

To the Members of Sagar Cements Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Sagar Cements Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we

have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition - Discounts and Rebates	
See Notes 20 and 38 to standalone financial statements	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>The Company recognises revenue from sale of goods on the transfer of control of goods to customers in accordance with Ind AS 115. Revenue is measured at the transaction price, including the impact of discounts and rebates, which represent variable consideration under the standard.</p> <p>The Company operates across multiple marketing regions and offers various discount and rebate schemes based on factors such as region, product, customer profile, volume, seasonality and market conditions. These schemes form an integral part of the transaction price.</p> <p>Revenue recognition requires careful evaluation due to the high volume of transactions, diverse discount and rebate structures, and the complexity of accurately identifying and applying the relevant schemes across multiple regions, with a combination of automated and manual processes.</p> <p>Considering the significance of revenue to the standalone financial statements and the risk of misstatement arising from incorrect application or computation of discounts and rebates, this matter was determined to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the compliance of the Company's accounting policies relating to discounts and rebates with applicable accounting standards. Assessing the design and implementation and testing the operating effectiveness of general IT controls, key manual and application controls over provisions, approvals and settlement of discounts and rebates. Performing substantive audit procedures by selecting statistical samples of discounts and rebates recorded during the year and matching key terms with approved schemes, underlying documents and credit notes issued by the Company. Assessing the Company's computations for accrual of discounts and rebates, on a statistical sample basis, and comparing the year end accruals made with the approved schemes. Comparing historical trends of discount and rebate payments and reversals with provisions recorded to assess the appropriateness of current-year accruals. In addition, performing substantive audit procedures by selecting all items from the reciprocal population and tracing these to revenue recognised and contract liabilities as at the reporting date to identify any unrecorded discounts or rebates. Assessing the reasonableness of discounts and rebates recognised during the year by comparing expectations based on historical trends with actual amounts recognised and investigating any significant or unusual fluctuations. Testing manual journal entries posted to revenue to identify unusual items. Assessing the adequacy of related disclosures in the standalone financial statements.



OTHER INFORMATION

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report which includes statutory reports such as Management discussion and analysis, Business responsibility and sustainability report, Corporate governance and Board's report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

MANAGEMENT'S AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities;

selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

OTHER MATTER

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 were audited by the predecessor auditor who had expressed an unmodified opinion on 12 May 2025.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 A. 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 except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - c. The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors on 01 April 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(A)(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. 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:
 - a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2026 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 29(a) to the standalone financial statements.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 46(v) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend



or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 46(vi) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
- e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a

feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software:

- i. In case of an accounting software used for general ledger, audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the application level for certain fields relating to master data.
Further, the audit trail (edit log) facility at the database level was not enabled for certain fields in tables relating to books of account. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on whether there were any instances of the audit trail logs being tampered with.
- ii. In the absence of an independent auditor's report from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 in relation to controls at a service organization for an accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to leave records of employees, which is operated by a third-party software service provider, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature for the said software was enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes and operated from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, as per the independent auditor's report for the period from 1 April 2025 to 31 December 2025, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled at the database level from 3 April 2025.

Further, for the periods where the audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the respective accounting software and except for sub-paragraph (i) above, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated in the previous years, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

- C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/payable by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid/payable to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R and Co**
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 128510W

Amit Kumar Bajaj
Partner

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 13 May 2026

Membership No.: 218685

ICAI UDIN: 26218685ZIZVNN3947



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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right-of-Use Assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use assets by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years and all Right of use assets are verified once in three years.. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (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 immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company. Immovable properties of land whose title deeds have been pledged as security against loans, are held in the name of the Company based on the confirmations directly received by us from custodian.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment
- (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the management during the year. For stocks lying with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained and for goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts / delivery has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms,

limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company granted loans to companies and other parties and provided guarantee to companies in respect of which the requisite information is as below. Further, the Company has not provided any guarantee to firms, limited liability partnership or other parties during the year.

- (a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans or stood Corporate guarantee to any other entity as below:

Particulars	₹ In lakhs)	
	Corporate Guarantees	Loans
Aggregate amount during the year		
Subsidiaries*	34,400	15,558
Others (Loan to Employees)	Not applicable	114
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date		
Subsidiaries*	141,900	28,990
Others (Loan to Employees)	Not applicable	166

*As per the Companies Act, 2013

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the guarantees provided during the year and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and guarantees provided during the year are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. Further, the Company has not made any investments, provided any security, or granted any advances in the nature of loans during the year.



- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company
- has not granted any loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. The Company has not granted any advances in the nature of loans during the year.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any security as specified under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of the corporate guarantees provided and loans granted by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its manufactured goods and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Goods and Service Tax.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act (Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(i)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty and Penalty	705 (84) [#]	March, 2011 to March, 2013 and April, 2016 to June, 2017	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (Hyderabad, Telangana)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty and Penalty	41	February, 2015 to March, 2016	Commissioner of Customs and Central Tax (Appeals-I) (Hyderabad, Telangana)
Customs Act, 1962	Differential customs duty and Penalty	301 (4) [#]	March, 2012 to February, 2013	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (Hyderabad, Telangana)*
Telangana Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2001	Entry Tax	7 (4) [#]	2012-13, 2014-15 to 2015-16	High Court for the State of Telangana
Telangana Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2001	Entry Tax	66 (22) [#]	2016-17 and 2017-18 (Upto June, 2017)	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad (For the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh)
Andhra Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2001	Entry Tax	21 (7) [#]	2016-17	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad (For the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh)
Telangana Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax Act	157 (52) [#]	2017-18 and 2018-19	High Court for the State of Telangana
Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957	Interest	15 (5) [#]	October, 1999 to December, 1999	High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh
Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value added Tax and Penalty	86	2010-11 and 2008-09 to 2010-11	High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh
Goods and Services Tax, 2017	Goods and Service Tax and Penalty	12 (1) [#]	2018-2019	Joint Commissioner of State Tax (Appeals) (Hyderabad, Telangana)
Goods and Services Tax, 2017	Goods and Service Tax and Penalty	24 (1) [#]	July 2017 to March, 2021	Additional Commissioner of Central Tax (Appeals) (Chennai, Tamil Nadu)
Goods and Services Tax, 2017	Goods and Service Tax and Penalty	21 (2) [#]	2018-2019	Joint/Additional Commissioner of State Tax (Appeals) (Hyderabad, Telangana)
Goods and Services Tax, 2017	Goods and Service Tax and Penalty	9 (1) [#]	2017-18	Joint/Additional Commissioner of Central Tax (Appeals) (Chennai, Tamil Nadu)
Goods and Services Tax, 2017	Goods and Service Tax and Penalty	36 (4) [#]	2020-21	Joint/Additional Commissioner of Central Tax (Appeals-II) (Pune, Maharashtra)
Goods and Services Tax, 2017	Interest and Penalty	17	2018-19	Joint / Additional Commissioner of Central Tax (Appeals) (Bangalore, Karnataka)**
Goods and Services Tax, 2017	Goods and Service Tax, Interest and Penalty	3 (*) [#]	July 2017 to December 2017	Commissioner of State Tax (Appeals), (Cuttack, Odisha)



Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest	75	2008-08 and 2009-10	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Hyderabad
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest	2 (1,208)	2015-16 and 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Hyderabad
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest	2,109 (157)	2011-12	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Bangalore
Telangana Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963	Lifetime tax and Penalty	22 (26) [#]	2006-10, 2011 and 2012	High Court for the State of Telangana
The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957	Cess on Laterite	474	May 2023 to April 2025	High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh

* Remanded back to adjudication

** Pending for Cancellation order

[#] Amounts in parenthesis represents payments made under protest/under court order. Above amounts are disclosed as per assessment/demand order and includes interest/penalty wherever specified in the order.

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Act. The Company does not hold any securities in any joint ventures or associate company (as defined under the Act).
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries (as defined under the Act). The Company does not hold any securities in any joint ventures or associate company (as defined under the Act).
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of 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, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.



- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act,

1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company is not part of any group (as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and has incurred cash losses of ₹ 940 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our

attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) (a) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 (5) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R and Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 128510W

Amit Kumar Bajaj

Partner

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 13 May 2026

Membership No.: 218685

ICAI UDIN: 26218685ZIZVNN3947

**Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act (Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(i)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)****OPINION**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Sagar Cements Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

MANAGEMENT'S AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in 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 with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with

the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements were 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 standalone 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 with reference to financial statements.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R and Co****Chartered Accountants**

Firm's Registration No.: 128510W

Amit Kumar Bajaj**Partner**

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 13 May 2026

Membership No.: 218685

ICAI UDIN: 26218685ZIZVNN3947

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	1,32,178	1,40,090
(b) Capital work-in-progress	40	9,141	1,601
(c) Right-of-use assets	3	2,849	2,357
(d) Goodwill	4B	3,938	3,938
(e) Intangible assets			
(i) Mining rights	4A	1,514	1,682
(ii) Other Intangible assets	4A	24	29
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	43,969	48,665
(ii) Loans	6	31,034	16,938
(iii) Other financial assets	7	3,433	2,823
(g) Other tax assets (net)	28	1,475	1,542
(h) Other non-current assets	8	683	527
Total Non-current assets		2,30,238	2,20,192
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	19,506	17,893
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	16,979	15,480
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	328	6,658
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	12	474	6,404
(iv) Loans	6	68	79
(v) Other financial assets	7	3,005	1,027
(c) Other tax assets (net)	28	371	-
(d) Other current assets	8	5,474	4,400
Total Current assets		46,205	51,941
TOTAL ASSETS		2,76,443	2,72,133
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	2,614	2,614
(b) Other equity	14	1,61,867	1,58,522
Total Equity		1,64,481	1,61,136
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15A	21,355	14,843
(ii) Lease liabilities	35	1,521	1,232
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	10,811	9,502
(b) Provisions	17	1,970	1,636
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	28	3,458	5,560
Total Non-current liabilities		39,115	32,773

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15B	28,337	33,487
(ii) Lease liabilities	35	524	449
(ii) Trade payables	18		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		3,208	2,104
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		14,662	13,399
(iv) Other financial liabilities	16	18,460	18,215
(b) Other current liabilities	19	6,971	9,590
(c) Provisions	17	685	385
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	28	-	595
Total Current liabilities		72,847	78,224
Total Liabilities		1,11,962	1,10,997
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,76,443	2,72,133
Summary of material accounting policies	1		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements			

As per our report of even dated attached.

For **B S R and Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 128510W

Amit Kumar Bajaj

Partner

Membership No: 218685

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. S. Anand Reddy

Managing Director

DIN: 00123870

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 13, 2026

J. Raja Reddy

Company Secretary

M. No. A31113

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

S. Sreekanth Reddy

Joint Managing Director

DIN: 00123889

Place: Chicago, USA

Date: May 13, 2026

K. Prasad

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I Revenue from operations	20	1,76,830	1,56,664
II Other income	21	6,499	2,663
III Total Income (I + II)		1,83,329	1,59,327
IV Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	22	41,365	34,134
(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade	23A	574	1,009
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	23B	716	1,668
(d) Employee benefits expense	24	11,214	9,898
(e) Finance costs	25	7,664	8,149
(f) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	26	11,551	11,942
(g) Power and fuel expense		52,966	51,156
(h) Freight and forwarding expense		33,814	31,716
(i) Other expenses	27	23,143	21,389
Total Expenses		1,83,007	1,71,061
V Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		322	(11,734)
VI Exceptional Items	27A	-	2,091
VII Profit/ (loss) before tax (V - VI)		322	(13,825)
VIII Tax expense			
(a) Current tax	28	(940)	-
(b) Deferred tax	28	(2,095)	(5,277)
Total Tax expense		(3,035)	(5,277)
IX Profit/ (loss) after tax (VII - VIII)		3,357	(8,548)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
X Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement of defined benefits plan	33	(19)	110
(b) Income tax effect on above	28	7	(38)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(12)	72
XI Total comprehensive income/ (loss) (IX + X)		3,345	(8,476)
XII Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹ 2 each fully paid)	36		
(1) Basic (in ₹)		2.57	(6.54)
(2) Diluted (in ₹)		2.57	(6.54)
Summary of material accounting policies	1		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements			

As per our report of even dated attached.

