

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

Principal Office:

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing, Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center,
Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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.

Other Matter(s)

- a. The 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

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited

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 balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid 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 as on 01 April 2026 and 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 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(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 financial statements - Refer Note 27(a) to the 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 were no amounts which were 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 its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 42(v) to the 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 its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 42(vi) to the 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.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited

- (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 Company is not a public company. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. 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

Balkishan Kabra

Partner

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 13 May 2026

Membership No.: 221202

ICAI UDIN:26221202JJVXKP5035

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

(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 Aseets.
- (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 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) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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 has been physically verified by the management during the year. 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 on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company. The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from financial institutions.
- (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 guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

- (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 been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.
- 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.
- (b) 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 statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (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 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) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not hold any securities in any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate company (as defined under the Act). Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

- (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 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 and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and we have duly taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (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, 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

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

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

Balkishan Kabra

Partner

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 13 May 2026

Membership No.: 221202

ICAI UDIN:26221202JJVXKP5035

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(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 (M) Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

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

Balkishan Kabra

Partner

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 13 May 2026

Membership No.: 221202

ICAI UDIN:26221202JJVXKP5035

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	42,764	45,077
(b) Capital work-in-progress	37	1,799	117
(c) Right-of-use assets	3	662	290
(d) Intangible assets	4	2	3
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5	671	1,332
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	26	739	2,497
(g) Other non-current assets	6	8,833	1,186
Total Non-current assets		55,470	50,502
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	3,636	3,165
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	1,171	1,935
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	3	372
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	332	786
(iv) Other financial assets	5	5,079	183
(c) Other tax assets (net)	26	50	39
(d) Other current assets	6	984	893
Total Current assets		11,255	7,373
TOTAL ASSETS		66,725	57,875
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	504	504
(b) Other equity	12	15,777	10,499
Total Equity		16,281	11,003
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13A	29,397	30,487
(ii) Lease liabilities	33	277	84
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14	715	449
(b) Provisions	15	376	86
Total Non-current liabilities		30,765	31,106
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13B	5,636	4,304
(ii) Lease liabilities	33	71	9
(iii) Trade payables	16		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		2,740	437
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		2,444	3,451
(iv) Other financial liabilities	14	6,235	5,205
(b) Other current liabilities	17	2,480	2,326
(c) Provisions	15	73	34
Total Current liabilities		19,679	15,766
Total Liabilities		50,444	46,872
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		66,725	57,875
Summary of material accountng policies	1		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these 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			
Balkishan Kabra		Dr. S. Anand Reddy	Badrilal Bansal
Partner		Director	Director
Membership No: 221202		DIN: 00123870	DIN: 01034048
		Place: New Delhi	Place: Indore
		Date: May 13, 2026	Date: May 13, 2026
		S. Sreekanth Reddy	Rajesh Bansal
		Director	Director
		DIN: 00123889	DIN: 01033997
Place: Hyderabad		Place: Chicago, USA	Place: Indore
Date: May 13, 2026		Date: May 13, 2026	Date: May 13, 2026

Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited

CIN: U23942MP2001PTC014599

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	18	55,457	45,378
II	Other income	19	137	121
III	Total Income (I + II)		55,594	45,499
IV	Expenses			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	20	7,518	6,074
	(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	21	291	877
	(c) Employee benefits expense	22	1,989	1,770
	(d) Finance costs	23	4,027	4,568
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	24	3,690	3,684
	(f) Power and fuel expense		14,988	13,100
	(g) Freight and forwarding expense		11,121	8,451
	(h) Other expenses	25	4,995	3,766
	Total Expenses		48,619	42,290
V	Profit before tax (III - IV)		6,975	3,209
VI	Tax expense			
	(a) Current tax	26	-	-
	(b) Deferred tax	26	1,759	832
	Total Tax expense		1,759	832
VII	Profit after tax (V - VI)		5,216	2,377
VIII	Other comprehensive income			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement of defined benefits plan	30	(4)	(14)
	(b) Income tax effect on above	26	1	4
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(3)	(10)
IX	Total comprehensive income (VII + VIII)		5,213	2,367
X	Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid)	34		
	(1) Basic (in ₹)		103.56	47.19
	(2) Diluted (in ₹)		103.56	47.19
	Summary of material accounting policies	1		
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements			

As per our report of even dated attached.

