	456.41	
IND AS 103 carrying values derived from Nirchem CFS (incremental values):		
Tangible assets	1,610.19	Refer Note 2
Intangible assets	1,376.51	Refer Note 4
Goodwill	1,894.27	Refer Note 4
Deferred tax liability	(1,033.63)	Refer Note 38
Capital reserve on Merger	(1,053.75)	

51. Disclosures required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 37 - Provisions

Particulars	Site Restotation expense		Dealer discount provisions		Indirect taxes and litigations		Provision for contractors' charges		Total	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	23.81	7.31	64.80	47.60	193.05	177.92	23.24	18.92	304.90	251.75
Additional provision made during the year	6.64	16.78	77.94	70.57	10.28	16.20	2.60	4.32	97.46	107.87
Amounts used during the year	(1.24)	(0.28)	(50.91)	(53.37)	(1.13)	(0.57)	-	-	(53.28)	(54.22)
Amounts written back during the year	-	-	(0.62)	-	(17.14)	(0.50)	-	-	(17.76)	(0.50)
Carrying amount at the end of the year #	29.21	23.81	91.21	64.80	185.06	193.05	25.84	23.24	331.32	304.90

This includes current and non current portion.

i. Site Restoration expense

The Company provides for the expenses to reclaim the quarries used for mining. The total estimate of reclamation expenses is apportioned over the estimate of mineral reserves and a provision is made based on the minerals extracted during the year. Mines reclamation expenses are incurred on an ongoing basis and until the closure of the mine. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of reclamation and the estimate of reclamation expenditure.

ii. Dealer discount provisions

The provision for discounts is on account of various promotion and incentive schemes proposed to be announced to dealers on products sold by the Company. The provision is based on the historic data/ estimated figures of discounts passed on. The timing and amount of the cash flows that will arise will be determined as and when these schemes are formalised and pay-offs approved by management, which is generally 12 to 18 months.

iii. Indirect taxes and legal cases

Provision for indirect tax and legal cases includes disputed cases of excise tax, Value added tax, sales tax, entry tax and other disputed legal cases.

iv. Provision for contractor charges

Provision for contractor's charges pertains to gratuity amount payable by contractor to its employees which as per the terms of the contract shall be reimbursed by the Company.

Notes to Standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

52. The Company had installed a Fly Ash classifier at its Mejia Cement Plant in earlier years and has a claim of ₹ 12.22 Crores (Previous year ₹ 12.22 Crores) on Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) towards their share of the capital expenditure on such Fly Ash classifier in terms of the agreement, which along with certain operational settlements are currently under discussion with DVC. Pending resolution on the matters, the Company has not recognized the above claims in its books. Further, the management is confident that the use of the Fly Ash classifier and operational settlements shall be amicably resolved with the party.

53. Exceptional items of ₹ 17.81 crores, incurred in previous financial year, is in relation to the orders of Competition Commission of India dated 2 February 2016 and 30 March 2015.

54. As per the limit specified under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company was required to spend ₹ 5.54 crores (Previous year ₹ 7.73 crores) during the year on account of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). However, the actual amount spent during the year amounts to ₹ 5.93 crores (Previous year ₹ 6.43 crores) out of which ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ 0.61 crores) has been incurred in relation to its ongoing projects which has been capitalised and the balance of ₹ 5.93 crores (Previous year ₹ 5.82 crores) has been accounted in the statement of profit and loss as CSR expenditure.

55. The figures of the previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For MSKA & Associates
(Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited
CIN: U26940MH1999PLC118229

Ujjwal Batria
MD & CEO
DIN: 01737515

Suketu Nareshbhai Shah
Director
DIN: 07211283

Maneesh Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Ajay Singh
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (formerly "Lafarge India Limited")

Report on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiary (the Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), and joint venture comprising the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group including its joint venture in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint venture are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and of its joint venture and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. While conducting the audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Holding Company's preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Holding Company's Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the consolidated financial position of the Group and its joint venture as at 31st March, 2018, and its consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

a. We did not audit the Ind AS financial statements of one subsidiary (including the comparative financial information for the year ended 31 March 2017), whose Ind AS financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ Nil and net assets of ₹ Nil as at 31 March 2018, total revenues of ₹ Nil and net cash outflows/inflows amounting to ₹ Nil for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit/loss of ₹ Nil for the year ended 31 March 2018, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in respect of one joint venture, whose Ind AS financial statements (including the comparative financial information for the year ended 31 March 2017), have not been audited by us. These Ind AS financial statements of the joint venture are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the joint venture and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid joint venture, is based solely on such unaudited Ind AS financial statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these Ind AS financial statements are not material to the Group.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiary and joint venture, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph above, 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

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

   (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and 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 Ind AS financial statements.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company and joint venture as on 31 March 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the joint venture and the report of the statutory auditor of its subsidiary company, none of the directors of the Group companies, and its joint venture is disqualified as on 31 March 2018 from being appointed as a director of that Company in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Group, and its joint venture and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure A'.

   (g) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiary and joint venture, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

      i. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, and its joint venture – Refer Note 47 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

      ii. The Group, and its joint venture did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31st March, 2018.

      iii. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary and joint venture during the year ended 31st March, 2018.

For MSKA & Associates (Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9th May, 2018

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NUVOCO VISTAS CORPORATION LIMITED (FORMERLY "LAFARGE INDIA LIMITED")

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2018, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited ("the Company") (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary company and joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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, the Holding Company, its subsidiary company and joint venture, which are companies 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, 2018, 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.

Other Matter

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to one subsidiary company is based on the corresponding report of its auditor. In case of one joint venture, the Ind AS financial statements are unaudited and hence we are unable to comment on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting in respect of this joint venture.

For MSKA & Associates (Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9th May, 2018

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	4,909.15	5,087.32
(b) Capital work-in-progress		140.65	129.66
(c) Investment property	3	1.35	1.43
(d) Goodwill	4	2,443.86	2,443.86
(e) Other intangible assets	4	1,335.15	1,383.38
(f) Intangible assets under development		3.16	13.48
(g) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	-	-
(ii) Loans	6	-	-
(iii) Other non-current financial assets	7	515.18	357.59
(h) Other non current assets	8	267.26	195.09
		9,615.76	**9,611.81**
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	9	430.20	361.04
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	10	844.37	412.19
(ii) Trade receivables	11	415.15	444.22
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	33.54	71.80
(iv) Other bank balances	13	5.18	5.18
(v) Loans	14	0.80	1.99
(vi) Other current financial assets	15	136.08	220.67
(c) Other current assets	16	138.25	156.52
		2,003.57	1,673.61
TOTAL ASSETS		**11,619.33**	**11,285.42**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	17	150.00	150.00
(b) Other equity		3,967.22	3,798.95
(c) Non-controlling interest	55	-	-
		4,117.22	**3,948.95**
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	3,205.69	4,298.46
(ii) Other non-current financial liabilities	19	50.97	0.76
(b) Provisions (non-current)	20	55.77	48.65
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	1,181.55	1,224.38
		4,493.98	**5,572.25**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	22	1,163.11	15.92
(ii) Trade payables	23	666.43	739.99
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	24	424.75	399.60
(b) Provisions (current)	25	296.47	276.50
(c) Other current liabilities	26	457.37	332.21
		3,008.13	**1,764.22**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**11,619.33**	**11,285.42**
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	1B		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For MSKA & Associates
(Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited
CIN: U26940MH1999PLC118229

Ujjwal Batria
MD & CEO
DIN: 01737515

Suketu Nareshbhai Shah
Director
DIN: 07211283

Maneesh Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Ajay Singh
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	2017-18	2016-17
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	27	6,297.23	5,832.46
Other income	28	53.71	29.27
Total Income		**6,350.94**	**5,861.73**
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	29	1,223.15	1,104.12
Purchase of stock in trade	30	72.20	22.63
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	31	(35.06)	27.59
Power and fuel		1,037.93	847.17
Freight and forwarding charges		1,645.57	1,360.65
Excise duty on sale of goods		203.11	675.48
Employee benefits expense	32	317.50	289.97
Depreciation and amortization expense	33	391.63	312.52
Finance costs	34	425.41	231.17
Other expenses	35	843.85	776.48
Total expenses		**6,125.29**	**5,647.78**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		225.65	213.95
Exceptional items	53	-	(17.81)
Profit before tax		225.65	196.14
Tax expenses:	37		
1. Current tax (MAT)		77.08	57.01
2. MAT credit entitlement		(11.29)	(57.01)
3. Deferred tax (excluding MAT credit entitlement)		46.17	123.75
4. Tax expense relating to earlier years		(44.38)	(93.28)
Total tax expense		**67.58**	**30.47**
Profit after tax		**158.07**	**165.67**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)			
I Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
i. Remeasurements gain/(losses) of post-employment benefit obligation		1.51	0.19
ii. Income tax related to above		(0.52)	(0.07)
		0.99	**0.12**
II Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
i. Deferred gain/(losses) on cash flow hedge		0.09	0.09
ii. Income tax related to above		(0.03)	(0.03)
		0.06	**0.06**
Other comprehensive income for the year		**1.05**	**0.18**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**159.12**	**165.85**
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		158.07	165.67
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		159.12	165.85
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Earnings per equity share	36		
1. Basic (INR)		1.37	2.08
2. Diluted (INR)		1.37	2.08
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For MSKA & Associates
(Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited
CIN: U26940MH1999PLC118229

Ujjwal Batria
MD & CEO
DIN: 01737515

Suketu Nareshbhai Shah
Director
DIN: 07211283

Maneesh Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Ajay Singh
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
(A)	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before tax	225.65	196.14
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	391.63	312.52
	Net (gain)/ loss on foreign currency transaction and translation	(0.48)	0.33
	Provision for bad/doubtful debts and advances	10.97	5.50
	Provision for indirect taxes and litigation	10.28	16.20
	Provision/liabilities no longer required, written back	(47.74)	(27.21)
	Property, Plant & Equipment/CWIP written off	0.82	7.27
	Gain on sale of current investments	(26.88)	(14.19)
	Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	(13.90)	(2.22)
	Bad debts	-	0.00
	Interest income on bank deposits	(1.16)	(3.10)
	Interest income on others	(7.86)	(4.15)
	Finance costs	425.41	231.17
	Operating profit before working capital adjustments:	**966.74**	**718.26**
	Adjustments for working capital :		
	(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	(69.16)	97.15
	Decrease in trade and other receivables	19.68	73.64
	Increase in loans and advances and other non current assets	(54.64)	(140.18)
	Increase in trade / other payables, provisions and other liability	179.20	233.07
		1,041.82	**981.94**
	Income tax paid (Net)	(90.90)	(59.72)
	NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**950.91**	**922.22**
(B)	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Payment for purchase and construction of property, plant and equipment	(217.13)	(141.37)
	Purchase of current investments	(3,686.47)	(2,366.26)
	Proceeds from sale of current investments	3,295.07	1,970.48
	Loans/advances given during the year	1.18	1.76
	Interest received	5.43	6.44
	NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(601.91)**	**(528.95)**
(C)	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Stamp duty on issue of shares	(20.79)	-
	Repayment of borrowings	-	(300.00)
	Interest paid	(366.47)	(203.49)
	NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(387.26)**	**(503.49)**
	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(38.26)**	**(110.22)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	76.98	171.44
	Additions through amalgamation	-	15.76
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 12 and 13)	**38.72**	**76.98**
	Reconciliation of Cash and Cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet		
	Cash and Bank Balances as per Balance Sheet [Note 12 & 13]		
	Cash on hand	0.05	0.05
	Cheques/drafts on hand	5.59	2.96
	Bank balances (including bank deposits)	33.08	73.96
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the year end	**38.72**	**76.98**