For **B S R and Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 128510W

Amit Kumar Bajaj

Partner

Membership No: 218685

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. S. Anand Reddy

Managing Director

DIN: 00123870

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 13, 2026

J. Raja Reddy

Company Secretary

M. No. A31113

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

S. Sreekanth Reddy

Joint Managing Director

DIN: 00123889

Place: Chicago, USA

Date: May 13, 2026

K. Prasad

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	2,614
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	2,614
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	2,614

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Total other equity
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the net defined benefits plan	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	35	88,351	3,598	76,094	(165)	1,67,913
Total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2025						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(8,548)	-	(8,548)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	72	72
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(8,548)	72	(8,476)
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Dividend on equity shares (Refer note 39)	-	-	-	(915)	-	(915)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	-	(915)	-	(915)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	35	88,351	3,598	66,631	(93)	1,58,522

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Total other equity
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the net defined benefits plan	
Total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2026						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	3,357	-	3,357
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(12)	(12)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	3,357	(12)	3,345
Balance as at March 31, 2026	35	88,351	3,598	69,988	(105)	1,61,867
Summary of material accounting policies				1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even dated attached.

For **B S R and Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 128510W

Amit Kumar Bajaj

Partner

Membership No: 218685

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. S. Anand Reddy

Managing Director

DIN: 00123870

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 13, 2026

J. Raja Reddy

Company Secretary

M. No. A31113

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

S. Sreekanth Reddy

Joint Managing Director

DIN: 00123889

Place: Chicago, USA

Date: May 13, 2026

K. Prasad

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
A Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit/ (loss) before tax for the year		322		(13,825)
Adjustments for				
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	11,551		11,942	
Finance costs	7,664		8,149	
Interest income	(2,210)		(2,465)	
Unwinding of guarantee obligation	(205)		(177)	
Liabilities no longer required written back	(73)		(1)	
Advances written off	2		5	
Gain on sale of investments (Refer note 5)	(3,676)		-	
Expected credit loss allowance/ (reversal) on trade receivables	331		(136)	
Provision for incentives receivable from government	-		750	
Allowance for credit losses on capital advances	(306)		46	
Allowance for credit losses on supplier advances	-		132	
Provision for inventory	-		111	
Unrealised gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	91		(20)	
Net (gain)/ loss on fair value change in financial instruments	(128)		56	
(Profit)/ loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(188)		5	
		12,853		18,397
Operating profit before working capital changes		13,175		4,572
Changes in working capital				
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:				
Trade receivables	(1,830)		1,017	
Inventories	(1,613)		2,699	
Other financial assets	599		(63)	
Other assets	(1,339)		(50)	
		(4,183)		3,603
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Trade payables	2,349		(2,715)	
Other financial liabilities	1,056		(1,225)	
Provisions	583		352	
Other liabilities	(2,619)		1,000	
		1,369		(2,588)
Cash generated from operating activities		10,361		5,587
Income tax paid, net		41		(414)
Net cash generated from operating activities		10,402		5,173

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
B Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work-in-progress, capital advances and capital creditors	(9,838)		(4,155)	
Deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents				
- Placed	(7,284)		-	
- Matured	10,304		762	
Redemption in other bank balances	3		8	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	209		25	
Proceeds from sale of equity instruments of a subsidiary (Refer note 5)	8,764		-	
Unsecured loans given to subsidiaries	(14,169)		(6,267)	
Proceeds from unsecured loans given to subsidiaries	2,040		1,165	
Loans given to employees	(112)		-	
Repayment of loans from employees	102		-	
Interest received	110		3,148	
Net cash used in investing activities		(9,871)		(5,314)
C Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	12,588		88	
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(9,803)		(10,211)	
Loans given to employees (net)	-		24	
Proceeds/ (Repayment) from current borrowings (net)	(1,662)		10,658	
Payment of principal portion on lease liabilities	(356)		(399)	
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	(180)		-	
Interest paid	(7,448)		(8,029)	
Dividends paid	-		(915)	
Net cash generated used in financing activities		(6,861)		(8,784)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(6,330)		(8,925)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,658		15,583
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 11)		328		6,658
Note:				
Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:				
Cash in hand		3		2
Balances with banks		325		107
Deposits with banks		-		6,549
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 11)		328		6,658

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	As at April 01, 2025	Cash flow changes		Liability related changes*	As at March 31, 2026
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	23,211	12,588	(9,803)	239	26,235
Loan from related party and others	193	-	-	-	193
Interest accrued but not due	474	-	(7,448)	7,213	239
Lease liabilities	1,681	-	(536)	900	2,045
Current borrowings	25,119	-	(1,662)	-	23,457
Total liabilities from financing activities	50,678	12,588	(19,449)	8,352	52,169

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Cash flow changes		Liability related changes*	As at March 31, 2025
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	33,334	88	(10,211)	-	23,211
Loan from related party and others	193	-	-	-	193
Interest accrued but not due	460	-	(8,029)	8,043	474
Lease liabilities	107	-	(399)	1,973	1,681
Current borrowings	14,461	10,658	-	-	25,119
Total liabilities from financing activities	48,555	10,746	(18,639)	10,016	50,678

* Liability related changes includes

- interest expense on Non-current borrowings calculated using effective interest rate,
- interest accrued on all other borrowings for the period,
- interest on lease liability and initial recognition of lease liability for Right-of-use asset.

Summary of material accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements
As per our report of even dated attached.

For **B S R and Co**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 128510W

Amit Kumar Bajaj

Partner

Membership No: 218685

Dr. S. Anand Reddy

Managing Director

DIN: 00123870

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 13, 2026

S. Sreekanth Reddy

Joint Managing Director

DIN: 00123889

Place: Chicago, USA

Date: May 13, 2026

J. Raja Reddy

Company Secretary

M. No. A31113

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

K. Prasad

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICES

(A) CORPORATE INFORMATION

Sagar Cements Limited ("the Company") is a public Company domiciled in India and incorporated in India having its registered office at Hyderabad, Telangana. The Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of cement and generation of power for sale and captive consumption. The Company shares are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE) of India Limited.

(B) BASIS OF PREPARATION

(i) Statement of Compliance

The Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2026, the related Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026 and the material accounting policies (together referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements') are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and amendments thereto, other relevant provisions of the Act. These Financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on May 13, 2026.

(ii) Functional and Presentation currency

These Standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

(iii) Basis of measurement

These Standalone financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- Employee's Defined Benefit Plan as per actuarial valuation and
- Assets and liabilities, including goodwill acquired under Business Combination/ acquisition measured at fair value;
- Lease liability is measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Right-to-use asset ('ROU') has been measured as an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

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

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services at the time of their acquisition.

(iv) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these Standalone financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, Income and expenses. Actual results may differ from them estimates.

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

• **Judgement**

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the Standalone financial statements is included in the following notes.

- Note 28 – Recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets.
- Note 35 – Lease term and classification.
- Note 29 - Provisions, litigation and contingencies
- Note 31 - Fair value measurement of financial instruments
- Note 16 - Classification of Trade deposits.

• **Assumptions and estimation uncertainties:**

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- Note 2, 3, 4A – Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
- Note 28 – Recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

- Note 33 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations.
- Note 29 - Provisions, litigation and contingencies.
- Note 31 - Fair value measurement of financial instruments
- Note 7,10 – Impairment of financial assets.
- Note 2, 3, 4A, 4B - Impairment of non-financial assets.
- Note 17 – Land restoration obligation.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses including unabsorbed depreciation can be utilized. Judgement is involved in assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and other deductible temporary differences. It involves estimation in respect of future taxable income, projected profitability and timing of reversal of temporary differences.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company uses technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an certain asset/component of an

asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management yearly and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

Measurement of defined benefit obligations

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

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment allowance for trade receivables and other financial assets is determined based on assumptions regarding expected default rates, historical loss experience and forward-looking information. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment of non-financial assets is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit with its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value less costs of disposal is estimated using market based evidence for similar assets and expected disposal costs. Value in use is determined using a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model, which requires key estimates

and assumptions, including future cash flows, operating margins, production volumes, capacity utilisation, terminal growth rates, and discount rates. The Company reviews its non-financial assets at each reporting date to identify any indicators of impairment.

Land restoration obligation:

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

Fair value measurement of financial instruments:

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

Provisions, Litigation and contingencies:

The Company exercises judgement in assessing whether a present obligation exists arising from past events and whether the probability of outflow of economic resources requires recognition of a provision or disclosure as a contingent liability.

The measurement of provisions involves estimates relating to the expected timing and amount of outflows of economic resources required to settle the obligations.

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Such estimates are based on management's assessment of the most likely outcome, past experience, legal advice and developments in the respective matters. Changes in facts and circumstances may result in revision to the estimates and carrying value of provisions recognised.

Lease term and classification:

Ind AS 116 Leases requires a lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. It involves judgement in assessing whether the interest rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable and, where it is not available, in determining the appropriate basis for estimation of the incremental borrowing rate.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES INTO CURRENT/ NON-CURRENT

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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

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

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

(D) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if 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.

Property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress) is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major overhaul is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria

are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as 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. Material items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and service equipment are classified as PPE when they meet the definition of PPE as specified in Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Freehold Land and buildings are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses, if any.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised. If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the subsequent expenditure can be measured reliably.

The Company had opted for deemed cost exemption under Ind AS 101 on transition of Ind AS.

Expenditure during construction period:

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives.

Depreciation on plant and machinery, railway siding is charged under straight line method and on other assets depreciation is charged under diminishing balance method, based on the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Class of asset	Useful lives
Plant and machinery	
– Power plant	10 - 40 years
– Other than power plant	3 - 30 years
Electrical installations	3 - 40 years
Railway siding	25 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The Company follows the process of componentization for property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, the Company has identified a part of an asset as a separate component in whole asset value (beyond certain value) and useful life of the part is different from the useful life of the remaining asset. The useful life has been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset / component of an asset, the estimated usage of the asset / component of an asset on the basis of management's best estimation of getting economic benefits from that class of assets / components of an asset. The Group uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for arriving the economic life of an asset/ component of an asset.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of intangible assets comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates, and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. 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. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. 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.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

Class of Intangible Asset	Useful Lives estimated by the management	Amortisation method used
Specialized Software	3 years	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of agreement
Mining Rights	10 to 50 years	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of licence / agreement (reflective of usages pattern)

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the assets is derecognised.

There are no Internally generated intangible assets by the Company.

The Company had opted for deemed cost exemption under Ind AS 101 on transition of Ind AS.

Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

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

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

Lease Liabilities

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

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

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that

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previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Government grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is deducted while calculating carrying amount of the asset. The grant is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss over the life of the depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution. Work-in-progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads. The methods of determining cost of various categories of inventories are as follows:

Type of Inventory	Method
Raw materials and coal	Weighted average method
Stores and spares and packing materials	Weighted average method
Work-in-progress and finished goods (manufactured)	Weighted average method and including an appropriate share of applicable overheads.

Revenue recognition

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

Sale of goods:

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of control of promised goods to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, which is generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold is net of variable consideration and outgoing taxes on sale. The variable consideration includes incentives, volume rebates, discounts etc. It is estimated at contract

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inception considering the terms of various schemes with customers and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. It is reassessed at end of each reporting period.

As the period between the date on which the Company transfers the promised goods to the customer and the date on which the customer pays for these goods is generally one year or less, no financing components are considered.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

Revenue from services contracts: It is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers for an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services. Revenue is recognised at point in time based on agreements / arrangements with the customers when the services are performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.

Revenue from sale of power: It is recognised upon on transfer of control of electricity to the customer, typically upon transmission of power to the grid in accordance with the terms of the power purchase agreement. Power generated for captive consumption is not recognized as revenue. Revenue from sale of surplus power is measured at the tariff rates agreed under applicable arrangements.

Other operating revenue: It would include revenue arising from Company's operating activity i.e either its principal or ancillary revenue generating activities but which is not revenue activity from sale of goods or rendering of services.

Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably

Defined contribution plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan where the Company's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it contributes to a separate legal entity. Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Superannuation Schemes are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds. The Company recognises contribution payable to the scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation done on projected unit credit method at the balance sheet date.

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 remeasurements of the net defined benefits reserve under reserves and surplus, through Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Standalone Statement Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits:

The Company treats accumulated leaves expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year. The Company presents the leave as current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Where the Company has legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for the period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred.

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Taxes

Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in Other comprehensive income. The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, of and Contingent Assets.

