



**BUILDING
INDIA OF
OUR DREAMS**



OCL INDIA LTD.

Annual Report 2016-17

the OCL story

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Disclaimer and cautionary statement

In this annual report, we have disclosed forward looking information to enable investors to comprehend our prospects and take informed investment decisions. This report and other statements - written and oral - that we periodically make, contain forward-looking statements that set out anticipated results based on the management's plans and assumptions. We have tried wherever possible to identify such statements by using words such as 'anticipates', 'estimates', 'expects', 'projects', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes' and words of similar substance in connection with any discussion on future performance. We cannot guarantee that these forward looking statements will be realised, although we believe we have been prudent in assumptions. The achievement of results is subject to risks, uncertainties and even inaccurate assumptions. Should known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.



“Your dreams are like the cement. If you water it with actions, it becomes a hard concrete mass. But if you leave it exposed and unwatered, the air will easily blow it away!”

- *Israelmore Ayivor*

The journey begins...

1951- One of the first cement plants of independent India

Amid the heightened nationalist fervour of building a new India, Shri Jaidayalji Dalmia, a visionary and patriotic industrialist set up the maiden cement plant of OCL India at Rajgangpur, Odisha.

OCL is proud to be associated with the largest and the first multi-river valley project of independent India, Hirakud Dam on Mahanadi river. It is a colossal structure running 26 km in length and standing 61 M tall and is considered as a marvel of civil engineering in modern India. It was built over a prolonged construction period of about 100 months, and went on to irrigate 155,635 hectares of land, besides generating 307 MW of power energy.



Watch a nostalgic documentary by films division on Hirakud Dam by scanning above QR code or visiting <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C464pVs0dLc>

Rising to the occasion

then, now and tomorrow...

1949

Company got incorporated

Hirakud Dam



1951

The 500 TPD Cement Plant commenced production at Rajgangpur, Odisha

Rajgangpur Plant, Odisha



1957

Another line of 600 TPD capacity commenced production

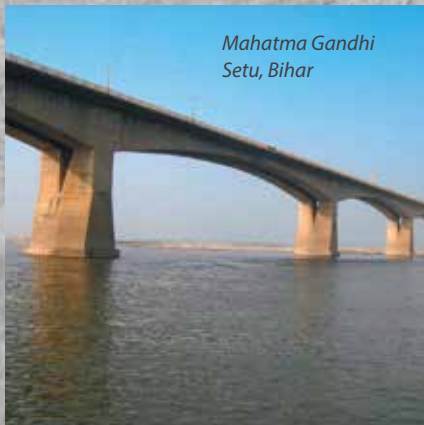
IOCL, Haldia, West Bengal



1988

Conversion from Wet to Dry process

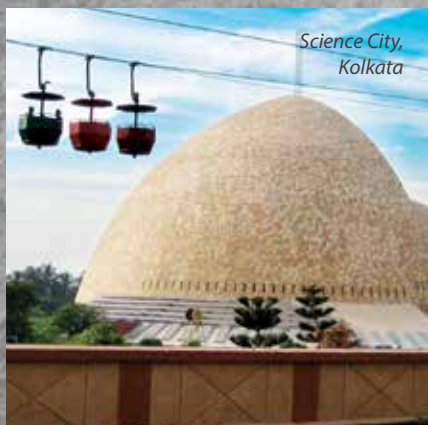
Mahatma Gandhi Setu, Bihar



2004

Clinkerisation plant underwent modernization & expansion

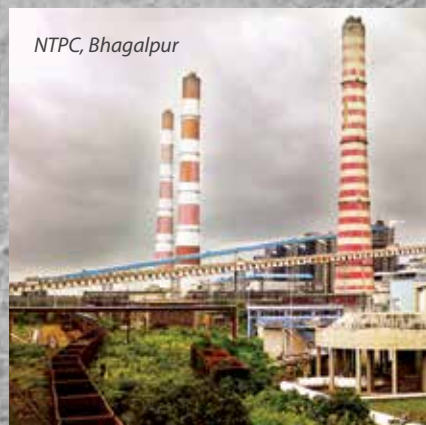
Science City, Kolkata



2005

3rd CVRM got installed, raising the capacity to 2MnT

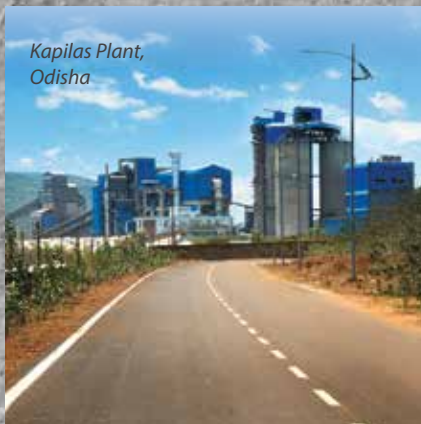
NTPC, Bhagalpur



2008

A split grinding unit of 1.3 MnT got commissioned at Kapilas, Odisha

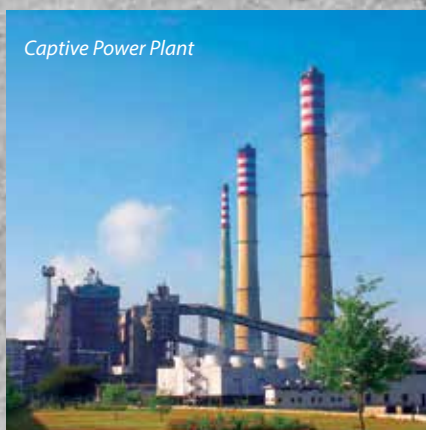
Kapilas Plant, Odisha



2009

Second clinkerisation unit got commissioned at Rajgangpur, Odisha, which increased the total grinding capacity of the Company to 5.35 MnT