Notes :

i) Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year includes cash collateral of ₹ 5.18 crores maintained by the Company for collateral of disputed indirect tax case.

ii) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

iii) Disclosure as required by (IND AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements" - Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Opening balance	4,314.39	302.50
Non Cash movement		
- Borrowings of amalgamating company (Refer note 50)	-	4,292.53
- Accrual of interest	398.94	205.37
Cash movement		
- Principle repayment	-	(300.00)
- Interest payment	(344.52)	(186.01)
Closing balance	**4,368.81**	**4,314.39**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For MSKA & Associates
(Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited
CIN: U26940MH1999PLC118229

Ujjwal Batria
MD & CEO
DIN: 01737515

Suketu Nareshbhai Shah
Director
DIN: 07211283

Maneesh Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Ajay Singh
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Equity Share Capital	31 March 2018 No. of Shares	31 March 2018 Amount	31 March 2017 No. of Shares	31 March 2017 Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	150,000,000	150.00	456,412,778	456.41
Cancellation of equity shares per merger scheme (Refer note 50)	-	-	(456,412,778)	(456.41)
Issue of new equity shares per merger scheme (Refer note 50)	-	-	150,000,000	150.00
Balance at the end of the reporting period	150,000,000	150.00	150,000,000	150.00

Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus**									Items of OCI	Equity component of compound instrument	Total
	Capital reserve	Capital reserve on amalgamation	Securities premium	Capital redemption reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Amalga-mation Reserves	General reserve	Statutory Reserve Under Section 45IC of RBI Act	Retained earnings	Cash Flow hedge reserve		
Balance at April 1, 2016	**37.33**	**-**	**1,326.56**	**23.33**	**-**	**2.53**	**90.00**	**0.01**	**2,268.74**	**(0.12)**	**-**	**3,748.38**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165.67	-	-	165.67
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.06	-	0.18
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**165.79**	**0.06**	**-**	**165.85**
Amalgamation of Nirchem Cement Limited (Refer note 50)	-	(1,053.75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.31	-	934.16	(115.28)
Transfer to Debenture redemption reserve from retained earning	-	-	-	-	183.00	-	-	-	(183.00)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March , 2017	**37.33**	**(1,053.75)**	**1,326.56**	**23.33**	**183.00**	**2.53**	**90.00**	**0.01**	**2,255.84**	**(0.06)**	**934.16**	**3,798.95**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158.07	-	-	158.07
Share issue expense*			(13.53)									(13.53)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.99	0.06	-	1.05
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(13.53)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**159.06**	**0.06**	**-**	**145.59**
Transfer to Debenture redemption reserve from retained earning	-	-	-	-	337.95	-	-	-	(337.95)	-	-	-
Deferred tax on CCD debt component	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.68	22.68
Balance at 31 March 2018	**37.33**	**(1,053.75)**	**1,313.03**	**23.33**	**520.95**	**2.53**	**90.00**	**0.01**	**2,076.95**	**0.00**	**956.84**	**3,967.22**

Notes:

* Share issue expense is related to stamp duty charge on new equity shares on amalgamation in previous year
** Refer note 17 for description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For MSKA & Associates
(Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited
CIN: U26940MH1999PLC118229

Ujjwal Batria
MD & CEO
DIN: 01737515

Suketu Nareshbhai Shah
Director
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Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Maneesh Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Ajay Singh
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

A. Company Information

Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (Formerly known as Lafarge India Limited) ("the Company") is a limited company domiciled and headquartered in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office is located at Equinox Business Park, Tower-3, 4th Floor, LBS Marg, Off BKC, Kurla (West), Mumbai – 400070. The Company is principally engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of Cement and Ready Mix along with trading and manufacturing of Aggregates. The Company caters mainly to the domestic market.

The consolidated financial statement of the Group for the year ended 31st March, 2018 was authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of Directors on 9th May, 2018.

B. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company, its subsidiary (together "the Group") and its jointly controlled entity have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and other relevant provisions of the Act. The consolidated financial statements up to year ended 31 March 2018 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended), notified under section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative financial instruments)
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value

b) Principles of Consolidation

i) The Consolidated Financial Statement comprises the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiary and joint venture. Reference in these notes to the "group" shall mean to include Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (Formerly known as Lafarge India Limited) (and/or its subsidiary/joint venture consolidated in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

ii) The list of companies which are included in consolidation and the Parent company's holdings therein are as under:

Name of the Company	Percentage Holding March 31, 2018
a) Subsidiaries	
1) Rima Eastern Cement Limited (formerly known as Lafarge Eastern India Limited)	100%
b) Joint Venture	
1) Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited	19.14%

Each of the above company is incorporated in India and financial statements are drawn upto the same reporting date as that of the parent Company i.e. 31st March, 2018.

iii) The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary company have been prepared in accordance with the Ind AS 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements". The intra-group balances, intra-group transactions and unrealised profits/losses if any are fully eliminated.

iv) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented, to the extent possible, in the same manner as the Company's separate financial statements.

v) The excess cost of the Company of its investment in the subsidiary, on the acquisition dates over and above the Company's share of fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liability assumed in the subsidiary, is recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements as Goodwill. On the other hand, where the share of fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liability assumed as on the date of investment is in excess of cost of investments of the Company, it is recognised as "Capital Reserve".

The Company's investments in the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in the joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount is adjusted to recognise changes in the Company's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually. If the Company's share of losses of a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in joint venture, the Company discontinues recognising further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent the Company has a legal or constructive obligation or made payments on behalf of other joint ventures. If the joint venture subsequently reports profit, the Company resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profit equals the share of losses not recognised.

c) Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, related discounts, incentives and volume rebates. Revenue for the period 1 April 2017 to 30 June 2017 includes excise duty and excludes value added tax/ sales tax. Revenue for the period 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018 excludes goods and service tax.

Interest income

For all interest bearing financial assets interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost, except the freehold land used for mining. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost of the items net of depreciation and impairment losses (if any). Acquisition cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to getting the asset ready for intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Items of spare parts that meets the definition of 'property, plant and equipment' is recognised as property, plant and equipment. The depreciation on such an item of spare part will begin when the asset is available for use i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. In case of a spare part, as it may be readily available for use, it may be depreciated from the date of purchase of the spare part.

Capital work in progress ('CWIP') is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. All the direct expenditure related to implementation including incidental expenditure incurred during the period of implementation of a project, till it is commissioned, is accounted as CWIP and after commissioning the same is transferred / allocated to the respective item of property, plant and equipment.

Pre-operating costs, being indirect in nature, are expensed to the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Property, plant and equipment are eliminated from financial statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of retirement of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

The Group has a policy of capitalising overburden cost if the overburden removal exceeds normal annual overburden removal by more than 50% and the total amount of stripping cost related to excess removal is more than ₹ 0.50 Crores.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation (other than on mining land) is calculated on a straight-line basis to allocate the cost of assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Components having value significant to the total cost of the asset and life different from that of the main asset are depreciated over its useful life. The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act; 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The useful lives so determined are as follows:

Asset Type	Useful life (in years)
Buildings and roads	5 to 50
Plant and machinery	1 to 30
Railway sidings and locomotives	30
Office equipment	5 to 10
Vehicles	5
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10
Leasehold land	Over the lease period
Mining land	Amortised on the unit of production method based on extraction of limestone from mines

Cost of mineral reserve embedded in the cost of freehold mining land is depreciated in proportion of actual quantity of minerals extracted to the estimated quantity of extractable mineral reserves.

Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment acquired / disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal. Cost of lease-hold land is amortized equally over the period of lease.

Residual values, useful life of assets and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

e) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The Group depreciates building component of investment property over 30 years from the date of original purchase.

The Group, based on management estimate, depreciates the building over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

f) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives based on underlying contracts where applicable, except for mining rights

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The useful lives so determined are as follows:

Asset Type	Useful life (in years)
Mining Rights	Amortised on the unit of production method based on extraction of limestone from mines but restricted upto the lease period (in case of Leasehold and Freehold Land)
Supplier agreement	(Finite) Upto the validity of the Contract
Trademark	(Finite) 10
Software	(Finite) 5

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

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

g) 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. 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. When 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.

Recoverable amount is determined:

1. In case of individual asset, at higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and
2. In case of cash-generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash-generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. 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 its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. In any case the growth rate does not exceed the long term average growth rate for the products/industries in which the entity operates.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

h) Leases

The determination of whether as 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 fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of the specific asset (or assets) and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset (or assets), even if that asset is (or those assets are) not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Group as a lessee

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

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

Group as a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time (generally over twelve months) to get ready for its intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that a company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

j) Financial instruments

A. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

1. Financial assets at amortised cost
2. Financial assets at fair value

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit and loss) (FVTPL), or recognized in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income) (FVTOCI)

Financial asset at amortised cost

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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 finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value

Debt instruments

A debt instrument is classified as at FVTOCI if following two conditions are met:

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

Debt instrument included within the fair value through other comprehensive income are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

All other investment in debt instruments not measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as described above are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration, recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at fair value through other comprehensive income, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Profit and loss, even on sale of investment.

However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the fair value through profit or loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

1. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
2. 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 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 Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

1. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
2. Full life time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

Under the simplified approach, the company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

1. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
2. Loans and borrowings
3. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made 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 recognised 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 recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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

B. Off-setting of financial instruments

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

C. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss.

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

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment

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

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Group uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in other income or expenses.

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

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

k) Investment in joint ventures

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The Group accounts for investment in Joint venture using the equity method.

l) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures:

Compulsorily Convertible Debentures are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible debentures, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible debentures shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

m) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. All the grants related to an expense item are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When grants relates to an assets it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

n) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the entity operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

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 balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their corresponding carrying amounts for the financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of:

1. deductible temporary differences;
2. the carry forward of unused tax losses; and
3. the carry forward of unused tax credits.