For **B S R and Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 128510W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Balkishan Kabra

Partner

Membership No: 221202

Dr. S. Anand Reddy

Director

DIN: 00123870

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 13, 2026

Badrilal Bansal

Director

DIN: 01034048

Place: Indore

Date: May 13, 2026

S. Sreekanth Reddy

Director

DIN: 00123889

Place: Chicago, USA

Date: May 13, 2026

Rajesh Bansal

Director

DIN: 01033997

Place: Indore

Date: May 13, 2026

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026

Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited
CIN: U23942MP2001PTC014599
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 before tax		6,975		3,209
	Adjustments for				
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3,690		3,684	
	Finance costs	4,027		4,568	
	Interest income	(136)		(120)	
	Expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables	4		-	
			7,585		8,132
	Operating profit before working capital changes		14,560		11,341
	Changes in working capital				
	Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:				
	Trade receivables	760		(1,117)	
	Inventories	(471)		967	
	Other financial assets	(3,247)		(136)	
	Other assets	(509)		(248)	
			(3,467)		(534)
	Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:				
	Trade payables	1,296		1,194	
	Other financial liabilities	1,108		11	
	Provisions	29		26	
	Other liabilities	154		266	
			2,587		1,497
	Cash generated from operating activities		13,680		12,304
	Income tax paid, net		(11)		(39)
	Net cash generated from operating activities		13,669		12,265
B	Cash flow from investing activities				
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work-in-progress, capital advances and capital creditors	(9,869)		(1,198)	
	Deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents				
	- Placed	(374)		(48)	
	- Matured	6		5	
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	16		-	
	Interest received	(11)		76	
	Net cash used in investing activities		(10,232)		(1,165)
C	Cash flow from financing activities				
	Proceeds from non-current borrowings	4,979		-	
	Proceeds of loan from related party	-		2,474	
	Repayment of loan from related party	(2,040)		(965)	
	Repayment from non-current borrowings	(4,191)		(3,868)	
	(Repayment)/ Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	1,249		(2,461)	
	Payment of principal portion on lease liabilities	(135)		(12)	
	Payment of interest on lease liabilities	(13)		-	
	Interest paid	(3,655)		(5,960)	
	Net cash used in financing activities		(3,806)		(10,792)
	Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(369)		308
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		372		64
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 9)		3		372
	Note:				
	Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:				
	Balances with banks		3		372
	Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 9)		3		372

Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited

CIN: U23942MP2001PTC014599

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)	34,630	4,979	(6,231)	245	33,623
Interest accrued but not due	305	-	(3,655)	3,720	370
Lease liabilities	93	-	(148)	403	348
Current borrowings	161	1,249	-	-	1,410
Total liabilities from financing activities	35,189	6,228	(10,034)	4,368	35,751

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)	36,989	2,474	(4,833)	-	34,630
Interest accrued but not due	1,760	-	(5,960)	4,505	305
Lease liabilities	96	-	(12)	9	93
Current borrowings	2,622	-	(2,461)	-	161
Total liabilities from financing activities	41,467	2,474	(13,266)	4,514	35,189

* 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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even dated attached.

For **B S R and Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 128510W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Balkishan Kabra
Partner
Membership No: 221202

Dr. S. Anand Reddy
Director
DIN: 00123870
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 13, 2026

Badrilal Bansal
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Place: Indore
Date: May 13, 2026

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 13, 2026

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Place: Chicago, USA
Date: May 13, 2026

Rajesh Bansal
Director
DIN: 01033997

Place: Indore
Date: May 13, 2026

1. Corporate information and material accounting policies

(a) Corporate information

Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 as a private limited company on March 21, 2001. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of cement. The Company has its registered office at Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

(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 '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 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 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 26 – Recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets.
- Note 33 – Lease term and classification.
- Note 27 - Provisions, litigation and contingencies
- Note 29 - Fair value measurement of financial instruments
- Note 14 - 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, 4 – Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
- Note 26 – Recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets.
- Note 30 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations.
- Note 27 - Provisions, litigation and contingencies.
- Note 29 - Fair value measurement of financial instruments
- Note 5,8 – Impairment of financial assets.
- Note 2, 4- Impairment of non-financial assets.
- Note 15 – 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.

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

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

Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited

CIN: U26942MP2001PTC014599

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

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 Companies 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 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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 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.

Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited

CIN: U26942MP2001PTC014599

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

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.

Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited
CIN: U23942MP2001PTC014599
Notes to the 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
Land restoration	304	13
Buildings	9,456	10,497
Plant and machinery	29,992	31,011
Furniture and fittings	41	57
Office and other equipment	232	275
Electrical installations and equipment	2,715	3,190
Computers	8	10
Vehicles	16	24
Total	42,764	45,077

For the year 2025-26

Description of Assets	Land-restoration	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fittings	Office and other equipment	Electrical installations and equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost									
Opening Balance	18	14,836	36,216	108	664	5,517	59	52	57,470
Add: Additions	293	14	1,024	-	34	5	3	-	1,373
Less: Disposals	-	-	5	-	-	16	-	-	21
Balance as at March 31, 2026	311	14,850	37,235	108	698	5,506	62	52	58,822
Accumulated depreciation									
Opening Balance	5	4,339	5,205	51	389	2,327	49	28	12,393
Add: Depreciation	2	1,055	2,038	16	77	469	5	8	3,670
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Balance as at March 31, 2026	7	5,394	7,243	67	466	2,791	54	36	16,058
Carrying value as at March 31, 2026	304	9,456	29,992	41	232	2,715	8	16	42,764
Carrying Value as at March 31, 2025	13	10,497	31,011	57	275	3,190	10	24	45,077

For the year 2024-25

Description of Assets	Land-restoration	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fittings	Office and other equipment	Electrical installations and equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost									
Opening Balance	18	14,754	35,313	72	615	5,501	55	52	56,380
Add: Additions	-	82	903	36	49	16	4	-	1,090
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	18	14,836	36,216	108	664	5,517	59	52	57,470
Accumulated depreciation									
Opening Balance	2	3,150	3,428	35	292	1,755	40	17	8,719
Add: Depreciation	3	1,189	1,777	16	97	572	9	11	3,674
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	5	4,339	5,205	51	389	2,327	49	28	12,393
Carrying Value as at March 31, 2025	13	10,497	31,011	57	275	3,190	10	24	45,077
Carrying Value as at March 31, 2024	16	11,604	31,885	37	323	3,746	15	35	47,661

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 13A and 13B.
- For disclosure on capital commitments, refer note 27.