Current Taxes: Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:
- is not a business combination; and

- at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously

Segment reporting:

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

Earnings per share

Basic -share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of 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 net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of 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. 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. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Land Restoration

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

Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in 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 and are also used for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows, as these are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement:

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component

are measured at transaction price (net of variable consideration). All other financial assets and liabilities are recognised are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A Financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Financial assets - classification and subsequent measurement:

Financial assets at amortised cost:

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial

recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities - classification and subsequent measurement:

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Standalone statement of profit and loss

Derivative financial instruments:

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks including foreign exchange forward contracts.

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

Other financial liabilities:

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective

interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial instruments

Financial asset:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters transaction whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liability:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or the same expires.

The Company also derecognise a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the Standalone statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and intends to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments:

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

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

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

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Standalone 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.

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Standalone financial statements

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgements is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk volatility and discount rates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Impairment

Financial assets (other than at Fair value through profit and loss)

The Company assesses at each date of the balance sheet whether a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses ('ECL') to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for trade receivables and contract assets that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

In addition to the provision matrix, the Company also performs individual assessment of credit risk for specific customers where there is objective evidence of increased credit risk. Where such individual assessment indicates that a trade receivable meets the criteria for being classified as credit impaired under Ind AS 109, the Company recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL and discloses such credit impaired trade receivables separately in the Standalone balance sheet.

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated

future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- a. significant financial difficulty of the debtor
- b. a breach of contract, such as a default or 3 years past due
- c. it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- d. the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- a. the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- b. the financial asset is more than 90 days past due

The ECL loss allowance (or reversal) during the year is recognised in the Standalone statement of profit and loss.

The Company write-off's the receivables only on completion of the legal proceedings or if it is certain that the balance will not be recoverable.

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured at cost, being the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-

generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit and loss. Any impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods. Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the Standalone statement of profit and loss from ordinary activities which are non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company.

Statement of Cash Flows

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Other income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognised using effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest income is included in other income in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

Recent pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

- a. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The has reviewed the amendments and made appropriate disclosures in its financial statements including classification of current and non-current liabilities.
- b. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier- finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and made appropriate disclosures in its financial statements.
- c. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately – The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This

relief is immediate and applies retrospectively. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

The following are the notified amendments to the standards but not yet effective:

- a. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2026 - when an entity breaches any covenant of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand, it classifies the liability as current, even if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach. An entity classifies the liability as current because, at the end of the reporting period, it does not have the right to defer its settlement for at least 12 months after that date. However, an entity classifies the liability as non-current if the lender agreed by the end of the reporting period to provide a period of grace ending at least 12 months after the reporting period, within which the entity can rectify the breach and during which the lender cannot demand immediate repayment.

This amendment is to be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Freehold land	9,829	9,784
Land - restoration	166	180
Buildings	27,012	29,587
Plant and machinery	82,755	86,353
Furniture and fittings	136	162
Office and other equipment	2,360	2,858
Electrical installations and equipment	5,234	6,083
Computers	66	77
Vehicles	520	656
Railway sidings	4,100	4,350
Total	1,32,178	1,40,090

FOR THE YEAR 2025-26

Description of Assets	Freehold land	Land- restoration	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fittings	Office and other equipment	Electrical installations and equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Railway sidings	Total
Cost											
Opening Balance	9,784	296	52,104	1,45,777	1,082	8,494	19,081	718	1,989	6,710	2,46,035
Add: Additions	53	-	208	2,600	7	80	217	22	71	-	3,258
Less: Disposals	8	-	11	3	-	5	-	30	57	-	114
Balance as at March 31, 2026	9,829	296	52,301	1,48,374	1,089	8,569	19,298	710	2,003	6,710	2,49,179
Accumulated depreciation											
Opening Balance	-	116	22,517	59,424	920	5,636	12,998	641	1,333	2,360	1,05,945
Add: Depreciation	-	14	2,779	6,195	33	577	1,066	31	204	250	11,149
Less: Disposals	-	-	7	-	-	4	-	28	54	-	93
Balance as at March 31, 2026	-	130	25,289	65,619	953	6,209	14,064	644	1,483	2,610	1,17,001
Carrying value as at March 31, 2026	9,829	166	27,012	82,755	136	2,360	5,234	66	520	4,100	1,32,178
Carrying value as at March 31, 2025	9,784	180	29,587	86,353	162	2,858	6,083	77	656	4,350	1,40,090

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

FOR THE YEAR 2024-25

Description of Assets	Freehold land	Land-restoration	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fittings	Office and other equipment	Electrical installations and equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Railway sidings	Total
Cost											
Opening Balance	9,703	229	51,568	1,43,157	1,036	8,301	18,565	687	2,048	6,684	2,41,978
Add: Additions	81	67	536	2,634	46	304	545	31	86	26	4,356
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	14	-	111	29	-	145	-	299
Balance as at March 31, 2025	9,784	296	52,104	1,45,777	1,082	8,494	19,081	718	1,989	6,710	2,46,035
Accumulated depreciation											
Opening Balance	-	102	19,445	53,496	883	5,009	11,783	590	1,197	2,111	94,616
Add: Depreciation	-	14	3,072	5,939	37	726	1,237	51	273	249	11,598
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	11	-	99	22	-	137	-	269
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	116	22,517	59,424	920	5,636	12,998	641	1,333	2,360	1,05,945
Carrying value as at March 31, 2025	9,784	180	29,587	86,353	162	2,858	6,083	77	656	4,350	1,40,090
Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	9,703	127	32,123	89,661	153	3,292	6,782	97	851	4,573	1,47,362

Notes:

- The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company.
- For charge created on Property, plant and equipment of the Company towards borrowings, refer note 15A and 15B.
- For disclosure on capital commitments, refer Note 29.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

3. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Buildings	143	259
Leasehold land	533	541
Plant and machinery	2,173	1,557
Total	2,849	2,357

FOR THE YEAR 2025-26

Particulars	Buildings	Leasehold Land	Plant and machinery	Total
I. Gross block				
Opening Balance	436	593	1,573	2,602
Add: Additions	13	-	708	721
Less: Deletion	19	-	-	19
Balance as at March 31, 2026	430	593	2,281	3,304
II. Accumulated depreciation				
Opening Balance	177	52	16	245
Add: Depreciation	129	8	92	229
Less: Deletion	19	-	-	19
Balance as at March 31, 2026	287	60	108	455
Net block (I-II)				
Carrying value as at March 31, 2026	143	533	2,173	2,849
Carrying value as at March 31, 2025	259	541	1,557	2,357

FOR THE YEAR 2024-25

Particulars	Buildings	Leasehold Land	Plant and machinery	Total
I. Gross block				
Opening Balance	85	593	-	678
Add: Additions	367	-	1,573	1,940
Less: Deletion	16	-	-	16
Balance as at March 31, 2025	436	593	1,573	2,602
II. Accumulated depreciation				
Opening Balance	50	44	-	94
Add: Depreciation	143	8	16	167
Less: Deletion	16	-	-	16
Balance as at March 31, 2025	177	52	16	245
Net block (I-II)				
Carrying value as at March 31, 2025	259	541	1,557	2,357
Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	35	549	-	584

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

4A. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Mining rights	1,514	1,682
Other intangible assets		
- Computer software	24	29
Total	1,538	1,711

FOR THE YEAR 2025-26

Particulars	Mining rights	Computer software	Total
Cost			
Opening Balance	3,276	440	3,716
Add: Additions	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	3,276	440	3,716
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening Balance	1,594	411	2,005
Add: Amortisation	168	5	173
Balance as at March 31, 2026	1,762	416	2,178
Carrying value as at March 31, 2026	1,514	24	1,538
Carrying value as at March 31, 2025	1,682	29	1,711

FOR THE YEAR 2024-25

Particulars	Mining rights	Computer software	Total
Cost			
Opening Balance	3,276	440	3,716
Add: Additions	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	3,276	440	3,716
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening Balance	1,426	402	1,828
Add: Amortisation	168	9	177
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,594	411	2,005
Carrying value as at March 31, 2025	1,682	29	1,711
Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	1,850	38	1,888

4B. GOODWILL:

Goodwill recognised on business combinations is allocated to Cash Generating Units (CGUs) which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisitions.

Particulars	As at April 01, 2025	Acquisition on account of Business Combination	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2026
Goodwill	3,938	-	-	-	3,938

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Acquisition on account of Business Combination	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2025
Goodwill	3,938	-	-	-	3,938

For the purpose of impairment testing carrying amount of Goodwill has been allocated to the following Cash generating unit (CGU):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gudipadu Unit	3,873	3,873
Jajpur Unit	65	65
Total	3,938	3,938

Goodwill arising out of business combinations has been allocated to the acquired businesses as Cash Generating Unit (CGU). 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.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

The recoverable amount of the Goodwill has been determined as per value in use method using discounted cash flows. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industries and have been assigned based on historical data both from external and internal sources. The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate (pre tax)	17.36%	18.66%
Terminal value growth rate	4.00%	4.00%
Compounded annual revenue growth rate	8.15%	7.69%

As at March 31, 2026, the estimated cash flows for a period of 5 years were developed using internal forecasts, and the discount rate is a pre tax measure estimated for 5 years based on the historical industry weighted average cost of capital of ~ 17.36% (March 31, 2025: ~ 18.66%). The post tax discount rate is ~ 12.99% (March 31, 2025: ~ 12.14%). While determining the cashflows, Company has considered the factors such as cement sales volume growth, price per bag, input cost expectation etc. The Company believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which a recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the respective cash-generating unit.

As per the current business operation, Company expects stable state on the factors and same is supported by the cement industry outlook. Based on the Company impairment testing, the recoverable amount of the CGU's exceeds its carrying amount including goodwill. Therefore, no impairment loss was recognized during the year ended March 31, 2026. Sensitivity analysis with 1% change in growth rate and weighted average cost of capital also indicates that no impairment required on carrying amount of goodwill.

5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (MEASURED AT COST)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Investments in subsidiaries (measured at cost)				
Investments in equity instruments (Unquoted)				
Face Value of ₹ 10 each fully paid:				
Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited (65%, (March 31, 2025: 65%) shareholding) (Refer note (i) below)	32,73,773	17,484	32,73,773	17,419
Investments in equity instruments (Quoted)				
Face Value of ₹ 10 each fully paid:				
Andhra Cements Limited (75%, (March 31, 2025: 90%) shareholding) (Refer note (ii), (v) below)	6,91,29,105	26,485	8,29,54,926	31,246
		43,969		48,665
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		17,484		17,419
Aggregate amount of quoted investments		26,485		31,246
Market value of quoted investments		28,198		40,764

Notes:

- Includes investment of ₹ 535 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 470) on account of fair valuation of corporate guarantee given by the Company on behalf of Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited, a subsidiary Company.
- Includes investment of ₹ 1,046 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 719) on account of fair valuation of corporate guarantee given by the Company on behalf of Andhra Cements Limited, a subsidiary Company.
- The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause 87 of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- 15,10,972 (as at March 31, 2025: 15,10,972) number of shares held as investments in Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited with carrying amount of ₹ 7,823 (as at March 31, 2025: ₹ 7,823) and 2,18,90,883 (as at March 31, 2025: 2,18,90,883) number of shares held as investments in Andhra Cements Limited with carrying amount of ₹ 8,056 (as at March 31, 2025: ₹ 8,056) have been pledged with the lenders towards borrowings availed by the respective subsidiaries.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

6. LOANS (UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Measured at amortised cost		
Non-current		
Loans to Subsidiary Companies (Refer note 32 and 34)	30,936	16,861
Loans to employees	98	77
Total	31,034	16,938
Current		
Loans to employees	68	79
Total	68	79
Total loans	31,102	17,017

Notes:

- (a) Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Note 31.
- (b) No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any loans are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

7. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Security deposits	2,764	2,822
Bank deposits due to mature after twelve months of the reporting date (Including interest accrued thereon)	669	1
Total	3,433	2,823
Current		
Security deposits	228	449
Bank deposits with remaining maturity of less than twelve months of the reporting date (Including interest accrued thereon)	2,256	-
Derivative assets	128	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Incentives receivable from government		
Unsecured, considered good	393	578
Considered doubtful	3,409	3,409
Less: Provision for incentives receivable from government	(3,409)	(3,409)
Total	3,005	1,027
Total other financial assets	6,438	3,850

Notes:

- (a) Deposits for ₹ 2,925 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1) are pledged with Government Departments/ Banks as security and other deposits earmarked for issue of letter of credit / Margin monies.
- (b) Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Note 31.