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

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

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

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Group does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

o) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and Net Realisable Value (NRV).

Raw materials: 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.

Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the actual level of production which approximates normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

Stores, spares and other supplies: 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. Items of stores and spares that does not meet the definition of 'property, plant and equipment' is recognised as a part of inventories.

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

p) Employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives etc., and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The Company also has additional death benefit scheme for specific set of employees. This death benefit scheme is unfunded.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

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

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

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

Other Long-term employee benefits

Other long term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss for the period in which the employee has rendered services. The expenses are recognised at the present value of the amount payable determined using actuarial valuation technique. Actuarial gains and loss in respect of other long term benefits are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise 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.

r) Cash dividend to equity holders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

s) Operating Segment:

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. The Operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Group. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter Segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market/fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocated to segments on a reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities".

t) Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments:

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised 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 recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

1. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
2. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
3. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

   Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

   Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

u) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

v) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes together with the accounting policies:

Note 37 - Current tax expense

Note 39 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations

Note 51 - Provisions and contingencies

Note 4 – Impairment of assets (both financial and non-financial)

Note 20 – Site restoration provision

Note 42 - Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Note 2 – Useful life of Property, plant and equipment

Note 4 – Useful life of Other intangible assets0

w) Current and 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:

1. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

3. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period,

   Or

4. 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:

1. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
2. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period,

Or

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

All other liabilities are classified 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.

x) Foreign currency translation

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

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at functional currency, using the foreign exchange rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the functional currency using the foreign exchange rate at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or the statement of profit and loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or the statement of profit and loss, respectively).

y) Fair value measurement

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

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

1. In the principal market for the asset or liability,

Or

2. 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.

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 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:

1. Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or Liabilities.

2. Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

3. Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

z) Exceptional items

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

aa) Business combinations under common control

Common control business combinations include transactions, such as transfer of subsidiaries or businesses, between entities within a group.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method. Under pooling of interest method, the assets and liabilities of the combined entity are reflected at their carrying amounts, the only adjustment that are made are to harmonize accounting policies.

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

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

ab) Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Any amount appearing as ₹ 0.00 represents amount less than ₹ 50,000.

ac) Standards issued but not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018):

Ind AS 115 provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers.

The five steps in the model are as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts;
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Guidance is provided on topics such as the point in which revenue is recognised, accounting for variable consideration, costs of fulfilling and obtaining a contract and various related matters. New disclosures about revenue are also introduced.

The Group is yet to assess Ind AS 115's full impact and intends to adopt Ind AS 115 no earlier than the accounting period beginning on or after 1 April 2018.

ad) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The Group has applied for the first time certain amendments to the standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Amendment to Ind AS 7: Statement of Cash Flows;

The Group has provided disclosure of changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non cash changes. The Company has provided the information for both the current and the comparative period in statement of cash flow.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements as at 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in Rs. Crore, unless otherwise stated)

2. Property, plant and equipment

Description	Land - Freehold (a)	Land - Leasehold	Quarry Develop-ment	Building and Roads	Plant and Machinery	Railway Sidings & Locomotives	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2016	**345.99**	**35.52**	**3.82**	**839.90**	**3,526.57**	**517.13**	**10.65**	**32.48**	**3.02**	**5,315.08**
Additions	4.53	-	-	11.25	85.55	1.69	0.22	1.75	0.49	105.48
Adjustment due to Business Combination (Refer note 50)	249.35	67.94	-	455.33	1,557.96	147.23	-	0.00	-	2,477.81
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	(0.24)	(10.78)	(13.94)	(2.81)	(2.14)	(0.11)	(30.02)
Cost as at 31 March 2017 (A)	**599.87**	**103.46**	**3.82**	**1,306.24**	**5,159.30**	**652.11**	**8.06**	**32.09**	**3.40**	**7,868.35**
Additions	22.69	0.86	-	37.39	72.58	2.92	0.37	0.49	0.25	137.55
Disposals	-	-	-	(9.25)	(3.37)	-	(0.01)	(0.20)	-	(12.83)
Adjustments	2.25	(2.25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2018 (C)	**624.81**	**102.07**	**3.82**	**1,334.38**	**5,228.51**	**655.03**	**8.42**	**32.38**	**3.65**	**7,993.07**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2016	**9.41**	**8.38**	**2.67**	**231.46**	**1,266.80**	**119.37**	**6.38**	**22.10**	**1.85**	**1,668.42**
Depreciation for the year	1.08	1.26	0.16	40.50	202.80	23.58	0.71	3.47	0.40	273.96
Adjustment due to Business Combination (Refer note 50)	-	(0.76)	-	186.31	609.38	72.69	-	-	-	867.62
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	(0.13)	(10.04)	(13.94)	(2.73)	(2.02)	(0.11)	(28.97)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2017 (B)	**10.49**	**8.88**	**2.83**	**458.14**	**2,068.94**	**201.70**	**4.36**	**23.55**	**2.14**	**2,781.03**
Depreciation for the year	9.40	2.19	0.16	41.25	234.60	23.01	0.80	2.98	0.49	314.87
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	(9.25)	(2.55)	-	(0.00)	(0.19)	-	(11.99)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2018 (D)	**19.89**	**11.07**	**2.99**	**490.14**	**2,300.99**	**224.71**	**5.16**	**26.34**	**2.63**	**3,083.91**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017 (A)- (B)	**589.38**	**94.58**	**0.99**	**848.10**	**3,090.36**	**450.41**	**3.70**	**8.54**	**1.26**	**5,087.32**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018 (C)- (D)	**604.92**	**91.00**	**0.83**	**844.24**	**2,927.52**	**430.32**	**3.26**	**6.04**	**1.02**	**4,909.15**

Notes:

a. Freehold land includes ₹ 2.11 Crores (31 March 2017 : ₹ 2.11 Crores) being used by third party

b. Refer note 18 for property, plant and equipment provided as collateral against borrowings

Notes to Consolidated financial statements as at 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in Rs. Crore, unless otherwise stated)

3. Investment property

Description	Amount
Cost as at 1 April 2016	1.59
Additions	-
Disposals/transfer	-
Cost as at 31 March 2017 (A)	**1.59**
Additions	-
Disposals/transfer	-
Cost as at 31 March 2018 (C)	**1.59**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2016	0.08
Depreciation for the year	0.08
Disposals/transfer	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2017 (B)	**0.16**
Depreciation for the year	0.08
Disposals/transfer	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2018 (D)	**0.24**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017 (A) - (B)	**1.43**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018 (C) - (D)	**1.35**

The Group has received independent broker's quote for purchase of the investment property at ₹ 1.59 crores (previous year ₹ 1.59 crores) which is the fair value of investment property.

4. Goodwill and Other intangible assets

Description	Other Intangible Assets						Goodwill
	Software	Mining rights	Trade Mark	Non Compete Agreement	Suppliers Agreement	Total	
Cost as at 1 April 2016	**41.57**	**20.15**	**10.00**	**71.90**	**-**	**143.62**	**1,401.23**
Additions	14.55	14.33	-	-	-	28.88	-
Adjustment due to Business Combination (Refer note 50)	-	862.07	496.66	-	17.78	1,376.51	1,894.27
Disposals/adjustments	(0.05)	-	-	-	-	(0.05)	-
Cost as at 31 March 2017 (A)	**56.07**	**896.55**	**506.66**	**71.90**	**17.78**	**1,548.96**	**3,295.50**
Additions	0.39	28.05	-	-	-	28.44	-
Cost as at 31 March 2018 (C)	**56.46**	**924.60**	**506.66**	**71.90**	**17.78**	**1,577.40**	**3,295.50**
Accumulated amortisation as at 1 April 2016	**37.54**	**7.71**	**10.00**	**71.90**	**-**	**127.15**	**851.64**
Amortisation for the year	1.36	10.07	24.83	-	2.22	38.48	-
Disposals/adjustments	(0.05)	-	-	-		(0.05)	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2017 (B)	**38.85**	**17.78**	**34.83**	**71.90**	**2.22**	**165.58**	**851.64**
Amortisation for the year	4.00	18.62	49.62	-	4.43	76.67	-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2018 (D)	**42.85**	**36.40**	**84.45**	**71.90**	**6.65**	**242.25**	**851.64**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017 (A) - (B)	**17.22**	**878.77**	**471.83**	**-**	**15.56**	**1,383.38**	**2,443.86**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018 (C) - (D)	**13.61**	**888.20**	**422.21**	**-**	**11.13**	**1,335.15**	**2,443.86**

Note : Refer note 18 for other intangible assets provided as collateral against borrowings

Notes to Consolidated financial statements as at 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Impairment testing of goodwill with indefinite lives

Goodwill pertains to the two CGUs below, which are also operating and reportable segments, for impairment testing:

– Cement CGU

– Ready Mix CGU

Carrying amount of goodwill pertains to each of the CGUs

Particulars	Cement		RMX	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Goodwill	2017.85	2017.85	426.01	426.01

The Group performed its annual impairment test for years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 respectively and no Goodwill impairment was deemed necessary.

i. **Cement CGU**

The recoverable amount of the Cement CGU is ₹ 12,744 Crores as at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 - ₹ 4,450 Crores) which has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the demand for Cement. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year is 13.56% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 3.0% growth rate that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the industry. It was concluded that the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying value of cash generating unit hence there is no impairment.

ii. **Ready Mix CGU**

The recoverable amount of the Ready mix CGU is ₹ 900 Crores as at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 - ₹ 689 Crores) which has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the demand for Ready mix. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year is 13.56% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 3.0% growth rate that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the industry. It was concluded that the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying value of cash generating unit hence there is no impairment.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations

The calculation of value in use for both units is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

(1) Sales Growth rate

(2) Raw Material price inflation

(3) Market growth rate

Sales Growth Rate - Management expects a stable sales growth rate over the forecast period, the management further expects the Group position in relative to its competitors to strengthen following sales aggressive targets taken by the Group.

Raw Material Price inflation - Past material price movements are used as indicators of future price movements.

Market growth rate - Management expects the Group position in Cement & RMX business to be stable over the forecast period, the management further expects the Group position in relative to its competitors to strengthen following sales aggressive targets taken by the Group.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The implications of the key assumptions for the recoverable amount are discussed below:

Sales Growth Rate - Management recognises the effect of new entrant and additional capacity expansion of existing competitors as not to have material adverse impact on the forecasts.

Raw Material Price inflation - The management has considered the possibility of greater than forecast increases in raw material price inflation. This may occur if anticipated regulatory changes result in an increase in demand that cannot be met by suppliers. If prices of raw materials increase greater than the forecast price inflation, then the RMX CGU will have to pass on such increase to the customer, for Cement CGU raw material prices do not vary significantly.