Sagar Cements (M) Private Limited
CIN: U23942MP2001PTC014599
Notes to the financial statements
All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

3. Right of use assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Leasehold land	426	289
Buildings	13	1
Plant and machinery	223	-
Total	662	290

Leasehold land:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I. Gross block		
Opening Balance	318	318
Add: Additions	141	-
Less: Deletion	-	-
Closing Balance	459	318
II. Accumulated depreciation		
Opening Balance	29	24
Add: Depreciation	4	5
Closing Balance	33	29
Net block (I-II)		
Carrying Value	426	289

Buildings:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I. Gross block		
Opening Balance	3	8
Add: Additions	22	-
Less: Deletion	3	5
Closing Balance	22	3
II. Accumulated depreciation		
Opening Balance	2	4
Add: Depreciation	10	3
Less: Deletion	3	5
Closing Balance	9	2
Net block (I-II)		
Carrying Value	13	1

Plant and machinery:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I. Gross block		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Additions	228	-
Less: Deletion	-	-
Closing Balance	228	-
II. Accumulated depreciation		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Additions	5	-
Less: Deletion	-	-
Closing Balance	5	-
Net block (I-II)		
Carrying Value	223	-

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 Notes to the financial statements
 All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated

4. Intangible assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Computer software	2	3
Total	2	3

Computer Software:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cost		
Opening Balance	8	8
Add: Additions	-	-
Closing Balance	8	8
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening Balance	5	3
Add: Amortisation	1	2
Closing Balance	6	5
Carrying Value	2	3

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
5	Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
	Non-current		
	Security deposits	562	687
	Bank deposits due to mature after twelve months of the reporting date (Including interest accrued thereon)	6	554
	Financial benefit due to guarantee by Holding company	103	91
	Total	671	1,332
	Current		
	Security deposits	13	131
	Bank deposits with remaining maturity of less than twelve months of the reporting date (Including interest accrued thereon)	1,516	-
	Financial benefit due to guarantee by Holding company	50	43
	Incentives receivable from government	3,500	9
	Total	5,079	183
	Total other financial assets	5,750	1,515
	Notes:		
	(a) Deposits for ₹ 1,522 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 554) 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 29.			
6	Other assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
	Non-current		
	Capital advances (Refer note (b) below)	7,230	1
	Prepaid expenses	1,503	1,185
	Deposits made under protest	100	-
	Total	8,833	1,186
	Current		
	Advances to suppliers and service providers	505	406
	Prepaid expenses	258	463
	Balances with government authorities	217	16
	Advances to employees	4	8
	Total	984	893
	Total other assets	9,817	2,079
	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 32 for related party transactions.			
7	Inventories (at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
	Raw materials	171	174
	Fuels	1,153	687
	Work-in-progress	725	808
	Stores and spares	984	825
	Packing materials	155	111
	Finished goods	267	475
	Total (A)	3,455	3,080
	Goods-in-transit:		
	Raw materials	1	10
	Fuels	121	63
	Packing materials	59	10
	Stores and spares	-	2
	Total (B)	181	85
	Total inventories (A+B)	3,636	3,165
Note:			
(a) Inventories are pledged against the borrowings of the Company as referred in note 13A and 13B.			