8. OTHER ASSETS (UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Capital advances		
Unsecured considered good	34	143
Considered doubtful	141	446
Less: Loss allowance	(141)	(446)
	34	143
Advances to suppliers and service providers		
Unsecured considered good	-	-
Considered doubtful	71	71
Less: Loss allowance	(71)	(71)
	-	-
Prepaid expenses	308	187
Deposits against demand under dispute	341	197
Total	683	527

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Advances to suppliers and service providers (Refer note below)		
Unsecured considered good	3,879	3,105
Considered doubtful	61	111
Less: Loss allowance	(61)	(111)
	3,879	3,105
Prepaid expenses	691	950
Balances with government authorities	692	74
Excise duty refund receivable	194	194
Advances to employees	18	77
Total	5,474	4,400
Total other assets	6,157	4,927

Notes:

- (a) There are no other receivables due from directors or other officer of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private limited companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.
- (b) Refer Note 34 for related party transactions.

9. INVENTORIES (AT LOWER OF COST AND NET REALISABLE VALUE)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw materials	1,577	1,427
Fuels	6,857	5,716
Work-in-progress	3,254	3,869
Stores and spares	4,501	4,398
Packing materials	440	521
Finished goods	1,616	1,717
Total (A)	18,245	17,648
Goods-in-transit:		
Raw materials	82	30
Fuels	1,143	102
Packing materials	36	36
Stores and spares	-	77
Total (B)	1,261	245
Total inventories (A+B)	19,506	17,893

Notes:

- (a) Inventories are pledged against the borrowings of the Company as referred in note 15A and 15B.
- (b) Inventories of stores and spares have been reduced by ₹ 111 (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 111) as a result of provision on account of slow and non-moving inventory.

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	3,001	3,035
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	15,427	13,563
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	131	131
Sub-total	18,559	16,729
Less: Loss allowance	(1,580)	(1,249)
Total trade receivables	16,979	15,480

Notes:

Trade receivables are pledged against the borrowings of the Company as referred in Note 15.

Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Note 31.

No trade receivables, other than those disclosed in note 34, are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

The above secured trade receivables include receivables considered good in respect of which the Company holds guarantees from banks amounting to ₹ 1,929 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 2,205).

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

The expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as per the provision matrix. The ageing of the receivables is as follows:

FY 2025-26:

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	10,456	5,734	580	183	3	23	16,979
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	94	138	112	200	141	764	1,449
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	131	131
Total	10,550	5,872	692	383	144	918	18,559

FY 2024-25:

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	9,871	4,702	627	149	45	86	15,480
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	56	69	101	16	273	603	1,118
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	131	131
Total	9,927	4,771	728	165	318	820	16,729

There were no unbilled trade receivables as at March 31, 2026 and as at March 31, 2025, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing breakup.

The Company always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate, and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The Company has recognised a loss allowance of 100 per cent against all receivables over three years past due because historical experience has indicated that these receivables are generally not recoverable.

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables based on the Company's provision matrix. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Company's different customer segments.

FY 2025-26:

Particulars	Not due	Trade Receivables – days past due					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Expected credit loss rate	1%	2%	16%	52%	98%	97%	9%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	10,550	5,872	692	383	144	918	18,559
Lifetime ECL	94	138	112	200	141	895	1,580

FY 2024-25:

Particulars	Not due	Trade Receivables – days past due					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Expected credit loss rate	1%	1%	14%	10%	86%	90%	7%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	9,927	4,771	728	165	318	820	16,729
Lifetime ECL	56	69	101	16	273	734	1,249

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in Ind AS 109.

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

Particulars	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,254	131	1,385
Loss allowance provided during the year	-	-	-
Reversal of loss allowance	136	-	136
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,118	131	1,249
Loss allowance provided during the year	331	-	331
Reversal of loss allowance	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	1,449	131	1,580

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	3	2
Balances with banks in current accounts	325	107
Deposits with banks with original maturity of less than three months	-	6,549
Total Cash and cash equivalents	328	6,658

12. OTHER BANK BALANCES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unpaid dividend account (Earmarked for payment of unpaid dividend)	27	30
Deposit with original maturity of more than three months and less than twelve months (Refer note below)	447	6,374
Total other bank balances	474	6,404

Note: Margin money deposits with banks to the extent these are against bank guarantees and cash credit facilities.

13. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2025: Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each)	1,24,75,00,000	24,950	1,24,75,00,000	24,950
Preference share capital				
Authorised:				
Preference shares of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2025: Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each)	4,30,00,000	4,300	4,30,00,000	4,300
Issued, subscribed and fully paid:				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2025: Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each) (Refer note (a) below)	13,07,07,548	2,614	13,07,07,548	2,614

Notes:

(A) RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY SHARES AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AT THE BEGINNING AND AT THE END OF THE YEAR:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening balance	13,07,07,548	2,614	13,07,07,548	2,614
Changes in share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	13,07,07,548	2,614	13,07,07,548	2,614

(B) RIGHTS, PREFERENCES AND RESTRICTIONS ATTACHED TO THE EQUITY SHARES:

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets on winding up. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time, subject to preferential right of preference shareholders to payment of dividend if issued. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to the share of paid-up equity share capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable has not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to their forfeiture. On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

(C) DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING MORE THAN 5% SHARES IN THE COMPANY:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid				
AVH Resources India Private Limited	2,56,68,790	19.64%	2,56,68,790	19.64%
PI Opportunities Fund I Scheme II	1,32,07,548	10.10%	1,32,07,548	10.10%
R V Consulting Services Private Limited	1,20,78,125	9.24%	1,20,78,125	9.24%
Aruna Sammidi	76,19,850	5.83%	76,19,850	5.83%
Rachana Sammidi	66,08,540	5.06%	66,08,540	5.06%
Anand Reddy Sammidi	73,04,745	5.59%	73,04,745	5.59%
Sreekanth Reddy Sammidi	69,92,681	5.35%	69,92,681	5.35%

(D) DETAILS OF SHARES HELD BY THE PROMOTERS IN THE COMPANY AND CHANGE DURING THE YEAR:

As at March 31, 2026

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of shares of ₹ 2 each	% of total shares	No. of shares of ₹ 2 each	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid					
R V Consulting Services Private Limited	1,20,78,125	9.24%	1,20,78,125	9.24%	-
Aruna Sammidi	76,19,850	5.83%	76,19,850	5.83%	-
Anand Reddy Sammidi	73,04,745	5.59%	73,04,745	5.59%	-
Sreekanth Reddy Sammidi	69,92,681	5.35%	69,92,681	5.35%	-
Rachana Sammidi	66,08,540	5.06%	66,08,540	5.06%	-
Vanajatha Sammidi	49,53,845	3.79%	49,53,845	3.79%	-
Sagar Priya Housing And Industrial Enterprises Limited	43,00,000	3.29%	43,00,000	3.29%	-
Siddarth Sammidi	41,09,490	3.14%	41,09,490	3.14%	-
Aneesh Reddy Sammidi	41,09,485	3.14%	41,09,485	3.14%	-
Malathi Reddy Wdaru	18,88,500	1.44%	18,88,500	1.44%	-
Madhavi Nadikattu	14,69,000	1.12%	14,69,000	1.12%	-
Telangana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	15,66,425	1.20%	15,66,425	1.20%	-
Panchavati Polyfibres Limited	1,57,500	0.12%	1,57,500	0.12%	-
P V Narsimha Reddy	10,000	0.01%	10,000	0.01%	-

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		
	No. of shares of ₹ 2 each	% of total shares	No. of shares of ₹ 2 each	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid					
R V Consulting Services Private Limited	1,20,78,125	9.24%	1,20,78,125	9.24%	-
Aruna Sammidi	76,19,850	5.83%	76,19,850	5.83%	-
Anand Reddy Sammidi	73,04,745	5.59%	73,04,745	5.59%	-
Sreekanth Reddy Sammidi	69,92,681	5.35%	69,69,140	5.33%	0.02%
Rachana Sammidi	66,08,540	5.06%	66,08,540	5.06%	-
Vanajatha Sammidi	49,53,845	3.79%	49,53,845	3.79%	-
Sagar Priya Housing And Industrial Enterprises Limited	43,00,000	3.29%	43,00,000	3.29%	-
Siddarth Sammidi	41,09,490	3.14%	41,09,490	3.14%	-
Aneesh Reddy Sammidi	41,09,485	3.14%	41,09,485	3.14%	-
Malathi Reddy Wdaru	18,88,500	1.44%	18,88,500	1.44%	-
Madhavi Nadikattu	14,69,000	1.12%	14,69,000	1.12%	-
Telangana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	15,66,425	1.20%	15,66,425	1.20%	-
Panchavati Polyfibres Limited	1,57,500	0.12%	1,57,500	0.12%	-
P V Narsimha Reddy	10,000	0.01%	10,000	0.01%	-

- (e) There are no shares allotted as fully paid-up by way of bonus shares or allotted as fully paid-up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, or bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.
- (f) There are no employee stock options/ share purchase plan as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

14. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital reserve	35	35
Securities premium	88,351	88,351
General reserve	3,598	3,598
Retained earnings	69,988	66,631
Other items of other comprehensive income	(105)	(93)
Total other equity	1,61,867	1,58,522

MOVEMENT IN OTHER EQUITY IS AS FOLLOWS:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Capital reserve	35	35
(i) Opening balance		
(ii) Additions on acquisition		
(b) Securities premium	88,351	88,351
(c) General reserve	3,598	3,598
(d) Retained earnings		
(i) Opening balance	66,631	76,094
(ii) Profit/ (loss) for the year	3,357	(8,548)
(iii) Changes in ownership interest in subsidiary without loss of control	-	-
(iv) Effect of business combination (Refer note 40)	-	-
	69,988	67,546
Less: Appropriations		
(i) Dividend on equity shares (Refer note 39)	-	915
	69,988	66,631
(e) Remeasurements of the net defined benefits plan		
(i) Opening balance	(93)	(165)
(ii) Other comprehensive income for the year	(12)	72
	(105)	(93)
Total	1,61,867	1,58,522

NATURE OF RESERVES

(a) Capital Reserve

This represents subsidies received from the government.

(b) Securities premium

Amounts received on issue of shares in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium. The utilisation of securities premium is governed by the Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) General reserve

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. There is no policy of regular transfer. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

(d) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends paid to shareholders. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

(e) Remeasurements of the net defined benefits plan

Remeasurements of the net defined benefits plan reserve comprises the cumulative net gains/ losses on actuarial valuation of post-employment obligations.

15A NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS* (SECURED, AT AMORTISED COST)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Term loans from banks (Refer note (i) below)	21,355	14,843
Total non current borrowings	21,355	14,843

*Current maturities of non-current borrowings have been disclosed under the head "Current borrowings".