Market growth rate - Based on industrial data and infrastructure growth action taken by the government, the Group is of the view that the growth rate will be higher than the forecast estimated by the Group.

While it is unlikely for all the above assumptions to move adversely together, it would require a significant increase/ decrease to result in an impairment charge.

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

5. Non current investments

Unquoted, valued at cost unless stated otherwise

a. Investment in subsidiary Joint Venture

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
861,300 (31 March 2017 - 861,300) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited	0.86	0.86
Less: Provision for impairment	(0.86)	(0.86)
	-	-

Note :

The Ministry of coal had allotted a coal block in the state of Maharashtra to a consortium in which the Company is a member. The Company plans to carry out mining activities through Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited, a joint venture Company incorporated in India as a special purpose vehicle. The Company's ownership in the jointly controlled entity is 19.14%. The other owners in the joint venture being IST Steel & Power Limited (53.59%) and Ambuja Cements Limited (27.27%).

In prior years, the allotment of the coal block has been cancelled and the Joint Venture (JV) company has been show caused for allegedly not achieving the progress milestones in the development of the mine. Deallocation of the coal block has been challenged before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and the matter is sub-judice. The guarantees given by the JV has also been sought to be invoked but the same has been stayed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court subject to the guarantee being kept alive. Subsequently such guarantee furnished by the company has been cancelled.

b. Investment in others

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
i. **Equity investment (at FVTOCI)**		
1,925,924 (31 March 2017 - 1,925,924) Class A equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up in VS Lignite Power Private Ltd.	1.93	1.93
ii. **Debt investment (at FVTPL)**		
4,828,298 (31 March 2017 - 4,828,298) 0.01% cumulative class A redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up in VS Lignite Power Private Ltd.	4.82	4.83
Less: Provision for impairment	(6.75)	(6.76)
	-	-

6. Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Doubtful		
Loans to related party#	1.11	1.07
Less: Provision for doubtful loans	(1.11)	(1.07)
Sub total	-	-
Total	-	-

Represents intercorporate loan given to Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited for working capital requirements.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements as at 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

7. Other non-current financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured, considered good		
Industrial promotional assistance	380.75	228.78
Deposits with govt. authorities and others	134.43	128.81
Sub total (a)	**497.96**	**357.59**
Doubtful		
Deposits with Govt. authorities and others	4.65	4.72
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	(4.65)	(4.72)
Sub total (b)	-	-
Total (a+b)	515.18	357.59

The Group is entitled to Industrial Promotional Assistance related to the Mejia Cement Plant of 75% of the VAT and CST paid by it, for a period of 12 years, from the Government of West Bengal under the West Bengal Incentive Scheme 2004. Accordingly, the Group has accrued such fiscal incentive in its books (disclosed in note 27). However, due to the significant delays in processing of such incentive claims, the Group filed a writ petition against the Government during the year in the Honourable High Court of Kolkata. Based on advice of external legal counsel, the Group is confident that such accrued fiscal incentive is fully recoverable.

8. Other non current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	106.55	46.22
Advances recoverable	0.21	0.33
Prepaid expenses	0.71	1.20
Balances with indirect tax authorities	-	0.81
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	159.79	146.53
Sub total (a)	**267.26**	**195.09**
Doubtful		
Capital advances	1.26	1.26
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(1.26)	(1.26)
Sub total (b)	-	-
Total (a+b)	**267.26**	**195.09**

9. Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
(Valued at cost or NRV whichever is lower)		
Raw materials	52.41	41.51
(includes in transit and stock with third party ₹ 11.43 crores (31 March 2017 : ₹ 6.30 crores)		
Work-in-progress*	137.85	128.88
(includes in transit ₹ 11.30 crores (31 March 2017 : ₹ 8.55 crores)		
Finished goods*	54.94	50.46
(includes in transit and stock with third party ₹ 12.58 crores (31 March 2017 : ₹ 0.96 crores)		
Stores and Spare Parts, Packing Material and Fuel	185.00	140.19
(includes in transit and stock with third parties ₹ 18.18 crores (31 March 2017 : ₹ 11.05 crores)		
Total	430.20	361.04

* Inventory of work-in-progress and finished goods of previous year includes excise duty of ₹ 11.93 crores and ₹ 9.69 crores respectively.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements as at 31 March, 2018
(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

10. Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Quoted, valued at fair value through statement of profit and loss		
Reliance Liquid fund (31 March 2017 - 1,778.68 Units)	-	0.70
SBI Premier Liquid fund (253,816.949 Units, 31 March 2017- 2,166.93 Units)	69.15	0.55
ICICI Pru Institutional Liquid Plan - SI Growth (31 March 2017 - 3,783,533 Units)	-	90.86
HDFC Liquid Fund - Growth (31 March 2017 - 190,682 Units)	-	61.01
Tata Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth (31 March 2017 - 230,760.726 Units)	-	68.99
Birla Cash Plus- IP - Growth (31 March 2017 - 1,542,456.424 Units)	-	40.18
SBI Premiur Liquid Fund - Super Institutional - Growth (31 March 2017 - 154,758.617 Units)	-	39.40
DSP Blackrock Liquidity Fund- (395,046.989 Units, 31 March 2017- 176,894.428 Units)	98.18	41.01
UTI Money Market - IP - Growth (31 March 2017 - 382,460.925 Units)	-	69.49
ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan - Dir Growth (2,337,516.037 Units)	60.11	-
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund - Dir - Growth (2,925,157.116 Units)	79.03	-
HDFC F R I F - STF - WP - Dir - Growth (39,173,234.922 Units)	119.02	-
Tata Ultra Short Term Fund - Dir - Growth (74,406.289 Units)	19.77	-
Aditya Birla Sun Life Savings Fund - Dir - Growth (583,636.517 Units)	20.07	-
SBI Treasury Advantage Fund - Dir - Growth (324,827.803 Units)	64.26	-
UTI Floating Rate Fund - STP - Dir - Growth (262,96.723 Units)	7.65	-
Kotak Low Duration Fund - Dir - Growth (670,590.92 Units)	146.92	-
Reliance Medium Term Fund - Dir - Growth (32,212,679.967 Units)	119.84	-
Invesco India Medium Term Bond Fund-Dir-Gr (221,882.634 Units)	40.37	-
Total	844.37	412.19
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	844.37	412.19
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	844.37	412.19

11. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Secured, considered good	189.45	134.90
Unsecured, considered good	225.70	309.32
Doubtful	65.64	56.25
	480.79	500.47
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	(65.64)	(56.25)
Total	**415.15**	**444.22**

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person. Also no trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Cash on hand	0.05	0.05
Balances with bank		
- On current accounts	17.90	47.18
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	10.00	21.61
Cheques/drafts on hand	5.59	2.96
Total	**33.54**	**71.80**

Notes to Consolidated financial statements as at 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

13. Other bank balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Earmarked (restricted) balances with banks for :		
Collateral for disputed indirect tax cases	5.18	5.18
Total	**5.18**	**5.18**

14. Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans/advances to employees	0.80	1.99
Total	**0.80**	**1.99**

15. Other current financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Industrial promotional assistance	27.74	120.36
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.58	0.83
Derivative assets	-	0.00
Deposits with govt. authorities and others	107.76	99.48
Total	**136.08**	**220.67**

16. Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Balances with indirect tax authorities	26.10	69.83
Advances recoverable	87.22	62.78
Other receivables	3.54	5.66
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	7.99	7.50
Prepaid expenses	13.40	10.75
Total	**138.25**	**156.52**

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

17. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Authorized		
7,801,110,000 (31 March 2017 - 7,801,110,000 shares) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	7,801.11	7,801.11
1,000,000,000 (31 March 2017 - 1,000,000,000 shares) preference shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,000.00	1,000.00
	8,801.11	8,801.11
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
150,000,000 (31 March 2017 - 150,000,000 shares) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	150.00	150.00
	150.00	150.00

(a) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Group has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The shareholders are entitled to dividends in Indian Rupees, proposed by the Board of Directors and subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meetings.

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

(b) Shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Nirma Limited (Holding Company)		
No of Shares	149,999,994	149,999,994
Shareholding %	100%	100%

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholder/members and other declarations received from shareholder regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(c) Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Equity shares issued pursuant to merger scheme (Refer note 50) (No. of shares)	-	150,000,000

Nature and purpose of reserve

A - Capital Reserve on Amalgamation

Capital reserve is used to record excess of net assets taken over pursuant to amalgamation. (Refer note 50)

B - Debenture Redemption Reserve

The Companies Act requires that where a company issues debentures, it shall creates a debentures redemption reserve out of profit of the Company available for payment of dividend. The Company is required to maintain a Debenture Redemption Reserve of 25% of the value of debenture issued.

C - Cash flow hedge reserve

The Company uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk associated with its highly probable forecast purchase. For hedging foreign currency risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts which are designated as cash flow hedges. To the extent these hedge are effective; the change in fair value of hedging instrument is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve. Amount recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss when hedged item affects profit or loss.

D - Securities premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements as at 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

18. Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
i) Non convertible debentures (Refer note a)		
8.66% Secured listed non convertible debenture redeemable at par on 14.09.2021 (8000 nos.)	778.77	774.02
8.57% Secured listed non convertible debenture redeemable at par on 14.09.2020 (8000 nos.)	784.91	779.90
8.47% Secured listed non convertible debenture redeemable at par on 14.09.2019 (12,500 nos.)	1,236.02	1,227.80
8.37% Secured listed non convertible debenture redeemable at par on 14.09.2018 (11,500 nos.)	-	1,138.04
ii) Unsecured borrowings		
Inter corporate deposit from holding company (Refer note b)	333.72	311.31
2% Unlisted, unsecured debentures compulsorily convertible into equity shares (Refer note c)	72.27	67.39
	3,205.69	4,298.46

Note :

a. The Group has issued Non convertible debentures (NCD) of ₹ 4000.00 crores which are secured by first ranking exclusive charge in favour of the debenture trustee over all rights, title, interest and benefit of the Group in respect of and over the fixed assets including plant and machinery, equipments, land, immovable properties, mining leases (to the extent permitted under the applicable law), investments, its intellectual properties (other than the excluded intellectual properties) and a second pari passu charge over the current assets including cash, receivables, stocks, bank accounts of the Group. The interest is payable half yearly at the applicable rates as specified for each series.

b. The inter corporate deposit of ₹ 299.78 crores is long term in nature and carries interest rate of 8%, compounded annualy.