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
8	Trade Receivables		
	Trade receivables considered good - Secured	276	633
	Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	911	1,314
	Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	Sub-total	1,187	1,947
	Less: Loss allowance	(16)	(12)
	Total trade receivables	1,171	1,935
Notes:			
Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Note 29.			
No trade receivables 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.			
Trade receivables are pledged against borrowings of the Company (Refer note 13A and 13B).			
Includes ₹ 119 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 146) receivable from related party (Refer note 32).			
The above secured trade receivables include receivables considered good in respect of which the Company holds guarantees from banks amounting to ₹ 399 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 619).			
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
			Less than 6 months 6 months - 1 year 1-2 years 2-3 years More than 3 years
			Total
	(i) Undisputed Trade receivables		
	- considered good	1,079	16 2 67 6 1
	- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	- - - - -
	- credit impaired	-	- - - 3 13
	(ii) Disputed Trade receivables		
	- considered good	-	- - - - -
	- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	- - - - -
	- credit impaired	-	- - - - -
	Total	1,079	16 2 67 9 14
			1,187
FY 2024-25:			
	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment
			Less than 6 months 6 months - 1 year 1-2 years 2-3 years More than 3 years
			Total
	(i) Undisputed Trade receivables		
	- considered good	1,766	113 46 6 4 -
	- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	- - - - -
	- credit impaired	-	- - - - 12
	(ii) Disputed Trade receivables		
	- considered good	-	- - - - -
	- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	- - - - -
	- credit impaired	-	- - - - -
	Total	1,766	113 46 6 4 12
			1,947
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.			
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	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	93%	1%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	1,079	16	2	67	9	14	1,187	
Lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	3	13	16	
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	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	1,766	113	46	6	4	12	1,947	
Lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	
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		12	-	12				
Loss allowance provided during the year		-	-	-				
Reversal of loss allowance		-	-	-				
Balance as at March 31, 2025		12	-	12				
Loss allowance provided during the year		4	-	4				
Reversal of loss allowance		-	-	-				
Balance as at March 31, 2026		16	-	16				
Particulars		As at		As at				
		March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025				
9	Cash and cash equivalents							
	Balances with banks in current accounts	3		372				
	Total Cash and cash equivalents	3		372				
10	Other bank balances							
	Deposit with original maturity of more than three months and less than twelve months (Refer note below)	332		786				
	Total other bank balances	332		786				
Note: Margin money deposits with banks are against bank guarantees								

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	
12	Other equity			
	Deemed investment in equity	535	470	
	Securities premium	17,912	17,912	
	Retained earnings	(2,669)	(7,885)	
	Other items of other comprehensive income	(1)	2	
	Total other equity	15,777	10,499	
	Movement in other equity is as follows:			
		Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
		(a) Deemed investment in equity (Refer note 35)		
		(i) Opening balance	470	470
		(ii) Additions	65	-
			535	470
		(b) Securities premium	17,912	17,912
		(c) Retained earnings		
		(i) Opening balance	(7,885)	(10,262)
		(ii) Profit for the year	5,216	2,377
			(2,669)	(7,885)
	(d) Remeasurements of the net defined benefits plan			
	(i) Opening balance	2	12	
	(ii) Other comprehensive income for the year	(3)	(10)	
		(1)	2	
	Total	15,777	10,499	

Nature of reserves:

(a) Deemed investment in equity

Deemed investment in equity represents the gain on account of corporate guarantee given by Sagar Cements Limited (Holding Company).

(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) 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.

(d) 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.

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	
13A	Non current borrowings* (Secured, at amortised cost)			
	Term loans from banks (Refer note (i) below)	19,976	23,957	
	Term loans from financial institutions (Refer note (i) below)	4,931	-	
	Unsecured			
	Loan from related parties (Refer note (ii) below)	4,490	6,530	
	Total non-current borrowings	29,397	30,487	
	*Current maturities of non-current borrowings have been disclosed under the head "Current borrowings".			
	Notes (i):			
	As at March 31, 2026:			
		Bank	Loan outstanding	Terms of repayment
Yes Bank Limited (Refer note 1 below)		10,427	22 quarterly instalments	
State Bank of India (Refer note 2 below)		13,530	22 quarterly instalments	
Axis Finance Limited (Refer note 3 below)		4,931	27 quarterly instalments	
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings		(4,226)		
Total		24,662		
As at March 31, 2025:				
	Bank	Loan outstanding	Terms of repayment	
Yes Bank Limited (Refer note 1 below)		12,206	26 quarterly instalments	
State Bank of India (Refer note 2 below)		15,894	26 quarterly instalments	
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings		(4,143)		
Total		23,957		
Notes:				
1. 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. First pari-passu charge on all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the project documents and in the clearances. First pari-passu charge on all the insurance contracts/ insurance proceeds of property, plant and equipment and pledged 15,10,972 equity shares and Non Disposable Undertaking (NDU) for the balance shareholding of the Company held by Sagar Cements Limited in favour of Axis Trustee Services Limited. Second charge on the current assets of the Company and are guaranteed by Dr S. Anand Reddy, Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Director and corporate guarantee of Sagar Cements Limited.				
2. Term loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on the property, plant and equipment (including 30 Acres of project lease land excluding mining land) owned by or belonging to the Company both present and future. First pari-passu charge on all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the project documents, excluding mining land. First pari-passu charge on all the insurance contracts/ insurance proceeds of property, plant and equipment and pledged 15,10,972 equity shares of the Company held by Sagar Cements Limited in favour of Axis Trustee Services Limited. Second pari-passu charge on the current assets of the Company and are guaranteed by Dr S. Anand Reddy, Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Director and corporate guarantee of Sagar Cements Limited.				
3. Term loan is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of all the movable fixed assets of the Company both present and future. First pari-passu charge over all immovable fixed assets (present and future) including equitable mortgage of 26.378 Hectare of project leased land located at Jeerabad, Dhar District, Madhya Pradesh and 361.666 Hectare of leased mining land located at Dhar District, Madhya Pradesh including first pari-passu charge on all rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the project documents (excluding mining land rights) and all the insurance contracts/ insurance proceeds of fixed assets. Second pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of all the current assets of the Company and corporate guarantee of Sagar Cements Limited.				
3. 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.				
4. Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Note 29.				
Notes (ii):				
As at March 31, 2026:				
	Particulars	Loan outstanding	Terms of repayment*	
Sagar Cements Limited (Refer note 1 below)		4,490	Repayable at the end of 3 years from June 24, 2024.	
Total		4,490		
As at March 31, 2025:				
	Particulars	Loan outstanding	Terms of repayment*	
Sagar Cements Limited (Refer note 1 below)		6,530	Repayable at the end of 3 years from June 24, 2024.	
Total		6,530		
Notes:				
1. The Company had availed unsecured loan of from Sagar Cements Limited, Holding Company to meet its capital expenditure and other general corporate purposes.				
* Interest will be due for the payment at the end of the loan term.				
13B	Current borrowings (Secured, amortised at cost)			
	Loans from banks			
	Cash credit facilities (Refer note below)	1,410	161	
	Current maturities of non-current borrowings (Refer note 13A)	4,226	4,143	
	Total current borrowings	5,636	4,304	
	Notes:			
	1. The Company has availed cash credit facilities from Yes 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 movable property, plant and equipment and negative lien on immovable property, plant and equipment of the Company, present and future, and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy, Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Director and corporate guarantee of Sagar Cements Limited. The loans are repayable on demand and carries interest @ 9.05% p.a. to 10.55% p.a. (2024-25: 9.55% p.a. to 10.85% p.a.).			
	2. 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 movable property, plant and equipment and including equitable mortgage(EM) of 30 acres of project lease land (mining land excluded), and are guaranteed by Dr. S. Anand Reddy, Director and S. Sreekanth Reddy, Director and corporate guarantee of Sagar Cements Limited. The loans are repayable on demand and carries interest @ 10.20% p.a. to 11.70% p.a. (2024-25: 9.40% p.a. to 9.95% p.a.).			
	3. The Company has used the borrowings for the purposes for which it was taken.			
	4. The quarterly returns of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of account.			