Captive Power Plant



2010

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited enhanced its stake in OCL India Ltd. to 45.4%

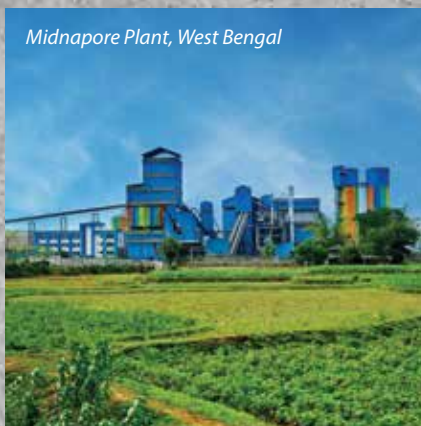
Solar Power Plant, Kapilas, Odisha



2012

54 MW power plant got commissioned

Midnapore Plant, West Bengal



2014

- Another split grinding unit of 1.35 MnT got commissioned at Midnapore, West Bengal
- First Solar Power Plant of 2.5 MW commissioned at Kapilas, Odisha

2015

OCL India became a subsidiary of Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd.

Super Premium 'Dalmia DSP' Cement



2016

- Solar Power Plant of 5.5 MW got commissioned at Midnapore
- Premium brand 'Dalmia DSP' got launched
- Proposed amalgamation of Dalmia Bharat Ltd. & OCL India Ltd.

“ At school, Rani learnt today about the grandeur of Hirakud Dam, an engineering marvel that went on to feature among the first and tallest showpieces of modern multi-purpose infrastructure that got built within the first decade of India’s independence.”

evolution

*Hirakud Dam helped
change the life of farmers
in Odisha*





“ The bedtime story that grandma narrated to Rani tonight was about a promising boy, who despite losing his father at a young age of 15, overcame all odds to study civil engineering and went on to become one of the greatest engineers of the world. The boy featuring in the story was Dr. Sir M. Vishveshwaraya, the recipient of country’s highest civilian honour, Bharat Ratna. His birthday, 15th September, is celebrated as ‘Engineers Day’ in India. It was his great work in the aftermath of the devastating Mahanadi flood, that made the blueprint of Hirakud Dam. The construction of same Hirakud Dam led to the birth of OCL India. ”

The Evolution Phase



Back then in 1949, the cement industry and the Indian dreams were at a nascent stage. India and OCL had the zeal to go beyond what they had envisioned. Both were determined to weave a story of brilliance, generously garnished with the essence of ethics, vision, skill, motivation, ardour and perseverance.

The Company's first wet process plant started production in 1951. By the time Hirakud Dam, an engineering marvel of modern India got completed in 1957, the Company's second wet process plant was also commissioned, taking the overall capacity to 1100 TPD.

For the next three decades, the Company continued to manufacture and supply best in class cement not only to Odisha but also to the adjoining states of Bihar, West Bengal, etc. Brick by brick, the foundation of modern India was being built and strengthened. Be it the construction of Farakka Barrage, which changed the face of Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system or Mahatma Gandhi Setu, one of the

largest river bridges across the Ganges to connect North Bihar from the rest of it, OCL contributed in nation building project after project.

OCL also partnered Indian dreams in setting up Rourkela Steel Plant in Odisha, Haldia Refinery in West Bengal, National Institute of Technology, Rourkela in Odisha among others.

By mid-1980s, the time to keep up with the technological advancement had arrived. A well-timed transition in 1988 resulted in the two cement plants at Rajgangpur shifting from wet process to dry process manufacturing. In 1997, OCL India went ahead to become the first cement company in India to install cement Vertical Roller Mill (CVRM) for cement grinding. Its manufacturing capacity too got raised to one million ton per annum.

Leading the quality certification campaign of the Indian Cement Industry, the Company obtained ISO

Vidyasagar Setu, West Bengal

The Company played a pivotal role in the development of allied sectors in the eastern India.

9002 certification in 1998 and ISO 9001-2000 in 2004. The Company's commitment and capability to manufacture and supply special grade cement got validated in it. The Company went on to add its third CVRM and raised the capacity to 2 MnT by 2005.

Having begun from Odisha, OCL's journey of excellence continued to spread across the neighbouring states, leaving behind a trail worth following. The two iconic structures of modern day Kolkata, Vidyasagar Setu and Salt Lake Stadium were also built using OCL's quality cement among other brands.

OCL's evolution phase started with India's construction need for civic infrastructure. Alongside, OCL helped develop industries, institutions and housing buildings in eastern India. The Company also played a pivotal role in development of allied sectors in the region. The Company generated employment for many a thousands of Indians directly and indirectly, besides contributing greatly to the exchequer.

National Institute of Technology, Rourkela



“ Rohit is very excited that he would be impersonating Kheleo, the clouded leopard mascot of FIFA U-17 World Cup-India, during the grand finale scheduled to be played at the newly renovated Salt Lake Stadium, on 28th October 2017.”

growth



Salt Lake Stadium, Kolkata