c. Unlisted, unsecured compulsory convertible debentures carry interest (accruing quarterly) at the rate of 2% on the outstanding amount. Each compulsory convertible debentures (CCD) are convertible at par and as such, 1 CCD of ₹ 1,00,000/- will be converted into 10,000 equity share of ₹ 10 each. Refer summary of significant accounting policies for explanation on presentation of liability and equity component of CCD's.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Repayment Schedule of non convertible debentures:		
Not later than one year	1,150.00	-
Later than one year and not later than two years	1,250.00	1,150.00
Later than two years and not later than five years	1,600.00	2,850.00

19. Other non-current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Liability for employee related expenses	-	0.75
Other liabilities	50.97	0.01
Total	**50.97**	**0.76**

20. Provisions (non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Provision for death benefit (Refer note 39)	3.51	3.50
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 39)	1.27	-
Provision for site restoration (Refer note 51)	27.27	23.81
Provision for contractors' charges (Refer note 51)	23.72	21.34
Total	**55.77**	**48.65**

Notes to Consolidated financial statements as at 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

21. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Deferred tax liability (Refer note 38)	**1,502.02**	**1,635.12**
- Depreciation and amortisation*	532.54	625.31
- Deferred tax liability on business combination (Refer note 50)	964.62	1,009.81
- Others	4.86	-
Deferred tax asset (Refer note 38)	**320.47**	**410.74**
- Disallowance under section 43B of the Income Tax Act	56.82	57.59
- Provision for doubtful debts and advances	28.14	24.20
- Unabsorbed depreciation*	-	123.35
- Others	30.84	10.05
- MAT credit entitlement	204.67	195.55
Total	**1,181.55**	**1,224.38**

* In FY 2014-15, Lafarge Aggregates and Concrete India Private Limited (LAC) got amalgamated with the Group and the Group had created Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) on unabsorbed depreciation of LAC. In FY 2017-18, NVCL has decided to withdraw its claim u/s 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (IT Act) for unabsorbed depreciation and made a claim u/s 43 (6) of IT Act for addition of such unabsorbed depreciation to its tax block for FY 2014-15. Accordingly, DTA on unabsorbed depreciation has been reversed and DTA on increased tax block has been created during the year.

22. Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Current maturities of long term debt	1,163.11	15.92
	1,163.11	**15.92**

23. Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Trade payables (Refer note 40)	660.48	734.69
Due to micro and small enterprises (Refer note 49)	5.95	5.30
Total	**666.43**	**739.99**

24. Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Creditors for capital expenditure	40.53	30.66
Security deposits from dealers, transporters and others	384.22	368.86
Derivative liabilities	-	0.08
Total	**424.75**	**399.60**

25. Provisions (current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Provision for leave benefits (Refer note 39)	15.68	12.89
Provision for death benefit (Refer note 39)	0.46	0.41
Provision for indirect taxes/litigations (Refer note 51)	185.06	193.05
Provision for dealers' discounts (Refer note 51)	91.21	64.80
Provision for contractors' charges (Refer note 51)	2.12	1.90
Provision - Others	1.94	3.45
Total	**296.47**	**276.50**

26. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Advance from customers	51.86	69.56
Liability for employee related expenses	56.55	64.24
Liability towards discount to dealers	219.49	115.18
Others (including statutory dues, provision for expenses)	129.47	83.23
Total	**457.37**	**332.21**

Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

27. Revenue from operations

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Sale of products (including excise duty)*		
Finished goods	6,056.93	5,686.05
Traded goods	78.57	25.75
Other operating revenue		
Income from services	30.00	0.17
Recoveries of shortages & damaged cement	1.25	1.62
Industrial promotional assistance - fiscal incentive**	75.37	86.15
Provision/liabilities no longer required, written back	47.74	27.21
Scrap sales	7.37	5.51
Total revenue from operations	6,297.23	5,832.46

Note :

* Sale of products for the current period are not comparable with previous periods, since sales for the period 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018 are net of GST whereas excise duty formed part of expenses in the periods before transition to GST.

** The Group has recognized as other operating revenue Industrial Promotional Assistance (IPA) of ₹ 49.58 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 54.94 Crores) related to Mejia Cement Plant, from the Government of West Bengal under the West Bengal Incentive Scheme 2004. Similarly, IPA of ₹ 25.79 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 31.21 Crores) has been recognised related to Chittorgarh Cement Plant, from the Government of Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2010.

28. Other income

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Gain on sale of current investments	26.88	14.19
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	13.90	2.22
Interest income on bank deposits	1.16	3.10
Interest income on others	7.86	4.15
Other non-operating income	3.91	5.61
Total other income	**53.71**	**29.27**

29. Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Inventory at the beginning of the year	41.51	69.23
Add: Purchases	1,234.05	1,076.40
	1,275.56	1,145.63
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(52.41)	(41.51)
	1,223.15	1,104.12

30. Purchase of stock in trade

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Cement	61.54	8.62
Aggregates and Others	10.66	14.01
	72.20	22.63

Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

31. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	54.94	50.46
Work-in-progress	137.85	128.88
	192.79	179.34
Inventories at the beginning of the year*		
Finished goods	40.78	70.47
Work-in-progress	116.95	136.46
	157.73	206.93
Changes in inventories of finished goods	(14.16)	20.01
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress	(20.90)	7.58
	(35.06)	27.59

*Difference between closing stock of previous year and opening stock of current year represents excise duty provision on closing stock amounting to ₹ 21.61 crores.

32. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Salaries, bonus and wages	266.38	250.32
Contribution to provident fund and other retirement benefits	32.57	22.84
Staff welfare expenses	18.55	16.81
	317.50	289.97

33. Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Depreciation on tangible assets	314.88	273.96
Amortization of intangible assets	76.67	38.48
Depreciation on investment property	0.08	0.08
	391.63	312.52

34. Finance costs

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Interest on :		
Non-convertible debentures	367.15	178.54
Term loans	-	12.57
Inter corporate deposits	24.90	11.69
Compulsory convertible debentures	6.89	2.57
Security deposits from dealers, transporters and others	22.39	22.89
Cash credit accounts	0.17	-
Others	3.91	2.33
Other finance costs		
Fair value loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	-	0.20
Amortization of ancillary borrowing costs	-	0.38
	425.41	231.17

Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2018

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

35. Other expenses

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Consumption of stores & spares (including write offs)	133.93	127.36
Consumption of packing materials	183.23	154.94
Lease rent (Refer note 41)	38.53	43.56
Rates & taxes	24.57	48.22
Insurance	6.77	8.79
Repairs and maintenance to plant and machinery, building and others	77.00	86.75
CSR expenditure (Refer note 54)	5.93	5.82
Advertisement and sales promotions	85.27	41.50
Travelling and conveyance expenses	29.67	26.09
Legal and professional charges	27.29	20.19
Payment to auditors (Refer note below)	0.82	0.61
Donations	0.13	0.18
Provision for bad/doubtful debts and advances	10.97	5.50
Property, plant & equipment/CWIP written off	0.82	7.27
Net (gain)/ loss on foreign currency transaction and translation	(0.48)	0.33
Equipment hire, labour and subcontract charges	177.66	160.49
Security service charges	13.52	10.68
Miscellaneous expenses	28.22	28.20
	843.85	776.48
Payment to auditor (excluding taxes)		
Statutory Auditors :		
Audit fee (including half year limited review)	0.62	0.46
Tax audit fee	0.10	0.05
Other services	0.03	0.05
Reimbursement of expenses	0.07	0.05
Total	**0.82**	**0.61**

36. Earnings per equity share

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	**158.07**	**165.67**
Weighted average number of equity shares EPS (Nos.)	**150,000,000**	**306,984,081**
Unlisted, unsecured debentures compulsorily convertible into equity shares (Nos.) *	1,000,000,000	490,410,959
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic & dilutive EPS (Nos.)	**1,150,000,000**	**797,395,040**
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	1.37	2.08
Dilutive earning per share (in ₹)	1.37	2.08
Face value per equity Share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00

* The unlisted, unsecured debentures compulsorily convertible into equity shares are to be converted mandatorily; there is no cash settlement option either with the Group or with the holder.

37. Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Current income tax	77.08	57.01
Tax expense relating to earlier years	(44.38)	(93.28)
	32.70	**(36.27)**
Deferred tax liability (net)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	46.17	123.75
Minimum Alternate Tax credit	(11.29)	(57.01)
Deferred tax expense	34.88	66.74
Tax expense for the year	**67.58**	**30.47**

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Tax Rate	**34.608%**	**34.608%**
Profit before tax	**225.70**	**196.14**
Tax using the Group's domestic tax rate (34.608%)	78.11	67.88
Tax effect of:		
Expenses inadmissible under Income Tax Act, 1961	2.05	0.07
Divestment expenses	-	6.16
Loss of amalgamating Group disallowed	-	60.05
Adjustment related to earlier years (Refer notes below)	(25.87)	(93.28)
Increase in business loss carried forward	-	(24.38)
Change in deferred tax rate	13.33	-
Others	(0.04)	13.97
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	**67.58**	**30.47**
Effective tax rate	**29.94%**	**15.53%**

Notes :

i) The Group has based on legal advice re-evaluated certain positions about the allowability of certain expenses and entitlement to allowances and accordingly recomputed the brought forward losses and allowances resulting in an increased claim of ₹ 206.06 crores. The claims relating to the current year also consider and are based on the positions adopted by the Group on the basis of such legal advice.

ii) In the financial year 2014-15, on amalgamation of Lafarge Aggregates and Concrete India Private Limited (LAC), the Group had created deferred tax asset on the unabsorbed business losses of ₹ 93.62 crores. Based on tax advice sought, management has withdrawn its original claim under section 72A with respect to unabsorbed depreciation and re-computed the actual cost of the assets of LAC that were taken over as part of the merger in accordance with section 43(6) of the Act. However, out of abundant caution the deferred tax asset created on the business losses created in earlier years has been reversed to the tune of ₹ 32.72 crores as disclosed above.

38. Deferred Tax Liability (Net)

Particulars		2016-17			As at 31 March 2017	2017-18			As at 31 March 2018
	As at 1st April, 2016	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Acquired in business combination #		Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in Equity	
Deferred tax liability									
Depreciation and amortisation difference	587.46	37.85	-	-	625.31	(92.77)	-	-	532.54
Deferred tax liability acquired on amalgamation#	-	(23.82)	-	1,033.63	1,009.81	(45.19)	-	-	964.62
Others	-	-	-	-	-	4.86	-	-	4.86
Total (a)	**587.46**	**14.03**	**-**	**1,033.63**	**1,635.12**	**(133.10)**	**-**	**-**	**1,502.02**
Deferred tax Asset									
Disallowance under section 43B of Income Tax Act, 1961	51.96	5.70	(0.07)	-	57.59	(0.77)	-	-	56.82
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	22.29	1.91	-	-	24.20	3.94	-	-	28.14
Unabsorbed depreciation	233.92	(110.57)	-	-	123.35	(123.35)	-	-	-
Others	10.87	(0.79)	(0.03)	-	10.05	(7.70)	-	28.49	30.84
MAT credit entitlement	141.53	54.02	-	-	195.55	9.12	-	-	204.67
Total (b)	**460.57**	**(49.73)**	**(0.10)**	**-**	**410.74**	**(118.76)**	**-**	**28.49**	**320.47**
Net deferred tax liability (a-b)	**126.89**	**63.76**	**0.10**	**1,033.63**	**1,224.38**	**(14.34)**	**-**	**(28.49)**	**1,181.55**

Deferred tax liability of ₹ 1,033.63 crores acquired on amalgamation (Refer note 50)

39. Employee benefit

The Group contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Group makes contributions towards provident fund, superannuation fund and other retirement benefits to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the plan, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits.