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
14	Other financial liabilities		
	Non-current		
	Trade deposits	581	449
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (Refer note 1 below)	134	-
	Total	715	449
	Current		
	Trade deposits	95	60
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (Refer note 1 below)	236	305
	Capital creditors	218	95
	Supplier credit (Refer note 2 below)	5,684	4,742
	Others (Salaries, Wages, Bonus and Other Employee Payables etc.)	2	3
	Total	6,235	5,205
	Total other financial liabilities	6,950	5,654
	Notes:		
1. Includes ₹ 134 (March 31, 2025: ₹ Nil) interest accrued but not due on unsecured loan taken from related party (Refer note 32).			
2. 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	5,684	4,742
	- of which suppliers have received the payment from the bank	5,684	*
	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.		
	4. Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Note 29.		

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025					
15	Provisions							
	Provision for employee benefits:							
	Gratuity (Refer note 30)	37	35					
	Compensated absences (Refer note 30)	92	61					
	Others:							
	Liability for land restoration costs	320	24					
	Total provisions	449	120					
	Non-current							
	Provision for employee benefits:							
	Gratuity	15	27					
	Compensated absences	41	35					
	Others:							
	Liability for land restoration costs	320	24					
	Total	376	86					
	Current							
Provision for employee benefits:								
Gratuity	22	8						
Compensated absences	51	26						
Total	73	34						
	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 10.53% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 9.88% 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.							
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025					
	Opening balance	24	22					
	Add: Additions during the year	293	-					
	Add: Unwinding of discount	3	2					
	Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-					
	Less: Utilised during the year	-	-					
	Closing balance	320	24					
16	Trade payables							
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME) (Refer note 28)	2,740	437					
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note below)	2,444	3,451					
	Total trade payables	5,184	3,888					
	Note: Includes ₹ 37 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 28) payable to related party (Refer note 32).							
	(a) Trade payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:							
	FY 2025-26:							
		Unbilled dues	Billed but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Particulars			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
	(i) MSME	-	1,896	843	1	-	-	2,740
	(ii) Others	1,098	1,334	9	1	-	2	2,444
	(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,098	3,230	852	2	-	2	5,184
	FY 2024-25:			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Particulars	Unbilled dues	Billed but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
	(i) MSME	-	363	74	-	-	-	437
	(ii) Others	540	1,942	961	6	1	1	3,451
	(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	540	2,305	1,035	6	1	1	3,888
	(b) Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in Note 29.							
17	Other liabilities							
	Current							
	Advance from customers	1,484	894					
	Statutory Liabilities	145	742					
	Liability towards dealer incentive	851	690					
Total	2,480	2,326						
Total other liabilities	2,480	2,326						