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note (i):

AS AT MARCH 31, 2026:

Bank	Loan outstanding	Terms of repayment	Rate of interest
Axis Bank Limited (Refer note 9 below)	13,924	20 quarterly instalments	10.10%
CSB Bank Limited (Refer note 10 below)	5,202	108 monthly instalments	9.25%
RBL Bank Limited (Refer note 11 below)	6,829	15 quarterly instalments	9.45%
Vehicle loans from various banks (Refer note 12 below)	280	38 monthly instalments	7.16% to 9.40%
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings	(4,880)		
Total	21,355		

AS AT MARCH 31, 2025:

Bank	Loan outstanding	Terms of repayment	Rate of interest
HDFC Bank Limited (Refer note 1 below)	966	14 monthly instalments	8.59%
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited (Refer note 1 below)	1,940	7 quarterly instalments	11.30%
Axis Bank Limited (Refer note 3 below)	604	4 quarterly instalments	10.00%
State Bank of India (Refer note 4 below)	598	4 quarterly instalments	11.15%
Axis Bank Limited (Refer note 5 below)	355	10 monthly instalments	8.75%
HDFC Bank Limited (Refer note 6 below)	750	12 monthly instalments	9.00%
The Federal Bank Limited (Refer note 7 below)	375	2 quarterly instalments	10.00%
The Federal Bank Limited (Refer note 8 below)	276	12 monthly instalments	9.00%
Axis Bank Limited (Refer note 9 below)	15,700	24 quarterly instalments	10.85%
Vehicle loans from various banks (Refer note 12 below)	494	23 monthly instalments	7.16% to 9.40%
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings	(7,215)		
Total	14,843		

Notes:

- Term loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on the property, plant and equipment owned by or belonging to the Company both present and future excluding fixed assets pertaining to grinding unit at Bayyavaram, plant and machinery of Waste heat recovery power plant at Mattampally and vehicles purchased under hire purchase agreements, and by second charge on the current assets of the Company and are guaranteed by Dr S. Anand Reddy, Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Joint Managing Director.
- Term loan is secured by exclusive charge of all property, plant and equipment of the grinding unit at Bayyavaram both present and future and by second pari-passu charge on the current assets of the Company and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy - Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy - Joint Managing Director.
- Term loan is secured by exclusive charge of all property, plant and equipment of the grinding unit at Bayyavaram both present and future and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy - Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy - Joint Managing Director.
- Term loan is secured by exclusive charge on the assets of 6.00 MW Waste heat recovery power plant, hypothecation of plant & machinery and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy - Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy - Joint Managing Director.
- Term loan is secured by second pari-passu charge against all current assets and property, plant and equipment of the Company, present and future, excluding vehicles purchased under hire purchase agreements and excluding property, plant and equipment pertaining to Mattampally WHR plant and 100% credit guarantee by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd.
- Term loan is secured by second pari-passu charge on the property, plant & equipment owned by or belonging to the Company both present and future excluding fixed assets pertaining to grinding unit at Bayyavaram, plant and machinery of Waste heat recovery power plant at Mattampally and vehicles purchased under hire purchase agreements, and on the current assets of the Company and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy, Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Joint Managing Director.
- Term loan is secured by pari-passu charge on the property, plant and equipment (including mining land) owned by or belonging to the Company, both present and future, and by a second charge on the current assets of the Company and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy - Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy - Joint Managing Director.
- This term loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on asset to be created through proceeds of the loan and second pari-passu charge on the property, plant and equipment (including mining land) owned by or belonging to the Company, both present and future, and by a second charge on the current assets of the Company and are guaranteed by National credit guarantee trustee Ltd.
- Term loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on the property, plant and equipment owned by or belonging to the Company both present and future, hypothecation of all rights, title and interests of the Company under all plant documents, contracts, insurance policies, permits/ approvals etc related to the plant, to which the Company is party and can be legally assigned and are guaranteed by Dr S. Anand Reddy, Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Joint Managing Director.
- Term loan is secured by exclusive charge on Plant and machinery, equipment and other Fixed assets created out of our term loan. To fund the project cost of ₹ 80.40 crore to be incurred towards execution of Waste Heat Recovery System (WHRS) Power Generation project at Gudipadu Cement unit in Andhra Pradesh.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

- Term loan is secured by first pari-passu charge against all current assets, present and future, and Second pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) excluding plant and equipment of grinding unit at Bayyavaram and plant and machinery of Waste heat recovery power plant at Mattampally unit of the Company, present and future, and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy, Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Joint Managing Director and negative lien on Jajpur unit.
- Vehicle Loans from various banks/financial institutions are secured by the hypothecation of specific assets purchased from those loans.
- The Company has not made defaults in repayment of principal and interest on the above loans. The Company has used the borrowings for the purposes for which it was taken.
- Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Note 31.

Note (ii):

For the year ended March 31, 2026, there has been a deviation with respect to certain financial ratios of the Company in comparison with the prescribed limits mentioned in the loan sanctioned letters disclosed under non current borrowings. Prior to the reporting date, the management has however obtained a waiver from the lenders on compliance with such financial ratios and that the existing repayment schedules as per the sanction terms would continue. Accordingly, borrowings continue to be classified in accordance with the terms of the repayment schedule agreed with the lenders.

15B CURRENT BORROWINGS (SECURED, AMORTISED AT COST)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loans from banks		
Cash credit facilities (Refer notes below)	23,457	25,119
Current maturities of non-current borrowings (Refer note 15A)	4,880	7,215
Non-convertible debentures (Refer note 7 below)	-	1,153
Total current borrowings	28,337	33,487

Notes:

- The Company has availed cash credit facilities from State bank of India. This facility is secured by first pari-passu charge against all current assets, present and future, and by second pari-passu charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the Company including land and building, excluding Bayyavaram plant and Mattampally WHR plant and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy, Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Joint Managing Director. The loans are repayable on demand and carries interest @ 10.45% p.a. to 11.95% p.a. (2024-25: 9.40% p.a. to 10.45% p.a.).
- The Company has availed cash credit facilities from Axis Bank Limited. This facility is secured by first pari-passu charge against all current assets, present and future, and by second pari-passu charge on the property, plant and equipment of the Company (excluding plant and equipment of grinding unit at Bayyavaram and WHR unit) and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy, Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Joint Managing Director. The loans are repayable on demand and carries interest @ 8.95% p.a. to 9.70% p.a. (2024-25: 9.40% p.a. to 9.70% p.a.).
- The Company has availed cash credit facilities from HDFC Bank Limited. This facility is secured by first pari-passu charge against all current assets, present and future, and by second pari-passu charge on the property, plant and equipment of the Company including land and building (excluding plant and equipment of grinding unit at Bayyavaram and WHR unit), and post dated cheques aggregating ₹ 1,000 from any working capital banker and are guaranteed by S. Sreekanth Reddy, Joint Managing Director. The loans are repayable on demand and carries interest @ 9.25% p.a. to 10.00% p.a. (2024-25: 8.45% p.a. to 10.01% p.a.).
- The Company has availed cash credit facilities from The Federal Bank Limited. This facility is secured by first pari-passu charge against all current assets, present and future, and by second pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable, including mining land) of the Company, present and future, and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy, Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Joint Managing Director. The loans are repayable on demand and carries interest @ 7.90% p.a. to 8.50% p.a. (2024-25: 8.50% p.a. to 9.10% p.a.).
- The Company has used the borrowings for the purposes for which it was taken.
- The quarterly returns of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of account.
- The Company has issued 1,500 unrated, listed, secured and redeemable non-convertible debentures of a face value of ₹ 10 lakhs each aggregating ₹ 15,000 lakhs on a private placement. These debentures carry a coupon rate of 11.60% p.a.. The Company has appointed IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited as Debenture Trustee which is also acting as the Security Trustee for aforesaid debenture Holders. The above listed and redeemable non-convertible debentures are secured by a first raking charge over: (a) First pari-passu charge on the property, plant and equipment owned by or belonging to the Company both present and future, situated at certain location. (b) Second charge on the current assets of the Company. (c) Guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy, Managing Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Director. These debentures were redeemed during the year. The Loan is fully repaid during the year. Further, the charges against the Company's assets were satisfied as at March 31, 2026.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

16. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Trade deposits	9,204	8,877
Guarantee obligation	567	432
Other payables	193	193
Liabilities under financial arrangement	847	-
Total	10,811	9,502
Current		
Trade deposits	304	266
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	239	474
Unclaimed dividends (Refer note 1 below)	27	30
Capital creditors	941	395
Guarantee obligation	204	152
Supplier credit (Refer note 2 below)	16,442	16,806
Liabilities under financial arrangement	238	-
Others (Salaries, Wages, Bonus and Other Employee Payables, Derivative liability etc.,)	65	92
Total	18,460	18,215
Total other financial liabilities	29,271	27,717

Notes:

- There is no amount due and outstanding to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) by the Company as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025."
- The Company participates in a supplier finance arrangement under which its suppliers may elect to receive early payment of their invoices from a bank. Under the arrangement, the bank agrees to pay amounts due to participating suppliers in respect of invoices owed by the Company and the Company repays the bank at a later date.

These arrangements provide the Company with extended payment terms, or the suppliers with early payment terms, compared to the related invoice payment due date.

From the Company's perspective, the arrangement extends payment terms beyond the normal terms agreed with other suppliers that are not participating and requires the Company to incur additional interest towards the bank on the amounts due to the suppliers. The Company therefore includes the amounts subject to the arrangement within other financial liability.

All payables under the arrangement are classified as current as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Carrying amount of financial liabilities subject to supplier finance arrangement		
Presented within other financial liability	16,442	16,806
- of which suppliers have received the payment from the bank	16,442	*
Range of payment due dates		
Trade payables subject to supplier finance arrangement (days after invoice date)	Usance of upto 90 days from date of bill of exchange in case of domestic transactions and usance of upto 180 days from date of bill of exchange in case of import transactions.	*
Comparable trade payables (days after invoice date)	Upto 90 days	*

* The Company applied transitional relief available under Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107) and has not provided comparative information in the first year of adoption.

There were no significant non-cash changes in the carrying amount of financial liabilities subject to supplier finance arrangements.

- Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Note 31.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

17. PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity (Refer note 33)	1,473	1,117
Compensated absences (Refer note 33)	825	579
Others:		
Liability for land restoration costs	357	325
Total provisions	2,655	2,021
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity	1,157	886
Compensated absences	456	425
Others:		
Liability for land restoration costs	357	325
Total	1,970	1,636
Current		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity	316	231
Compensated absences	369	154
Total	685	385

PROVISION FOR LAND RESTORATION COSTS

The activities of the Company involve mining of land taken under lease. In terms of relevant statutes, the mining areas would require restoration at the end of the mining lease. The future restoration expenses are affected by a number of uncertainties, such as, technology, timing etc. Because of the long-term nature of the liability, the greatest uncertainty in estimating the provision is the costs that will be incurred. In particular, the Company has assumed that the mine will be restored using technology and materials that are currently available. The provision has been calculated using a discount rate of 9.86% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 9.86% p.a), which is the risk-free rate. As per the requirement of Ind AS 37, the management has estimated such future expenses on a best judgment basis and provision thereof has been made in the accounts at their present value. The table below gives information about movement in land restoration cost provisions.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	325	229
Add: Additions during the year	-	67
Add: Unwinding of discount	32	29
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	357	325

18. TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME) (Refer note 30)	3,208	2,104
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note below)	14,662	13,399
Total trade payables	17,870	15,503

Note: Includes ₹ 1,016 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1,094) trade payable and includes ₹ 12 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 12) rent payable to related party (Refer note 34).

(A) TRADE PAYABLES AGEING SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND MARCH 31, 2025:

FY 2025-26:

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Billed but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	2,564	643	1	-	-	3,208
(ii) Others	4,612	8,468	1,407	49	5	121	14,662
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,612	11,032	2,050	50	5	121	17,870

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

FY 2024-25:

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Billed but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	1,410	694	-	-	-	2,104
(ii) Others	4,228	4,328	4,218	107	41	477	13,399
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,228	5,738	4,912	107	41	477	15,503

(B) Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Note 31.

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Advance from customers (Refer note below)	4,162	4,818
Statutory Liabilities	844	3,325
Liability towards dealer incentive	1,965	1,447
Total	6,971	9,590
Total other liabilities	6,971	9,590

Note: Includes ₹ Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ Nil) advance received from related party. Also refer note 34.

20. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue recognised from contracts with customers		
Revenue from		
- Sale of cement and clinker (Refer note 38)	1,72,896	1,53,388
- Sale of power (Refer note 38)	208	647
- Sale of Services – Contract manufacturing (Refer note 38)	1,568	1,057
Other operating income		
- Income from trademark and staffing charges to subsidiary	843	741
- Sale of scrap	329	288
- Sale of coal (Refer note 34)	574	417
- Insurance claims	303	64
- Others	109	62
Total revenue from operations	1,76,830	1,56,664

21. OTHER INCOME

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Income on financial assets at amortised cost	2,210	2,465
Unwinding of guarantee obligation	205	177
Unwinding of discount on Security deposit	-	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipments (net)	188	-
Gain on sale of Investments	3,676	-
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	73	1
Net gain on fair value change in financial instruments	128	-
Miscellaneous income	19	20
Total other income	6,499	2,663

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

22. COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening stock	1,427	950
Add: Purchases	41,515	34,611
Less: Closing stock	1,577	1,427
Total cost of materials consumed	41,365	34,134
Details of materials consumed:		
Limestone	7,223	7,154
Laterite	2,869	3,134
Iron-ore sludge	230	220
Gypsum	2,073	1,525
Fly ash	4,166	3,823
Clinker purchased	10,063	2,809
Slag	5,806	6,036
Others (includes internal clinker transportation charges)	9,027	9,523
Less: Captive consumption	(92)	(90)
Total	41,365	34,134

23A PURCHASE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cement and Others	574	1,009
Total Purchase of stock-in-trade	574	1,009

23B CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	1,717	1,505
Work-in-progress	3,869	5,749
	5,586	7,254
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	1,616	1,717
Work-in-progress	3,254	3,869
	4,870	5,586
(Increase)/ decrease in inventory:		
Finished goods	101	(212)
Work-in-progress	615	1,880
Net decrease/(increase)	716	1,668

24 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and wages*	8,613	7,798
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 33)*	1,064	975
Compensated absences*	408	228
Staff welfare expenses	1,129	897
Total employee benefits expense	11,214	9,898

* Refer Note 34 for Related party transactions

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

25. FINANCE COST

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense on borrowings from banks and financial institutions (at amortised cost)	5,193	5,489
Interest on deposit from dealers (at amortised cost)	344	353
Interest on lease liability (Refer note 35)	180	77
Unwinding of discount on mine restoration provision	32	29
Other borrowing cost (Refer note 1 below)	2,040	2,201
	7,789	8,149
Less: Borrowing costs on qualifying assets capitalised (Included in above interest expense on borrowings)	(125)	-
Total finance cost	7,664	8,149

Notes:

1 Other borrowing cost includes interest on bills acceptances (supplier credit), bank guarantees and bank charges.

26. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 2)	11,149	11,598
Depreciation on right of use assets (Refer note 3 and 35)	229	167
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer note 4A)	173	177
Total depreciation and amortisation	11,551	11,942

27. OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Consumption of packing materials	5,996	5,754
Consumption of Stores and spares	3,731	4,130
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	3,504	3,303
- Buildings	9	21

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
- Others	1,466	1,334
Sales promotion expenses	3,671	2,287
Expected credit loss allowance	331	(136)
Provision for incentives receivable from government	-	750
(Reversal)/ provision for impairment on capital advances	(306)	46
Provision for impairment on supplier advances	-	132
Advances written off	2	5
Rent (Refer note 35)	220	204
Insurance	396	369
Rates and taxes	1,102	256
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (Refer note 37)	178	244
Payment to auditors (Refer note (i) below)	89	90
Travelling and conveyance	633	646
Security services	453	431
Donations and contributions	45	78
Legal and other professional charges	787	694
Administrative expenses	459	473
Printing and stationery	39	41
Communication	88	87
Net Loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	169	41
Net loss on fair value change in financial instruments	-	56
Directors sitting fees	37	30
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipments (net)	-	5
Miscellaneous expenses	44	18
Total other expenses	23,143	21,389

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note:

(i) **Payment to auditors (net of taxes) comprises:**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
For audit	43	59
For limited reviews	33	12
For other services	5	16
Reimbursement of expenses	8	3
Total	89	90

27A EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
FPPCA charges (Refer note below)	-	2,091
Total exceptional items	-	2,091

Note: During the FY 2024-25, the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission issued orders dated October 25, 2024 and November 29, 2024 to recover the True up of the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) from the years 2022-23 onwards. The amounts for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 have been recorded.

28. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(A) AMOUNTS RECOGNIZED IN THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Amounts recognized in the statement of profit & loss		
Current tax:		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of prior years	(940)	-
	(940)	-
Deferred tax		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2,095)	(5,277)
MAT Credit	-	-
	(2,095)	(5,277)
Total tax expense	(3,035)	(5,277)
(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax income on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	7	(38)
Total	7	(38)

(B) RECONCILIATION OF EFFECTIVE TAX RATE:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit/ (loss) before tax (A)	322	(13,825)
Enacted tax rates in India (B)	25.17%	34.94%
Expected tax expense (C = A*B)	81	(4,830)
Permanent difference		
Effect of non-deductible (income)/ expenses not taxable (net)	45	121
Effect of temporary differences for which no deferred tax is recognised previously	41	-
Effect on change in tax rate (Refer note (ii) below)	(3,985)	-
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses (net) (Refer note (i) below)	328	(21)
Current tax adjustments of earlier years	(940)	-
Derecognition of previously recognised tax credits	1,444	-
Others	(49)	(547)
Total	(3,116)	(447)
Total tax expense	(3,035)	(5,277)

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

(C) MOVEMENT IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR 2025-26:

Particulars	Opening balance	(Recognised)/ reversed through the statement of profit and loss	Recognised through other comprehensive income	MAT Credit utilised	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	21,428	(6,494)	-	-	14,934
Provision for employee benefits	(522)	(50)	(7)	-	(579)
Expected credit loss allowance	(436)	38	-	-	(398)
MAT credit entitlement	(8,708)	1,444	-	-	(7,264)
Right-of-use assets	(71)	524	-	-	453
Lease Liabilities	122	(393)	-	-	(271)
Carry forward business unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	(4,794)	2,479	-	-	(2,315)
Provision for impairment on other assets	(1,449)	494	-	-	(955)
Loans and borrowings	-	(38)	-	-	(38)
Others	(10)	(99)	-	-	(109)
Total Deferred tax liability (Net)	5,560	(2,095)	(7)	-	3,458

MOVEMENT IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR 2024-25:

Particulars	Opening balance	(Recognised)/ reversed through the statement of profit and loss	Recognised through other comprehensive income	MAT Credit utilised	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	21,620	(192)	-	-	21,428
Provision for employee benefits	(437)	(123)	38	-	(522)
Expected credit loss allowance	(484)	48	-	-	(436)
MAT credit entitlement	(8,708)	-	-	-	(8,708)
Right-of-use assets	(51)	(20)	-	-	(71)
Lease Liabilities	54	68	-	-	122
Carry forward business unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	(89)	(4,705)	-	-	(4,794)
Provision for impairment on other assets	(1,086)	(363)	-	-	(1,449)
Others	(20)	10	-	-	(10)
Total Deferred tax liability (Net)	10,799	(5,277)	38	-	5,560

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note:

- (i) The Company is carrying an amount of ₹ 9,579 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 13,502) as deferred tax assets on carry forward of business losses, unused tax credits and unabsorbed depreciation. The ultimate realisation of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Based on the projections for future taxable income over the periods, the Company has recognised deferred tax assets as there is convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the business loss, unused tax credits and unabsorbed depreciation can be utilised by the entity. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be offset against the reversal of the deferred tax assets.
- (ii) During the year, the Company has exercised the option to be taxed under Section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities have been remeasured using the tax rates expected to apply in the periods in which the temporary differences are anticipated to reverse. The consequential impact arising from such remeasurement has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(d) Income tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax assets (Net of provision of ₹ 5,999 (2024-25: ₹ 5,999))	1,475	1,542
Income tax liabilities (Net of advance tax and TDS receivable of ₹ Nil (2024-25: ₹ 345))	-	(595)
Net Income tax liabilities	1,475	947

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, CORPORATE GUARANTEES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

A) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

Based on legal opinion/advice obtained, no financial implication to the Company with respect to the following cases is perceived as on the Balance Sheet date:

- i) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax	3,461	5,605
Indirect tax	3,560	1,716
Others	1,710	428

- ii) The contingent liabilities disclosed above include, wherever applicable, the estimated interest amounting to ₹ 1,606 that may arise on the underlying obligations. The recognition and measurement of such interest have been considered in accordance with the principles outlined under Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, read with other relevant Ind AS guidance. The interest component included in the contingent liabilities is based on management's best estimate of the potential outflow of economic resources, considering the facts of each case, applicable contractual terms, and interpretations of relevant laws and regulations. Such estimates involve judgment, particularly with respect to the timing, applicability, and rate of interest under the respective statutes. The amounts disclosed are subject to inherent uncertainties and may vary based on the outcome of ongoing proceedings, changes in legal interpretations, or future judicial pronouncements.
- iii) Pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements/ decisions pending with various forums/ authorities.

B) CORPORATE GUARANTEES GIVEN TO SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:

Subsidiary	Guarantee against	Guarantee provided to	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	Term loan from State Bank of India and Yes Bank Limited	Axis Trustee Services Limited	44,400	37,000
Andhra Cements Limited	Term loan and working capital facilities from State Bank of India and Yes Bank Limited	Axis Trustee Services Limited	97,500	70,500
Total			1,41,900	1,03,500

C) COMMITMENTS:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advances)	1,798	2,660

Refer note 33 for unconditional support letter to the Andhra Cements Limited, Subsidiary Company.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

30. DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 22 (DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL OF THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT (MSMED) ACT, 2006:

This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The amount of dues payable to micro, small and medium enterprises is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the financial year	3,208	2,104
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under the Act along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each financial year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Act.	-	-

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

The material accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis for measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 1(b)(xvii) to the financial statements.

(I) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital (total equity) includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances divided by total equity

The Company's debt to equity ratio i.e. capital gearing ratio as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Description	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Debt (Refer Note below)	49,692	48,330
Cash and cash equivalents and Other bank balances	802	13,062
Net debt	48,890	35,268
Total equity	1,64,481	1,61,136
Net debt to equity ratio	0.30	0.22

Note: Debt comprises of current and non-current borrowings as disclosed in Note 15.

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

- (II)** No interim or final dividends have been declared by the Company during the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Financial instruments:

a) Classification of financial assets and liabilities

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 the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As at March 31, 2026	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Totalw
Financial assets								
(i) Derivative asset	128	-	-	128	-	128	-	128
(ii) Loans	-	-	31,102	31,102	-	-	-	-
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	16,979	16,979	-	-	-	-
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	328	328	-	-	-	-
(v) Other bank balances	-	-	474	474	-	-	-	-
(vi) Other financial assets	-	-	6,310	6,310	-	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	128	-	55,193	55,321	-	128	-	128
Financial liabilities								
(i) Borrowings*	-	-	49,692	49,692	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	17,870	17,870	-	-	-	-
(iii) Lease liabilities	-	-	2,045	2,045	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	29,271	29,271	-	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	98,878	98,878	-	-	-	-

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Totalw
Financial assets								
(i) Loans	-	-	17,017	17,017	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-	15,480	15,480	-	-	-	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,658	6,658	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other bank balances	-	-	6,404	6,404	-	-	-	-
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	3,850	3,850	-	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	-	-	49,409	49,409	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
(i) Derivative liability	66	-	-	66	-	66	-	66
(ii) Borrowings*	-	-	48,330	48,330	-	-	-	-
(iii) Trade payables	-	-	15,503	15,503	-	-	-	-
(iv) Lease liabilities	-	-	1,681	1,681	-	-	-	-
(v) Other financial liabilities	-	-	27,651	27,651	-	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	66	-	93,165	93,231	-	66	-	66

The Company has not disclosed the fair values of financial instruments such as trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, incentives receivable bank cash credits, payable for capital expenditure and trade payables, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

* The amortised cost of long term borrowings with banks accounted using effective interest rate method are considered to be at their fair values.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

b) Fair value measurements

Set out above, is the comparison of the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at measurement date under the current market condition regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using other valuation techniques. The Company has established the following fair value hierarchy that categorises the values into 3 levels.

The inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments are:

Level 1: This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of all securities which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price or dealer quotations as at the reporting date. There are no investments as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

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

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

c) Fair value hierarchy

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy-Level 2 for financial instruments.

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Financial Assets					
Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)					
Derivative asset	6	128	-	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contract is calculated as the present value determined using forward exchange rates at the reporting date.

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Financial liabilities					
Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)					
Derivative liability	16	-	66	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contract is calculated as the present value determined using forward exchange rates at the reporting date.

Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value:

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties principally, banks with investment grade credit ratings. The following table summarises the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of the financial instruments, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Forward exchange contracts	The fair value is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting date and present value calculations based on high credit quality yield curves in respective currencies.	Not applicable	Not applicable

There was no transfer between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurement for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Financial risk management objectives:

The Company's financial liabilities primarily comprise borrowings, lease liabilities, security deposits, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's financial assets primarily include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and Investments.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company has a Risk management policy, and its management is supported by a Risk management committee that advises on risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Risk management committee provides assurance to the Company's management that the Company's risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade payables, trade receivables, borrowings, etc.

(i) 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 rates.

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market rates relates primarily to the Company's non-current debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Moreover, the short-term borrowings of the Company do not have a significant fair value or cash flow interest rate risk due to their short tenure.

As the Company does not have exposure to any floating-interest bearing assets, or any significant long-term fixed-interest bearing assets, its interest income and related cash inflows are not affected by changes in market interest rates.