The Group recognised ₹ 11.01 crores (Previous year ₹ 7.92 crores) for superannuation contribution in the statement of Profit and Loss. The Group recognised ₹ 8.17 crores (previous year ₹ 8.31 crores) for provident fund contributions in the statement of Profit and Loss.

The contributions payable to these plans by the Group are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

A. The Group makes annual contributions to the Group Gratuity cum Life Assurance Schemes administered by HDFC Life, a funded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. The scheme provides for payment as under:

i) On normal retirement / early retirement / withdrawal / resignation:

As per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with vesting period of 5 years of service.

ii) On death in service:

As per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 without any vesting period.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at March 31, 2018. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Group's financial statement as at balance sheet date:

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Gratuity Funded		Death Benefit	
Defined benefit obligation	(60.28)	(54.36)	(3.97)	(3.91)
Fair value of plan assets	59.01	55.28	-	-
Net defined benefit (obligation)/assets	**(1.27)**	**0.92**	**(3.97)**	**(3.91)**
Non-current	(1.27)	-	(3.51)	(3.50)
Current	-	0.92	(0.46)	(0.41)

B. Movement in net defined benefit (asset) liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit liability/(asset) and its components.

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Gratuity Funded		Death Benefit	
Defined benefit obligation				
Opening balance	54.36	50.03	3.91	3.54
Included in profit and loss				
Current service cost	3.42	3.13	0.09	0.09
Past service cost	5.23	-	-	-
Interest cost	3.69	3.68	0.26	0.27
	12.34	6.81	0.35	0.36
Included in OCI				
Actuarial loss (gain) - experience adjustments	(0.12)	1.20	0.16	0.17
Actuarial loss (gain) - financial assumptions	(1.65)	2.01	(0.09)	0.12
	(1.77)	3.21	0.07	0.29
Other				
Benefits paid	(4.65)	(5.69)	(0.36)	(0.28)
Closing balance (a)	60.28	54.36	3.97	3.91
Fair value of plan asset				
Opening balance	55.28	48.13	-	-
Interest income	3.91	3.75	-	-
	59.19	51.88	-	-
Included in OCI				
Actuarial gain /(loss)	(0.18)	3.40	-	-
	59.01	55.28	-	-
Other				
Contributions paid by the employer	4.65	5.69	-	-
Benefits paid	(4.65)	(5.69)	-	-
Closing balance (b)	59.01	55.28	-	-
Represented by				
Net defined benefit asset (b-a)	-	0.92	-	-
Net defined benefit liability (a-b)	1.27	-	3.97	3.91

C. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following :

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Gratuity Funded	
Investment in scheme of insurance	100%	100%

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

D. Defined benefit obligations

i. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Discount rate	7.60%	7.10%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	8.00%	8.00%
Salary escalation	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality pre and post retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult
Employee turnover rate (for different age groups)	5%-10%	5%-10%

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation takes into consideration inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

E. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Particulars	31 March 2018		31 March 2018		31 March 2017		31 March 2017	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	Gratuity		Death retirement		Gratuity		Death retirement	
Discount rate (1% movement)	(3.05)	3.38	(0.16)	0.17	(2.83)	3.13	(0.18)	0.19
Future salary growth (1% movement)	2.91	(2.76)	0.06	(0.06)	2.43	(2.34)	0.08	(0.07)
Employee turnover rate (1% movement)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.07)	0.07	0.03	(0.03)	(0.08)	0.09
Mortality pre-retirement	-	-	(0.18)	0.19	(0.00)	0.00	(0.20)	0.22

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

F. Other information

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Expected employer contribution for the next annual reporting period	1.27	-
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	6 years	6 years

40 . Related party relationships, transactions and balances

The table provides the information about the group's structure including the details of the subsidiaries and the holding Group. The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Related parties and nature of relationship

(i) Holding Company

Nirma Limited

(ii) Intermediate Holding Company till 3rd October, 2016

Lafarge SAS

(iii) Fellow Subsidiary Companies till 3rd October, 2016

Lafarge Asia Sdn Bhd

Bazian Cement

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Lafarge Emirates Cement

Lafarge Service Group Paris

Mbeya Cement Company Ltd.

Alsafwa Cement Company

Lafarge Perlmooser, Gmbh

Lafarge Energy Solutions SAS

ACC Limited

Ambuja Cement Limited

Holcim Technology(Singapore) PTE Ltd.

Gaj Ambuja Cement (A unit of Ambuja Cement Limited)

(iv) Joint Venture Company

Wardha Vaalley Coal Field Private Limited

(v) Key Management Personnel

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer - Mr. Ujjwal Batria

Director - Mr. Sharad Jaynarayan Shrimali (Ceased to be director w.e.f 4th September 2017)

Director - Mr. Suketu Nareshkumar Shah

Independent Director - Mr. Berjis Minoo Desai

Independent Director - Mrs. Bhavna Doshi

Additional Director - Mr. Hiren Patel (w.e.f 11th November 2017)

Additional Director - Mr. Kaushik Patel (w.e.f 9th November 2017)

Chief Financial Officer - Mr. Maneesh Agrawal (w.e.f. 10th October 2017)

Company Secretary - Mr. Ajay Singh

Details of Related Party Transactions carried out during the year

Particulars	As at and for the year ended 31st March 2018				As at and for the year ended 31st March 2017			
	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Joint Venture Company	Total	Holding/ Intermediate Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Joint Venture Company	Total
Managerial & Technical Service Charges								
- Lafarge SA	-	-	-	-	(3.57)	-	-	(3.57)
Purchases								
- Lafarge Energy Solutions SAS	-	-	-	-	-	52.07	-	52.07
- Ambuja Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	18.72	-	18.72
- Gaj Ambuja Cement (A unit of Ambuja Cement Limited)	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	0.33
- Nirma Limited	67.00	-	-	67.00	17.94	-	-	17.94
Finance Cost	31.79	-	-	31.79	14.26	-	-	14.26
Interest Income	-	-	0.18	0.18	-	-	-	-
Issue of Equity Shares								
- Nirma Limited	-	-	-	-	150.00	-	-	150.00
Issue of Inter Corporate Deposit								
- Nirma Limited	-	-	-	-	299.78	-	-	299.78

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Details of Related Party Transactions carried out during the year

Particulars	As at and for the year ended 31st March 2018				As at and for the year ended 31st March 2017			
	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Joint Venture Company	Total	Holding/ Intermediate Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Joint Venture Company	Total
Issue of compulsory convertible debentures								
- Nirma Limited	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00
Reimbursement of Expenses and other payments								
- Lafarge SA	-	-	-	-	-	6.56	-	6.56
- Lafarge Asia Sdn Bhd	-	-	-	-	-	6.76	-	6.76
- Lafarge Perlmooser, Gmbh	-	-	-	-	-	0.74	-	0.74
Expenses incurred on behalf of								
- Lafarge SA	-	-	-	-	-	2.27	-	2.27
- Lafarge Asia Sdn Bhd	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
- Bazian Cement	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06
- Lafarge Emirates Cement	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	-	0.16
- Holcim Technology(Singapore) PTE Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00
- Lafarge Services Group - Paris	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14
- Mbeya Cement Company Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10
- Alsafwa Cement Company	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	0.32
Loans given	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-
Interest Payable and outstanding								
- Nirma Limited	40.62	-	-	40.62	13.11	-	-	13.11
Outstanding amount payable								
- Lafarge SA	-	-	-	-	-	5.07	-	5.07
- Lafarge Asia Sdn Bhd	-	-	-	-	-	3.80	-	3.80
- Nirma Limited	12.20	-	-	12.20	16.20	-	-	16.20
- Gaj Ambuja Cement (A unit of Ambuja Cement Limited)	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	-	0.85
- ACC Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.46	-	0.46
- Ambuja Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	15.99	-	15.99
Outstanding amount receivable								
Loans	-	-	1.11	1.11	-	-	1.07	1.07
Provision against the receivables	-	-	1.29	1.29	-	-	1.07	1.07

1. All transactions listed above are at arms length price and all the outstanding balances are unsecured.
2. Key Managerial Compensation breakup is as follow;

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Compensation paid to key management person		
- Short term	6.24	11.04
- Post retirement	0.34	1.35
Total	**6.58**	**12.39**
Professional services availed from relative of Key Management Personnel	0.18	-

41. Operating leases

Lease payments

(a) The Group has taken various residential and commercial premises under operating leases. Further, certain arrangements entered by Group meet criteria specified in Appendix C of Ind AS 17 and are classified as embedded operating leases. The lease payments recognised in the statement of profit and loss is ₹ 38.53 Crores. (Previous year ₹ 43.56 Crores.)

(b) Future commitments of lease rentals on account of assets taken on non-cancellable operating lease are as follows:

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Less than one year	15.07	16.79
Between one and five years	5.61	10.36
More than five years	0.43	0.75
	21.11	**27.90**

42. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

31 March 2018 ₹	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Current investments	844.37	-	-	844.37	844.37	-	-	844.37
Trade receivables	-	-	415.15	415.15	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	33.54	33.54	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	-	5.18	5.18	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	0.80	0.80	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	651.26	651.26	-	-	-	-
	844.37	-	1,105.93	1,950.30	844.37	-	-	844.37
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings			4,368.80	4,368.80	-	4,368.80	-	4,368.80
Trade payables			666.43	666.43	-	-	-	-
Others			475.72	475.72	-	-	-	-
	-	-	5,510.95	5,510.95	-	4,368.80	-	4,368.80

31 March 2017 ₹	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Current investments	412.19	-	-	412.19	412.19	-	-	412.19
Trade receivables	-	-	444.22	444.22	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	71.75	71.75				
Other bank balances	-	-	5.18	5.18				
Loans	-	-	1.99	1.99	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	578.26	578.26	-	-	-	-
Derivative asset	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
	412.19	-	1,101.40	1,513.59	412.19	0.00	-	412.19
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	4,314.38	4,314.38	-	4,314.38	-	4,314.38
Trade payables	-	-	739.99	739.99	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	400.28	400.28	-	-	-	-
Derivative Liability	0.08	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	-	0.08
	0.08	-	5,454.65	5,454.73	-	4,314.46	-	4,314.46

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

B. Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Group's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's risk assessment and management policies and processes.

ii. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Trade receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is determined by the individual characteristics and specifications of each customer. The profile of the customer, including the market risk of the industry has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Summary of the Group's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Neither past due nor impaired	216.17	228.69
Past due but not impaired		
Past due 1–180 days	145.16	156.50
Past due 181–365 days	29.03	26.50
Past due 1 to 2 years	16.87	18.28
More than 2 years	7.92	14.25
	415.15	444.22

Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Group to determine credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Group have not undergone any substantial change, the Group expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk. The allowance at 31 March, 2017 and 31 March, 2018 related to several customers that may default on their payments to the Group and may not pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to economic circumstances.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follow :

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Balance as at beginning of the year	56.25	55.37
Impairment loss recognised net of reversal	9.39	0.88
Balance at the end of the year	65.64	56.25

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, that it always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Group's reputation.