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
18	Revenue from operations		
	Revenue recognised from contracts with customers		
	Revenue from sale of cement and clinker (Refer note 36)	48,650	39,903
	Other operating revenue		
	- Sale of scrap	7	36
	- Incentives received from government (Refer note 40)	6,791	4,605
	- Insurance claims received	1	2
	- Miscellaneous income	8	832
	Total revenue from operations	55,457	45,378
19	Other income		
	Interest Income on financial assets at amortized cost	136	120
	Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	1	1
	Total other income	137	121
20	Cost of materials consumed		
	Opening stock	174	208
	Add: Purchases	7,515	6,040
	Less: Closing stock	171	174
	Total cost of materials consumed	7,518	6,074
	Details of materials consumed:		
	Limestone	4,490	3,499
	Laterite	525	565
	Iron-ore sludge	127	37
	Gypsum	1,263	951
	Fly ash	1,071	887
	Others	90	140
	Less: Captive consumption of cement	(48)	(5)
	Total	7,518	6,074
21	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		
	<u>Inventories at the beginning of the year:</u>		
	Finished goods	475	367
	Work-in-progress	808	1,793
		1,283	2,160
	<u>Inventories at the end of the year:</u>		
	Finished goods	267	475
	Work-in-progress	725	808
		992	1,283
	<u>(Increase)/ decrease in inventory:</u>		
	Finished goods	208	(108)
	Work-in-progress	83	985
		291	877

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
22	Employee benefits expense		
	Salaries and wages*	1,650	1,485
	Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 30)*	129	116
	Compensated absences*	47	23
	Staff welfare expenses	163	146
	Total employee benefits expense	1,989	1,770
	* Refer Note 32 for Related party transactions		
23	Finance cost		
	Interest expense on borrowings (at amortised cost)		
	- Banks and financial institutions	3,093	3,452
	- Others	497	530
	Interest on deposit from dealers (at amortised cost)	24	21
	Interest on lease liability (Refer note 33)	13	9
	Unwinding of discount on mine restoration provision	3	2
	Unwinding of financial benefit due to guarantee	46	54
	Other borrowing cost (Refer note 1 below)	508	500
		4,184	4,568
	Less: Borrowing costs on qualifying assets capitalised (Included in above interest expense on borrowings)	(157)	-
	Total finance cost	4,027	4,568
	Notes:		
	1 Other borrowing cost includes interest on bills acceptances (supplier credit), bank guarantees and bank charges.		
24	Depreciation and amortisation expense		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 2)	3,670	3,674
	Depreciation on right of use assets (Refer note 3 and 33)	19	8
	Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer note 4)	1	2
	Total depreciation and amortisation	3,690	3,684
25	Other expenses		
	Consumption of packing materials	989	882
	Consumption of Stores and spares	837	654
	Repairs and maintenance		
	Plant and machinery	716	525
	Buildings	7	9
	Others	194	132
	Sales promotion expenses	1,054	781
	Expected credit loss allowance	4	-
	Rent (Refer note 33)	25	26
	Insurance	68	70
	Rates and taxes	474	67
	Payment to auditors (Refer note (i) below)	15	20
	Travelling and conveyance	180	156
	Security services	200	174
	Donations and contributions (Refer note (ii) below)	2	2
	Legal and other professional charges	141	194
	Administrative expenses	26	22
	Printing and stationery	4	4
	Communication	21	16
	Directors sitting fees	10	7
	Miscellaneous expenses	28	25
		4,995	3,766
	Notes:		
	(i) Payment to Auditors (net of taxes) comprises:		
	For audit	15	17
	For other services	-	2
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	1
	Total	15	20
	(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has made donation of ₹ 0.50 to Bharatiya Janata Party. The above donation is in compliance with Section 182 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has not made any donations to political party during the year ended March 31, 2025.		

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
26	Income tax expense		
	(a) Amounts recognized in the statement of profit & loss		
	Current tax:		
	In respect of the current year	-	-
	Total current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax		
	In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,759	832
	Total deferred tax	1,759	832
	Total tax expense	1,759	832
	(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income		
	Deferred tax income on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1	4
	Total	1	4

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax (A)	6,975	3,209
Enacted tax rates in India (B)	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expense (C = A*B)	1,755	808
Effect of non-deductible (income)/ expenses not taxable (net)	19	19
Effect of temporary differences for which no deferred tax is recognised previously	(6)	-
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses (net)	(7)	-
Others	(2)	5
Total	4	24
Total tax expense	1,759	832

(c) Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year 2025-26:

Particulars	Opening balance	(Recognized) / reversed through the statement of profit and loss	(Recognized) / Reversed through other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(2,971)	(348)	-	(3,319)
Provision for employee benefits	24	7	1	32
Expected credit loss allowance	3	1	-	4
Right-of-use assets	-	(86)	-	(86)
Lease Liabilities	-	88	-	88
Carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	5,441	(1,421)	-	4,020
Total Deferred tax asset (Net)	2,497	(1,759)	1	739

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year 2024-25:

Particulars	Opening balance	(Recognized) / reversed through the statement of profit and loss	(Recognized) / Reversed through other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(2,373)	(598)	-	(2,971)
Provision for employee benefits	14	6	4	24
Expected credit loss allowance	3	-	-	3
Carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation and business losses	5,681	(240)	-	5,441
Total Deferred tax asset (Net)	3,325	(832)	4	2,497

(d) Income tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax assets (Net of provision of ₹ Nil (2024-25: ₹ Nil))	50	39
Income tax liabilities (Net of advance tax of ₹ Nil (2024-25: ₹ Nil))	-	-
Net Income tax assets	50	39

27. Contingent liabilities 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:

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Others	200	Nil

b) 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)	4,418	4

28. 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	2,740	437
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.	-	-

29. 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)(xv) 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)	35,033	34,791
Cash and cash equivalents and Other bank balances	335	1,158
Net debt	34,698	33,633
Total equity	16,281	11,003
Net debt to equity ratio	2.13	3.06

Note: Debt comprises of loans, current and non-current borrowings as disclosed in Note 13 and Note 14.