The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost. The Company has not used any interest rate derivatives.

Exposure of Interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fixed-rate instruments		
Assets		
Fixed deposits	3,372	12,912
Liabilities		
Non-current borrowings	280	1,648
Variable-rate instruments		
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	25,955	21,563
Current borrowings	23,457	25,119

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments:

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have (increased)/ decreased loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Impact on profit or loss before tax	(494)	494	(467)	467
Impact on equity, net of tax	(370)	370	(304)	304

(ii) Foreign Currency risk:

The functional currency of Company is primarily the local currency in which it operates. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are Indian Rupees. Foreign currency risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the import of fuels (i.e. Coal) & spare parts and capital expenditure if any, when a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure.

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

Outstanding foreign currency exposure	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payables		
USD	4,914	3,286
Capital Payables		
USD	300	135
Less: Derivatives – Foreign currency forward contracts	4,905	3,286
Net exposure in financial liabilities	309	135

Foreign currency sensitivity on unhedged exposure:

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against US dollars at March 31 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in US dollars and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases. For 5% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax and equity, net of tax.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
Impact on profit or loss before tax	15	(15)	7	(7)
Impact on equity, net of tax	12	(12)	4	(4)

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

Credit risk:

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing / investing activities, including deposits with banks and investments in equity securities. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management.

Trade receivables: Customer credit risk is managed by the respective department subject to Company's policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits as defined by the Company. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis. The calculation is based on historical data of credit losses. The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks since no single customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's net sales. Refer Note 10 for disclosure related to Expected credit losses.

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks: Credit Risk on cash and cash equivalent and term deposits is generally low as these are kept with banks who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies. Investments of surplus funds are made only with Financial Institutions approved by Reserve Bank India. Balances with banks were not past due or impaired as at year end. Other than the details disclosed below, other financial assets are not past due and not impaired, there were no indications of default in repayment as at year end.

Loans: All of the Company's loans at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance, if any, is limited to 12 months' expected losses. Management considers instruments to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default, and the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

Security deposits: It consists of rent, electricity and other deposits. The Group does not expect any financial loss as the said deposits are given only to credible vendors/ service providers.

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents, monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and aligning the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, there were deviations in compliance with certain financial ratios, under the Company's borrowing arrangements. These deviations did not result in any payment defaults. Prior to the reporting date, the Company has obtained appropriate waivers from its lenders for such non-compliances. Accordingly, the borrowings continue to be classified in accordance with their contractual terms of repayment.

The Management monitors the Company's liquidity position on an ongoing basis and believes that the Company has adequate resources, including expected cash flows from operations and available credit facilities, to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities:

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

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2026 are as follows:

Particulars	< 1 Year	1 – 2 years	> 2 years
Trade Payables	17,870	-	-
Other financial liabilities	18,460	1,070	9,741
Lease liabilities	649	502	1,567
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	30,742	6,881	19,972

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	< 1 Year	1 – 2 years	> 2 years
Trade Payables	15,503	-	-
Other financial liabilities	18,215	756	8,746
Lease liabilities	469	461	1,532
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	33,487	3,642	11,201

32. DISCLOSURE AS PER REGULATION 34(3) OF THE SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATION AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015 AND SECTION 186 (4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2023:

The details of loans and advances to subsidiary are given below:

Particulars	Balance as at		Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited (For its requirement of setting up the Cement manufacturing unit and other general corporate purpose, carrying interest @ 10% p.a. (2024-25: 10% p.a.))	4,624	6,530	6,530	6,530
Andhra Cements Limited (For its requirement of implementation of resolution plan, capex and other general corporate purpose, carrying interest @ 10% p.a.) (2024-25: 10% p.a.)	26,312	9,502	26,312	9,502

The amount of loan and interest are payable after a period of 3 years from the date of disbursement.

33. GRATUITY AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS:

The employee benefit schemes are as under:

(I) DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN:

Provident Fund

The Company makes provident fund contributions which are defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. These contributions are made to the Fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company's monthly contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period they are incurred. Total expense recognized during the year aggregated ₹ 436 (2024-25: ₹ 414).

Superannuation Fund

Few directors receive benefit under a Superannuation scheme which is a defined contribution scheme wherein the director has an option to choose the percentage of contribution in between 5% to 15% of the basic salary of the covered employee. These contributions are made to a fund administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company's monthly contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period they are incurred. Total expense recognized during the year aggregated ₹ 86 (2024-25: ₹ 66).

Employee State Insurance

The Company makes employee state insurance contributions which are defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. These contributions are made to the funds administered and managed by the Government of India. The company's monthly contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period they are incurred. The total expense recognized during the year aggregated ₹ 2 (2024-25: ₹ 2).

(II) DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN:

Gratuity:

The Company has a defined retirement benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Code of Social Security, 2020. Under the Code of Social Security, 2020, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The scheme is funded with insurance companies in the form of qualifying insurance policy for employees. The Gruity plan is administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) through trust.

The defined benefit plan exposes the Company to actuarial risk such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

The following table sets out the funded status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as per actuarial valuation as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

a) The principal assumptions used for the purposes of actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Mortality table (LIC)	IALM 2012-14 (ultimate)	IALM 2012-14 (ultimate)
Discount rate	7.51%	6.83%
Rate of escalation in salary	9.61%	8.52%
Attrition rate	13.47%	10.92%

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

b) Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit and loss and other comprehensive income:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plan is as follows:		
Current service cost	284	296
Interest expense	109	116
Other adjustments	18	14
Expected return on plan assets	(55)	(65)
Defined benefit cost included in profit and loss	356	361
Amounts recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are as follows:		
Remeasurements – Due to financial adjustments	44	(160)
Remeasurements – Due to demographic adjustments	(26)	15
Remeasurements – Due to experience adjustments	6	38
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(5)	(3)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in OCI	19	(110)

c) Key Results - Reconciliation of fair value of assets and defined benefit obligations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	2,279	1,987
Fair value of plan assets	(806)	(870)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	1,473	1,117

d) Movement in present value of defined benefits obligation are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	1,987	1,882
Current service cost	284	296
Interest cost	109	116
Remeasurements – Due to financial adjustments	44	(160)
Remeasurements – Due to demographic adjustments	(26)	15
Remeasurements – Due to experience adjustments	6	38
Benefits paid out of plan assets and by employer	(125)	(200)
Defined benefit obligation at the year end	2,279	1,987

e) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Within 1 year	319	234
1 – 2 years	292	230
2 – 3 years	342	256
3 – 4 years	284	207
4 – 5 years	200	202
5 – 10 years	761	681

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

f) Movement in fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening fair value of the plan assets	870	989
Expected return on plan assets	55	65
Benefits paid out of plan assets	(125)	(182)
Re-measurement – Return on Assets (excluding interest income)	5	3
Other adjustments	1	(5)
Fair value of plan asset at the year end	806	870

g) Sensitivity Analysis:

For presenting the sensitivities, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation presented under net defined liability. 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.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis from previous year.

Particulars	Defined Benefit Obligation			
	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Effect of 1% change in assumed discount rate	1,841	2,011	1,577	1,748
Effect of 1% change in assumed salary rate	2,020	1,831	1,745	1,575
Effect of 1% change in assumed attrition rate	1,913	1,932	1,651	1,666
Effect of 1% change in assumed mortality rate	1,922	1,923	1,658	1,658

The average duration of the benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 5 years (March 31, 2025: 6 years).

h) The major categories of plan assets are as under:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Insurer managed funds (Funded with LIC)*	806	870

* In the absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with Insurance Companies, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount for each category to the fair value of plan assets has not been disclosed.

- i) Asset Liability matching strategy: The money contributed by the Company to the Gratuity fund to finance the liabilities of the plan has to be invested. The trustees of the plan have outsourced the investment management of the fund to an insurance Company. The insurance Company in turn manages these funds as per the mandate provided to them by the trustees and the asset allocation which is within the permissible limits prescribed in the insurance regulations. Due to the restrictions in the type of investments that can be held by the fund, it is not possible to explicitly follow an asset liability matching strategy. There is no compulsion on the part of the Company to fully refund the liability of the Plan. The Company's philosophy is to fund these benefits based on its own liquidity and the level of underfunding of the plan.

34. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES:

The list of related parties of the Company is given below:

Name	Relationship
Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	Subsidiary Company
Andhra Cements Limited	Subsidiary Company
Key managerial personnel (KMP):	
K. V. Vishnu Raju	Chairman
Dr. S. Anand Reddy	Managing Director (MD)
S. Sreekanth Reddy	Joint Managing Director (JMD)
Onteddu Rekha	Independent Director
N. Sudha Rani	Nominee Director
Madhavan Ganesan	Nominee Director
Ravichandran Rajagopal	Independent Director
Rachana Sammidi	Director

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Name	Relationship
Jens Van Nieuwenborgh	Nominee Director
John Eric Fernand Pascal Cesar Bertrand	Director (Upto October 21, 2024)
K. Prasad	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
J. Raja Reddy	Company Secretary (CS)
Relatives of KMP:	
S. Vanajatha	Mother of Dr. S. Anand Reddy and S. Sreekanth Reddy
S. Siddarth Reddy	Son of Dr. S. Anand Reddy
S. Sahithi	Daughter of Dr. S. Anand Reddy
RV Consulting Services Private Limited	Enterprise in which KMP of the Company exercise control
Additional related parties – As per Companies Act, 2013	
Panchavati Polyfibres Limited	Enterprise in which KMP of the Company is a director or member
Sagar Power Limited	Enterprise in which KMP of the Company is a director or member
Sagarsoft (India) Limited	Enterprise in which KMP of the Company is a director or member
AVH Resources India Private Limited	Enterprise in which KMP of the Company is a director or member

SUMMARY OF THE TRANSACTIONS WITH THE ABOVE PARTIES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Nature of transaction	Party Name	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchase of packing materials	Panchavati Polyfibres Limited	4,021	4,805
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	Andhra Cements Limited	-	10
	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	2,036	-
	Total	2,036	10

Nature of transaction	Party Name	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of property, plant and equipment	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	3	-
Purchase of spares	Andhra Cements Limited	8	-
Rent expenses paid	Dr. S. Anand Reddy	47	45
	S. Sreekanth Reddy	47	45
	S. Vanajatha	47	45
	Total	141	135
Legal and professional expenses	Sagarsoft (India) Limited	78	78
Income from services	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	287	236
	Andhra Cements Limited	557	505
	Total	844	741
Sale of Coal	Andhra Cements Limited	574	417
Sale of spares	Andhra Cements Limited	28	7
Purchase of clinker	Andhra Cements Limited	10,108	2,525
Reimbursement of expenses received	Sagarsoft (India) Limited	11	10
	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	-	7
	Sagar Power Limited	1	2
	Panchavati Polyfibres Limited	2	10
	Andhra Cements Limited	2	2
	Total	16	31

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Nature of transaction	Party Name	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Financial assets – Loan given	Andhra Cements Limited	14,998	3,702
	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	560	2,565
	K. Prasad	-	80
	J. Raja Reddy	20	-
	Total	15,578	6,347
Financial assets – Repayment of loan given	Andhra Cements Limited	-	200
	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	2,600	965
	K. Prasad	5	50
	J. Raja Reddy	3	-
Total	2,608	1,215	
Corporate guarantee given	Andhra Cements Limited	27,000	4,000
	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	7,400	-
	Total	34,400	4,000
Interest income on loan	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	497	530
	Andhra Cements Limited	1,093	683
	Total	1,590	1,213
Payment of salary	S. Siddarth Reddy	31	26
Dividend paid	S. Vanajatha	-	35
	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	-	85
	S. Siddarth	-	29
	Panchavati Polyfibres Limited	-	1
	AVH Resources India Private Limited	-	180
	Dr. S. Anand Reddy	-	51
	S. Sreekanth Reddy	-	49
	Rachana Sammidi	-	46
	Total	-	476

COMPENSATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL IS AS FOLLOWS:

Nature of transaction	Party Name	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Short-term benefits	MD, JMD, CS and CFO	1,161	939
Post-employment benefits	MD, JMD, CS and CFO	156	223
Other long term employment benefits	MD, JMD, CS and CFO	15	-
Sitting fee	Chairman and Directors	37	31

OUTSTANDING BALANCES:

Nature of the balance	Party Name	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets - Loan	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	4,490	6,530
	Andhra Cements Limited	24,500	9,502
	K. Prasad	25	30
	J. Raja Reddy	17	-
	Total	29,032	16,062
Other financial assets - Advances	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	-	27
	Andhra Cements Limited	-	2,155
Total	-	2,182	
Interest accrued but not due	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	134	-*
	Andhra Cements Limited	1,812	829
	Total	1,946	829
Rent Payable	Dr. S. Anand Reddy	4	4
	S. Sreekanth Reddy	4	4
	S. Vanajatha	4	4
	Total	12	12

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Nature of the balance	Party Name	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade payables	Panchavati Polyfibres Limited	841	1,080
	Sagarsoft (India) Limited	7	7
	Andhra Cements Limited	159	-
	John Eric Fernand Pascal Cesar Bertrand	4	4
	Jens Van Nieuwenborgh	5	3
	Total		1,016
Trade Receivable	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	37	26
Capital Payables	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	55	-
Corporate guarantee (Refer Note 29)	Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited	44,400	37,000
	Andhra Cements Limited	97,500	70,500
Total		1,41,900	1,07,500

* The amounts which are less than ₹ 0.50 has been rounded off to zero.