The Group has obtained both fund based and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. The Group also constantly monitors, as and when required, funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintain financial liquidity. The Group also enjoys A1+ ratings from CRISIL on short term facilities from banks indicating very strong degree of safety regarding timely payment of financial obligations and caries lowest credit risk.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

- All non derivative financial liabilities
- Derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturites are essential for understanding the timing of the cash flows.

		Contractual cash flows			
As at 31 March 2018	**Total**	**1 year or less**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Borrowings	4,723.90	1,442.26	1,441.21	1,840.43	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	50.97	-	50.97	-	-
Trade payables	666.43	666.43	-	-	-
Other financial current liabilities	424.76	424.76	-	-	-

		Contractual cash flows			
As at 31 March 2017	**Total**	**1 year or less**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Borrowings	5,063.91	340.02	1,442.26	3,281.63	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	0.76	-	0.76	-	-
Trade payables	739.99	739.99	-	-	-
Other financial current liabilities	399.52	399.52	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging	0.08	0.08			

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk is attributable to all market risk-sensitive financial instruments, all foreign currency receivables and payables and all short term and long-term debt. The Group is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

a. Currency risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the profit and loss account and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity.

Considering economic environment in which the Group operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuation in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates of USD & EURO, on account of payables to foreign suppliers, for import of petcoke, gypsum and spares.

The Group, as per its risk management policy, uses foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge foreign exchange exposure. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Group's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Group is as follows:

Amounts in ₹ (Crores)	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-
Accounts Payable	2.53	1.05	1.36	6.72
Net balance sheet exposure	2.53	1.05	1.36	6.72
Forward exchange contracts	-	-	-	-
Net exposure	2.53	1.05	1.36	6.72

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening / weakening of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of Group would result in increase or decrease in profit or loss and equity as shown in table below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases. The following analysis has been worked out based on the exposures as of the date of statements of financial position.

Effect in ₹ Crores	Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2018		
EUR	(0.25)	0.25
USD	(0.11)	0.11

Effect in ₹ Crores	Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2017		
EUR	(0.14)	0.14
USD	(0.67)	0.67

b. **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to fixed deposits and borrowings from financial institutions. For details of the Group's short-term and long term loans and borrowings, including interest rate profiles, Refer to Note 18 and 22 of these financial statements.

43. Hedge accounting

The Group performs hedging on its forecasted/firm foreign currency exposure in respect of import of goods and services from time to time on a 12 months rolling basis. The Group uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk arising from such imports. Hedging instruments are denominated in the same currency in which the imports are made. Maturity of hedging instruments are less than 12 months in previous year.

The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency transactions and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

Particulars	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments	-	-	0.00	0.08

There are no forward contracts outstanding as at 31 March 2018. The cash flow hedges of the firm commitments during the year ended 31 March 2017 were assessed to be highly effective.

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

44. Netting off disclosure

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table presents the recognised financial instruments that are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and other similar agreements but not offset, as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

Particulars	Effects of offsetting on balance sheet		
	Gross Amounts	Gross amount net off in balance sheet	Net amounts presented in financial statements
31 March 2018			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	415.63	(0.48)	415.15
Derivative asset	-	-	-
Total	**415.63**	**(0.48)**	**415.15**

Particulars	Effects of offsetting on balance sheet		
	Gross Amounts	Gross amount net off in balance sheet	Net amounts presented in financial statements
31 March 2017			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	444.47	(0.25)	444.22
Derivative asset	0.00	-	0.00
Total	**444.47**	**(0.25)**	**444.22**
Financial liabilities			
Derivative Liabilities	0.08	-	0.08
Total	**0.08**	**-**	**0.08**

Offsetting arrangements

(i) CFA agents

The Group engages the services of CFA agents for selling the cement. As per the terms of the agreement, Group has a right to offset balances with CFA against debtors balances if debtor has not paid for a period of 90 days. Hence such amounts have been offset in the balance sheet.

(ii) Collateral against borrowings

Refer note 18 for property, plant & equipment and other intangible assets provided as collateral against borrowings

45. Capital management

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Group carefuly monitors cash and bank balances, deployment of surplus funds and regularly assess any debt requirements.

The Group's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is as follows.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Total borrowings along with accrued interest	4,368.80	4,314.38
Less : Cash and bank balances & Current Investments	(877.91)	(489.12)
Adjusted net debt	3,490.89	3,825.26
Equity	150.00	150.00
Other Equity	3,967.26	3,798.95
Total Equity	4,117.26	3,948.95
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	0.85	0.97

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

46. Segment Reporting

A. General Information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its products and has two reportable segments, as follows:

- Segment-1 Cement Division
- Segment-2 Readymix Concrete

Others - All the segments other than segments identified above are collectively included in this segment.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by operating segments. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statement. Transfer prices between operating segment are on arm's length basis in a manner similar to transaction with third parties.

B. Information about reportable segments

Particulars	Reportable segments				Others		Total	
	Cement		Ready mix concrete					
	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Revenue								
External sales	5,144.57	4,737.73	1,132.48	1,069.81	20.18	24.92	6,297.23	5,832.46
Inter segment sales	25.69	33.32	-	-	5.87	18.77	31.56	52.09
Total	**5,170.26**	**4,771.05**	**1,132.48**	**1069.81**	**26.05**	**43.69**	**6,328.79**	**5,884.55**
Less : Eliminations	(25.69)	(33.32)	-	-	(5.87)	(18.77)	(31.56)	(52.09)
Net Revenue	**5,144.57**	**4,737.73**	**1,132.48**	**1,069.81**	**20.18**	**24.92**	**6,297.23**	**5,832.46**
Segment Results	595.96	452.33	9.20	(23.27)	(3.90)	(7.60)	601.26	421.46
Financial expense							(425.41)	(231.17)
Financial income							49.80	23.66
Un-allocated expenses							-	-
Profit before exceptional item and tax							225.65	213.95
Exceptional items (Refer note 53)							-	(17.81)
Profit before tax							225.65	196.14
Tax expenses							67.58	30.47
Profit after tax							158.07	165.67
OTHER INFORMATION								
Segment assets	10,632.59	10,136.60	882.40	918.33	(77.23)	50.31	11,437.81	11,105.24
Un-allocated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	181.57	180.18
Total Assets	**10,632.59**	**10,136.60**	**882.40**	**918.33**	**(77.23)**	**50.31**	**11,619.38**	**11,285.42**
Segment liabilities	1,604.34	1,445.59	329.03	334.17	18.38	17.95	1,951.75	1,797.71
Un-allocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,550.36	5,538.76
Total Liabilities	**1,604.34**	**1,445.59**	**329.03**	**334.17**	**18.38**	**17.95**	**7,502.11**	**7,336.47**
Capital Expenditure								
Tangible assets	131.74	114.93	16.80	6.45	-	0.43	148.54	121.81
Intangible assets	3.16	17.13	0.02	-	-	-	3.18	17.13
Depreciation / Amortization	362.90	270.82	25.17	36.80	3.56	4.90	391.63	312.52
Other non cash expense/(income)	(32.01)	2.07	5.87	4.08	0.00	0.21	(26.14)	6.36

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

C. Geographic information

All Group's asset are domiciled in India. Further Group does not have any single customer contributing more than 10 % of revenue. The breakup of total revenue into domestic revenue and exports is as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Domestic market	6,294.40	5,832.64
Export	2.83	-
Total	6,297.23	5,832.64

47. Contingent Liabilities

		Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of:	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
i.	Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts: -			
	a.	Disputed demands in respect of Sales Tax by various sales tax and VAT authorities	31.05	38.86
	b.	Disputed demand in respect of Entry Tax by various tax authorities	42.82	36.98
	c.	Disputed demand in respect of Excise Duty	173.72	167.46
	d.	Disputed demand in respect of Service Tax	1.32	2.51
	e.	Stamp Duty paid under protest for change of name from GKW to LRCL	1.80	1.80
	f.	Disputed demands in respect of Custom duties	14.44	14.44
	g.	In respect of Income Tax	220.65	234.47
	h.	Other claims	22.91	20.57
		Against these, payments under protest/adjustments made by the Group	149.44	96.35
iii.		The State of Chhattisgarh has filed a Revision Application challenging the adjudication order of the District Registrar and Collector of Stamps; Janjgir -Champa for alleged under-valuation of the properties, which the Company acquired from Raymond Ltd. Against this, Raymond Ltd. has filed a Special Leave Petition before the Honorable Supreme Court, which has stayed the proceedings before the Board of Revenue.	Amount not determinable	Amount not determinable
		The Collector of Stamps, Raipur has commenced enquiry proceedings under Section 47 (A)(3) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 questioning the amount of stamp duty paid by The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) on transfer of the immovable properties at Sonadih from TISCO to the Company. The Company has filed a Writ Petition in the Honorable High Court of Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh challenging the enquiry commenced by the Collector of Stamps. The matter is pending before the High Court.	Amount not determinable	Amount not determinable
		The Group's liability, if at all arises, in both the above cases, is restricted to 50% by virtue of business transfer agreement between Lafarge and Raymond Ltd/TISCO.	Amount not determinable	Amount not determinable

iv. In June 2012, the Competition Commission of India (CCI) passed an Order levying a penalty of ₹ 490 crores on the Company in connection with a complaint filed by the Builders Association of India against leading cement companies (including the Company) for alleged violation of certain provisions of the Competition Act, 2002. The Company filed an appeal before the Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT) for setting aside the said Order of CCI. The COMPAT granted stay on levying the penalty imposed on the Company by CCI against deposit of 10% of the penalty amount. In December 2015, the COMPAT finally set aside the said Order of CCI and remanded back to CCI for fresh adjudication of the issues and passing of fresh Order. It also allowed the Company to withdraw the amount of 10% deposit kept with the CCI. However, in August 2016 the case was reheard by CCI and it passed an Order levying a penalty of ₹ 490 crores on the Company. The Company had filed an appeal against the Order before the COMPAT. The COMPAT has granted a stay on the CCI Order against a deposit of 10% of the penalty amount, which has been deposited since. The matter pending with COMPAT has been transferred to the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) and the appeal of the Company is pending before NCLAT. Based on advise of external legal counsel and the rights available with the Company, no provision is considered necessary.