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.

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	Total
Financial assets								
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	1,171	1,171	-	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other bank balances	-	-	332	332	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets	-	-	5,750	5,750	-	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	-	-	7,256	7,256	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
(i) Borrowings*	-	-	35,033	35,033	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	5,184	5,184	-	-	-	-
(iii) Lease liabilities	-	-	348	348	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	6,950	6,950	-	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	47,515	47,515	-	-	-	-

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	Total
Financial assets								
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	1,935	1,935	-	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	372	372	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other bank balances	-	-	786	786	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets	-	-	1,515	1,515	-	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	-	-	4,608	4,608	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
(i) Borrowings*	-	-	34,791	34,791	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	3,888	3,888	-	-	-	-
(iii) Lease liabilities	-	-	93	93	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	5,654	5,654	-	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	44,426	44,426	-	-	-	-

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.

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. The 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.

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 and cash and cash equivalents.

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	1,854	1,340
Liabilities		
Non-current borrowings	4,490	6,530
Variable-rate instruments		
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	29,133	28,100
Current borrowings	1,410	161

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	(305)	305	(283)	283
Impact on equity, net of tax	(229)	229	(211)	211

(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 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. There are no derivative instruments outstanding as on March 31, 2026.

Outstanding foreign currency exposure	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payables		
USD	-	-
Capital Payables		
USD	20	-
Less: Derivatives – Foreign currency forward contracts	-	-
Net exposure in financial liabilities	20	-

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	1	(1)	-	(-)
Impact on equity, net of tax	1	(1)	-	(-)

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, except for one customer against whom the concentration of credit risk did not exceed 13% of gross monetary assets. Refer Note 8 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.

Security deposits: It consists of rent, electricity and other deposits. The Company 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.

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

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.

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 flows:

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	5,184	-	-
Other financial liabilities	6,235	153	562
Lease liabilities	81	71	808
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	8,628	11,965	24,689

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	3,888	-	-
Other financial liabilities	5,205	107	342
Lease liabilities	9	9	483
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	4,304	4,226	26,261

30. 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 ₹ 98 (2024-25: ₹ 88).

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 ₹ 0.38 (2024-25: ₹ 1).

(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	7.69%	6.96%
Rate of escalation in salary	8.85%	7.71%
Attrition rate	29.34%	25.95%

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plan is as follows:		
Current service cost	25	21
Interest expense	4	2
Expected return on plan assets	(3)	(2)
Other adjustments	(8)	1
Defined benefit cost included in profit and loss	18	22
Amounts recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are as follows:		
Remeasurements – Due to financial adjustments	2	(2)
Remeasurements – Due to demographic adjustments	(2)	2
Remeasurements – Due to experience adjustments	4	14
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in OCI	4	14

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	91	65
Fair value of plan assets	(54)	(30)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	37	35

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	65	38
Current service cost	25	21
Interest cost	4	2
Remeasurements – Due to financial adjustments	2	(2)
Remeasurements – Due to demographic adjustments	(2)	2
Remeasurements – Due to experience adjustments	4	14
Benefits paid out of plan assets and by employer	(7)	(10)
Defined benefit obligation at the year end	91	65

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	22	9
1 – 2 years	18	14
2 – 3 years	17	12
3 – 4 years	13	11
4 – 5 years	12	8
5 – 10 years	29	25

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	30	29
Expected return on plan assets	3	2
Contributions from the employer	28	9
Benefits paid out of plan assets	(7)	(10)
Fair value of plan asset at the year end	54	30

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	88	94	63	68
Effect of 1% change in assumed salary rate	94	88	68	62
Effect of 1% change in assumed attrition rate	90	91	65	66
Effect of 1% change in assumed mortality rate	91	91	65	65

The average duration of the benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 4 years (March 31, 2025: 5 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)*	54	30

* 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.

31. 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.