During the year, the Company has provided an unconditional support letter to the Andhra Cements Limited, Subsidiary Company.

35. LEASE

The Company has lease contracts for various items of plant and machinery, Leasehold land and buildings used in its operations with lease terms between 2 and 69 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Company also has certain leases of buildings with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases. There are no low-value or variable lease expenses for the Company.

For building leases, the Company has used an incremental borrowing rate determined based on its average borrowing cost adjusted for lease specific factors.

For certain plant and machinery leases, where the fair value or cost of the underlying asset and lease payment structure are available in the lease arrangement, the interest rate implicit in the lease has been determined and used for measurement of the lease liability.

Following are the movement in the carrying value of right of use assets during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	2,357	584
Additions	721	1,940
Depreciation	(229)	(167)
Closing balance	2,849	2,357

The aggregate depreciation expense on right-of-use assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of profit and loss.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	1,681	107
Additions	720	1,896
Interest expense	180	77
Payments including Interest expense	(536)	(399)
Closing balance	2,045	1,681

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Non-current	1,521	1,232
Current	524	449
Total	2,045	1,681

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 on undiscounted basis

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within one year	649	469
After one year but not more than five years	1,805	1,416
More than 5 years	264	577

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Amortization of right of use assets	229	167
Interest on lease liability	180	77
Expense relating to short term lease (included in other expenses)	220	204

Impact on statement of cash flows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	356	399
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	180	-
Payment of short term lease	220	204

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

36. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(Loss)/ profit after tax (₹ in lakhs)	3,357	(8,548)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (Refer Note 13(a))	13,07,07,548	13,07,07,548
Earnings per share:		
Basic (in ₹)	2.57	(6.54)
Diluted (in ₹)	2.57	(6.54)

37. DETAILS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) EXPENDITURE

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) committee has been formed by the Company and the amount needs to be spent by the Company for the year is 2% of average net profits for previous three financial years, calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013. The areas for CSR activities are promoting sports, education, medical and other social projects. All these activities are covered under Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013. The details of amount spent are:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	Not applicable	96
Amount approved by the board to be spent during the year	178	244
Amount of expenditure incurred during the year on:		
– Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
– On purposes other than above	178	244
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	Not applicable	Not applicable
Nature of CSR activities	Promoting sports, education, medical and other social projects	
Details of related party transactions, e.g. Contribution to a trust controlled by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	Not applicable	Not applicable
Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision	Not applicable	Not applicable

There are no ongoing projects as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

38. (A) RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE FROM SALE OF GOODS/ SERVICES WITH THE CONTRACTED PRICE:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue as per contracted price	2,01,624	1,76,901
Less: Discounts and incentives	(26,952)	(21,809)
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,74,672	1,55,092

- The Company is primarily in the business of manufacture and sale of cement and cement related products. The product shelf life being short, all sales are made at a point in time and revenue recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon dispatch/ delivery.
- Contract price is determined as per terms agreed with the customer adjusted for discounts and rebates as applicable.
- The amounts receivable from customers become due after expiry of credit period which on an average is less than 30 to 60 days. There is no significant financing component in any transaction with the customers.
- The Company does not provide performance warranty for products, therefore there is no liability towards performance warranty.
- Company's contracts for the sale of goods are typically short-term in nature, with a duration of less than one year. Accordingly, the Company has applied the practical expedient provided under Ind AS 115 and has not disclosed the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations.

(B) DISAGGREGATION OF REVENUE:

The Company derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of goods and services at a point in time.

Revenue by timing of recognition:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Goods transferred at a point in time	1,73,104	1,54,035
Services transferred at a point in time	1,568	1,057

(C) MOVEMENT IN CONTRACT LIABILITIES:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	4,818	3,413
Movement during the year, net	(656)	1,405
Closing balance	4,162	4,818

The amount of revenue recognised during the year against the advance from customers outstanding at the beginning of the year is ₹ 4,075 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 2,659). There was no revenue recognised in the current reporting period that related to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year.

39. DIVIDEND

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividend is recorded as liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. Companies are required to pay/ distribute dividend after deducting applicable withholding income taxes.

The amount of dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders in accordance with Companies Act, 2013 is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Final dividend for FY 2023-24 (₹ 0.70 per equity share of ₹ 2 each)	-	915

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

40. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS:

(A) MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS (CWIP):

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Balance as on April 01, 2024	1,440
Add: Additions during the year (net)	4,450
Less: Capitalised	4,289
Balance as on March 31, 2025	1,601
Add: Additions during the year (net)	10,793
Less: Capitalised	3,258
Balance as on March 31, 2026	9,141

(B) CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AGEING SCHEDULE:

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2026 is as follows:

Particulars	Amount of Capital work-in-progress for the period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	8,085	285	81	690	9,141

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	Amount of Capital work-in-progress for the period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	682	183	638	98	1,601

There are no projects where activity has been suspended during the year.

Notes:

- The Company does not have any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence CWIP completion schedule is not applicable.
- There are no suspended projects as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

41. RELATIONSHIP WITH STRUCK OFF COMPANIES:

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of transactions	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2026 *	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2025 *
Marble Estate India Limited	Customer	(0.13)	(0.13)
Keller Ground Engineering India Private Limited		(2.00)	(2.00)
Target Fabrication & Constructions Private Limited		(0.10)	(0.10)

* Negative amount indicates payable.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

42. KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	% of Variance	Refer Note
Current Ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excl. Current Borrowings	1.04	1.16	(11%)	-
Debt-Equity Ratio (times)	Debt ⁽¹⁾	Net Worth ⁽²⁾	0.30	0.29	3%	-
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)	Earnings before exceptional items, depreciation, interest and tax	Interest expense + Principal repayment ⁽³⁾	1.12	0.46	156%	1
Return on Equity Ratio (ROE) (times)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.02	(0.05)	140%	1
Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Sales of Products and Services	Average Inventory ⁽⁴⁾	9.34	8.04	16%	-
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (times)	Sales of Products and Services	Average Trade Receivable ⁽⁵⁾	9.90	9.00	10%	-
Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Purchase	Average Trade Payables ⁽⁶⁾	8.11	5.18	57%	1
Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Sales of Products and Services	current assets - current liabilities	(6.56)	(5.90)	11%	-
Net profit ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Sales of Products and Services	1.92%	(5.51%)	135%	1
Return on Capital employed (times)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Average Capital Employed ⁽⁷⁾	0.04	(0.03)	238%	1
Return on Investments (%)	Income generated from investments	Total investments	Nil	Nil	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Debt = Long term secured loans + Current maturities of long-term debt + Loan term unsecured loans + Cash credit facilities

⁽²⁾ Net Worth = Equity share capital + Other equity

⁽³⁾ Excluding refinanced debt for all the loan funds during the period

⁽⁴⁾ Average inventory = (Opening + Closing balance) / 2

⁽⁵⁾ Average trade receivables = (Opening + Closing balance) / 2

⁽⁶⁾ Average trade payables = (Opening + Closing balance) / 2

⁽⁷⁾ Capital Employed = Tangible net worth + Total debt + Deferred tax liability

Notes:

1. During the financial year ended March 31, 2026, there had been an increase in the sales price when compared to the previous financial year, this resulted in an increase in the operating margins, resulting into variations in ratios as reported above.
43. Operating segments are components of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete information is available. The management has considered that the Company has a single reportable segment based on nature of products, production process, regulatory environment, customers and distribution methods. Further, the Company is engaged in single product line of manufacturing and selling cement and its customers and non-current assets are located in India only.
44. On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as "the Labour Codes"), subsuming the existing labour laws. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has notified the Rules under the said Codes on May 8, 2026.

The Company has assessed the potential impact of the aforesaid Labour Codes based on the provisions notified, the Rules framed thereunder, related clarifications and legal opinion obtained, in accordance with the guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Based on such assessment, there is no incremental impact identified on the Company's obligations towards gratuity and compensated absences as at the reporting date.
45. The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting on March 30, 2026 has accorded in-principle approval for the proposed merger of its subsidiary Andhra Cements Limited (ACL) with the Company subject to necessary approval from the authorities concerned under section 230 and 232 of the Companies Act 2013.

46. OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, nor any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) and Intangible assets during the period.
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with registrar of companies beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

47. PREVIOUS PERIOD FIGURES HAVE BEEN REGROUPED/RECLASSIFIED TO CONFORM TO CURRENT YEAR'S CLASSIFICATION AS UNDER:

Note No	Note Description	Previously Reported Amount	Revised Amount	Change	Particular
6	Loans - Non-current	16,109	16,938	829	Reclassification of Interest accrued but not due on loans given to subsidiaries of ₹ 829 from Other financial assets - Current.
7	Other financial assets - Current	1,367	1,027	(340)	(i) Reclassification of Advance to employees of ₹ 77 to Other assets - Current. (ii) Reclassification of Interest accrued but not due of ₹ 996 from Other financial assets - Current to below: a) Interest accrued but not due on power deposits of ₹ 155 included in the Security deposits reported in Other financial assets - Current. b) Interest accrued but not due on other bank balance deposits of ₹ 12 to Other bank balances and included in the Margin Money deposits. c) Interest accrued but not due on loans given to subsidiaries of ₹ 829 to Loans - Non-current and included in the Loans to Subsidiary Companies. (iii) Reclassification of Incentives receivable from government of ₹ 578 from Other assets - Current.
8	Other assets - Current	4,901	4,400	(501)	(i) Reclassification of Incentives receivable from government of ₹ 578 to Other financial assets - Current. (ii) Reclassification of Advance to employees of ₹ 77 from Other financial assets - Current.
12	Other bank balances	6,392	6,404	12	Reclassification of Interest accrued but not due on other bank balance deposits of ₹ 12 from Other financial assets - Current and included in Margin money deposits.
16	Other financial liabilities - Current	1,409	18,215	16,806	Reclassification of Supplier finance credit of ₹ 16,806 from Trade Payables - Current.

Note No	Note Description	Previously Reported Amount	Revised Amount	Change	Particular
17	Provisions - Non-current	1,311	1,636	325	Reclassification of Liability for mining restoration costs of ₹ 325 from Other liabilities - Non-current.
18	Trade Payables - Current	33,756	15,503	(18,253)	(i) Reclassification of Supplier finance credit of ₹ 16,806 to Other financial liabilities - Current. (ii) Reclassification of Liability towards dealer incentive of ₹ 1,447 to Other liabilities - Current.
19	Other liabilities - Non-current	325	-	(325)	Reclassification of Liability for mining restoration costs of ₹ 325 to Provisions - Non-current.
19	Other liabilities - Current	8,143	9,590	1,447	Reclassification of Liability towards dealer incentive of ₹ 1,447 from Trade Payables - Current.

48. These financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on May 13, 2026.

As per our report of even dated attached.

For **B S R and Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 128510W

Amit Kumar Bajaj

Partner

Membership No: 218685

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. S. Anand Reddy

Managing Director

DIN: 00123870

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 13, 2026

J. Raja Reddy

Company Secretary

M. No. A31113

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

S. Sreekanth Reddy

Joint Managing Director

DIN: 00123889

Place: Chicago, USA

Date: May 13, 2026

K. Prasad

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026