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

v.	Vide letter F.No.13016/49/2008-CA-I dated 15th/16th November, 2012, Ministry of Coal had de-allocated the Dahegaon Makardhokra IV Coal Block allocated to the Joint Venture Partners and had ordered invocation of bank guarantee of ₹ 2,55,93,000. The said order was challenged by all joint venture partners, through separate Writ Petitions before Hon'ble High Court of delhi and a stay was granted against invocation of bank guarantee. However, in view of Supremens Court orders dated 25th August, 2014 and 24th September, 2014 in WP (Crl) No. 120/2012, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi through its judgement dated 30th October, 2014, did not provide relief of cancellation of de-allocation of coal block and disposed of the all the three writ petitions of JV partners with a direction to Ministry of Coal to take a decision in respect of each individual case whether bank guarantees ought to be invoked or released. In pursuance, Ministry of Coal vide its letter F.No.13016/17/2014-CA-I (VOL. III) dated 04th August, 2015 ordered invocation of Bank Guarantee of ₹ 2,55,93000/-, which has been challenged by all JV partners through separate writ petitions before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. High Court of Delhi through its orders dated October 16,2015 and October 20, 2015 was pleased to grant stay against any coercive steps subject to Bank Guarantee being kept alive.

48. Capital and other Commitment

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Estimate amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net off advances)	385.36	35.07

49. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act,2006

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
	Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	5.95	5.30
	Interest due on above	0.22	-
ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year		
	Principal	0.78	0.07
	Interest	0.01	0.00
iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	0.22	0.07
iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.23	0.25
v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

50. Business combination

Nirchem Cement Limited (Nirchem) was incorporated on 2nd August 2016 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Nirma Limited to engage in the cement business. In the previous year, Nirma intended to acquire the cement and related business of Lafarge India Limited (Lafarge) and due to various approvals and commercial reasons, it acquired such business of Lafarge (the "Acquisition") by way of acquiring 100% shares of Lafarge from its shareholders. In the previous year, the acquisition of Lafarge by Nirchem was accounted for in the consolidated financial statements of Nirchem in accordance with Ind AS 103 Business Combinations by applying the acquisition method. The consolidated financial statements as at 4th October, 2016 prepared by management in accordance with Ind AS 110, have been adopted by the Board. Under the acquisition method, all identifiable assets including intangibles, liabilities and contingent liabilities of Lafarge were measured and accounted at the fair value as of the acquisition date. Fair values have been determined by an independent valuer. The excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognized as Goodwill.

Particulars	Amount
Calculation of Goodwill	
Consideration Paid	8,207.50
Net Assets acquired	5,763.64
Goodwill	**2,443.86**
Erstwhile acquired Goodwill in books of Lafarge	**549.59**
Additional Goodwill recognised	**1,894.27**

Subsequently, pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation under Sections 230-232 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Compromise, Arrangement and Amalgamation) Rules, 2016, sanctioned by the Company law tribunal of Mumbai branch and filed with the Registrar of Companies (RoC) on 19th April, 2017, Nirchem Cement Limited has been amalgamated with Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (formerly known as "Lafarge India Limited") w.e.f. 4th October 2016, the Appointed Date.

By virtue of guidance provided in App C of Ind AS 103, the above amalgamation is a 'common control business combination' given the combining entities (Nirchem and Lafarge) are both ultimately controlled by the same ultimate parent (Nirma Limited) before and after the amalgamation. Accordingly, the business combination has been accounted for using the pooling of interest method wherein the assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts as specified in the scheme i.e. values as determined under IND AS 103 Business Combinations, which in turn have been pooled from the Consolidated Financial Statements of Nirchem as at 4th October, 2016.

Calculation of Capital Reserve

Particulars	Amount	Note
Investment in the books of Nirchem	(8,207.50)	
Equity share capital of Nirchem cancelled	3,000.00	
Issue of new equity shares of Nuvoco as per merger scheme	(150.00)	
Nuvoco old share capital reversed	456.41	
IND AS 103 carrying values derived from Nirchem CFS (incremental values):		
Tangible assets	1,610.19	Refer Note 2
Intangible assets	1,376.51	Refer Note 4
Goodwill	1,894.27	Refer Note 4
Deferred tax liability	(1,033.63)	Refer Note 38
Capital reserve on Merger	(1,053.75)	

51. Disclosures required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 37 - Provisions

Particulars	Site Restotation expense		Dealer discount provisions		Indirect taxes and litigations		Provision for contractors' charges		Total	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	23.81	7.31	64.80	47.60	193.05	177.92	23.24	18.92	304.90	251.75
Additional provision made during the year	6.64	16.78	77.94	70.57	10.28	16.20	2.60	4.32	97.46	107.87
Amounts used during the year	(1.24)	(0.28)	(50.91)	(53.37)	(1.13)	(0.57)	-	-	(53.28)	(54.22)
Amounts written back during the year	-	-	(0.62)	-	(17.14)	(0.50)	-	-	(17.76)	(0.50)
Carrying amount at the end of the year #	29.21	23.81	91.21	64.80	185.06	193.05	25.84	23.24	331.32	304.90

This includes current and non current portion.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

i. **Site Restoration expense**

The Group provides for the expenses to reclaim the quarries used for mining. The total estimate of reclamation expenses is apportioned over the estimate of mineral reserves and a provision is made based on the minerals extracted during the year. Mines reclamation expenses are incurred on an ongoing basis and until the closure of the mine. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of reclamation and the estimate of reclamation expenditure.

ii. **Dealer discount provisions**

The provision for discounts is on account of various promotion and incentive schemes proposed to be announced to dealers on products sold by the Group. The provision is based on the historic data/ estimated figures of discounts passed on. The timing and amount of the cash flows that will arise will be determined as and when these schemes are formalised and pay-offs approved by management, which is generally 12 to 18 months.

iii. **Indirect taxes and legal cases**

Provision for indirect tax and legal cases includes disputed cases of excise tax, Value added tax, sales tax, entry tax and other disputed legal cases.

iv. **Provision for contractor charges**

Provision for contractor's charges pertains to gratuity amount payable by contractor to its employees which as per the terms of the contract shall be reimbursed by the Group.

52. The Company had installed a Fly Ash classifier at its Mejia Cement Plant in earlier years and has a claim of ₹ 12.22 Crores (Previous year ₹ 12.22 Crores) on Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) towards their share of the capital expenditure on such Fly Ash classifier in terms of the agreement, which along with certain operational settlements are currently under discussion with DVC. Pending resolution on the matters, the Company has not recognized the above claims in its books. Further, the management is confident that the use of the Fly Ash classifier and operational settlements shall be amicably resolved with the party.

53. Exceptional items of ₹ 17.81 crores, incurred in previous financial year, is in relation to the orders of Competition Commission of India dated 2 February 2016 and 30 March 2015.

54. As per the limit specified under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company was required to spend ₹ 5.54 crores (Previous year ₹ 7.73 crores) during the year on account of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). However, the actual amount spent during the year amounts to ₹ 5.93 crores (Previous year ₹ 6.43 crores) out of which ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ 0.61 crores) has been incurred in relation to its ongoing projects which has been capitalised and the balance of ₹ 5.93 crores (Previous year ₹ 5.82 crores) has been accounted in the statement of profit and loss as CSR expenditure.

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

55. Additonal information as required by Paragraph 2 of the general instructions for the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Name of the Entity	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share of Profit/(Loss)		Share of Other comprehensive Income		Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share of Profit/(Loss)		Share of Other comprehensive Income	
	As a % of consolidated net assets	As at 31 March 2018	As a % of consolidated Profit/(Loss)	As at 31 March 2018	As a % of consolidated Profit/(Loss)	As at 31 March 2018	As a % of consolidated net assets	As at 31 March 2017	As a % of consolidated Profit/(Loss)	As at 31 March 2017	As a % of consolidated Profit/(Loss)	As at 31 March 2017
Parent												
Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited	100%	4,117.22	100%	158.07	100%	1.05	100%	3,948.95	100%	165.67	100%	0.18
Subsidiaries												
Rima Eastern Cement Limited	0%	0.05	-0%	(0.05)	0%	-	0%	-	-0%	(0.00)	0%	-
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-
Joint Ventures												
Wardha Vaalley India Private Limited	-0%	(0.44)	-0%	(0.07)	0%	-	-0%	(0.38)	-0%	(0.07)	0%	-
Total	**100%**	**4,116.83**	**100%**	**157.95**	**100%**	**1.05**	**100%**	**3,948.58**	**100%**	**165.60**	**100%**	**0.18**

Note: The above figures are before eliminating intra group transactions. The loss of Joint venture not recognised for in books is ₹ 0.07 Crs. The group's interest in joint venture has been reduced to zero and the group does not have any legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of joint venture.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crore, unless otherwise stated)

56. Interest in Joint venture - Aggregate amounts of interest in Joint venture (₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
LIABILITIES		
Short-Term Borrowings	38,27,809	36,36,409
Trade payables	36,234	12,824
Other financial liabilities	17,97,530	12,25,534
Other current liabilities	17,124	17,417
Current Tax liabilities	-	15,121
ASSETS		
Fixed assets	574	1,340
Cash and bank balances	12,21,776	11,22,370
Current Tax Assets	7,177	-

Significant Judgment : Existence of joint control and classification of joint arrangement

The joint venture agreement in relation to Wardha Vaalley India Private Limited require unanimous consent from all parties for all relevant activities, hence there is a joint control. Further the parties having joint control have the rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Hence it has been classified as joint venture.

57. The figures of the previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For MSKA & Associates
(Formerly known as MZSK & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105047W

Vishal Vilas Divadkar
Partner
Membership No. 118247

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited
CIN: U26940MH1999PLC118229

Ujjwal Batria
MD & CEO
DIN: 01737515

Suketu Nareshbhai Shah
Director
DIN: 07211283

Maneesh Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Ajay Singh
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

NOTES :

NOTES :

Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (formerly Lafarge India Limited)
Equinox Business Park, Tower-3, East Wing, 4th Floor, Off. Bandra-Kurla Complex,
Kurla (West), Mumbai-400070. CIN-U26940MH1999PLC118229
Tel-022 67692500, Fax-022 66306510 www.nuvoco.in