32. Related Party Disclosures:

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

Name	Relationship
Sagar Cements Limited	Holding Company
Key managerial personnel (KMP): Dr. S. Anand Reddy S. Sreekanth Reddy Rajesh Bansal Badrilal Bansal O Rekha Hari Mohan Nalamati Ganesh Katta	Director Director Director Director Director Director Director
Andhra Cements Limited RV Consulting Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Enterprise in which KMP of the Company exercise control
Additional related parties – As per Companies Act, 2013 Panchavati Polyfibres Limited Pioneer Industries	Enterprise in which KMP of the Company is a director or member 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
Sale of clinker	Pioneer Industries	1,383	1,421
Purchase of Spares	Andhra Cements Limited	-	2
Sale of scrap	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	15	18
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	1,012	-
	Sagar Cements Limited	3	-
	Total	1,015	-
Services received	Sagar Cements Limited	287	236
Interest expense on unsecured loan	Sagar Cements Limited	497	530
Corporate guarantee taken	Sagar Cements Limited	7,400	-
Loans taken	Sagar Cements Limited	560	2,565
Repayment of loans taken	Sagar Cements Limited	2,600	965
	Badrilal Bansal	-	29
	Rajesh Bansal	-	62
	Total	2,600	1,056

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
Sitting fee	Directors	10	9

Outstanding balances:

Nature of the balance	Party Name	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings	Sagar Cements Limited	4,490	6,530
Trade payables	Sagar Cements Limited	37	26
	Andhra Cements Limited	-	2
	Total	37	28
Trade receivables	Pioneer Industries	119	102
	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	-	44
	Total	119	146
Interest accrued but not due on loan taken	Sagar Cements Limited	134	-
Capital advances	RV Consulting Services Private Limited	7,196	-
Corporate guarantee taken	Sagar Cements Limited	44,400	37,000

33. 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 99 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	290	298
Additions	163	-
Depreciation	(14)	(8)
Closing balance	439	290

The aggregate depreciation expense on right-of-use assets is included under depreciation 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	93	96
Additions	390	-
Interest expense	13	9
Payments including Interest expense	(148)	(12)
Closing balance	348	93

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	277	84
Current	71	9
Total	348	93

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	81	9
After one year but not more than five years	228	34
More than 5 years	651	458

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	14	8
Interest on lease liability	13	9
Expense relating to short term lease (included in other expenses)	25	26

Impact on statement of cash flows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	135	12
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	13	-
Payment of short term lease	25	26

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.

34. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit/ (loss) after tax (₹ in lakhs)	5,216	2,377
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	50,36,573	50,36,573
Earnings per share:		
Basic (in ₹)	103.56	47.19
Diluted (in ₹)	103.56	47.19

35. The Holding Company extended the corporate guarantee for the further loans availed by the Company and on account of the same, the loans were given at concessional rate to the Company. The fair value of the corporate guarantee aggregating to ₹ 535 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 470) has been accounted as deemed investment in equity.

36. (a) Reconciliation of revenue from sale of goods with the contracted price:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue as per contracted price	52,643	42,773
Less: Discounts and incentives	(3,993)	(2,870)
Total revenue from contracts with customers	48,650	39,903

- 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 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	48,650	39,903

(c) Movement in contract liabilities:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	894	802
Movement during the year, net	590	92
Closing balance	1,484	894

The amount of revenue recognised during the year against the advance from customers outstanding at the beginning of the year is ₹ 843 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 768). There was no revenue recognised in the current reporting period that related to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year.

37. Capital Work-in-Progress:

(a) Movement of Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP):

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Balance as on April 01, 2024	17
Add: Additions during the year (net)	1,190
Less: Capitalised	1,090
Balance as on March 31, 2025	117
Add: Additions during the year (net)	2,761
Less: Capitalised	1,079
Balance as on March 31, 2026	1,799

(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	1,687	112	-	-	1,799

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	117	-	-	-	117

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.

38. There Company has not made any transactions with the struck off companies.**39. 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	0.80	0.64	25%	-
Debt-Equity Ratio (times)	Debt ⁽¹⁾	Net Worth ⁽²⁾	2.15	3.16	(32%)	1
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)	Earnings before depreciation, interest and tax	Interest expense + Principal repayment ⁽³⁾	1.79	1.36	32%	1
Return on Equity Ratio (ROE) (times)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.38	0.24	58%	1
Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Sales of Products and Services	Average Inventory ⁽⁴⁾	14.31	10.94	31%	1
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (times)	Sales of Products and Services	Average Trade Receivable ⁽⁵⁾	31.05	28.74	8%	-
Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Purchase	Average Trade Payables ⁽⁶⁾	8.46	5.21	62%	1
Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Sales of Products and Services	current assets - current liabilities	(5.78)	(4.75)	21%	-
Net profit ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Sales of Products and Services	10.72%	5.96%	80%	1
Return on Capital employed (times)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed ⁽⁷⁾	0.21	0.17	26%	1
Return on Investments (%)	Income generated from investments	Total investments	NA	NA	-	-

⁽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. Company operations were gradually ramping up and received incentives from the government, there is an increase in the operating margins, this resulted into significant variation in the above reported ratio.

40. The Company is eligible for an incentive from Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MPIDCL) based on its production and employment generation. Such incentive is in the nature of government grant and hence the Company has recognised ₹ 6,791 under "Other operating income" during the financial year (March 31, 2025: ₹ 4,605).

41. 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.

42. 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.

(ix) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2012 is not applicable to the Company.

43. 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
5	Other financial assets - Non-current	1,224	1,332	108	Reclassification of Interest accrued but not due on non-current margin money deposits of ₹ 108 from Other financial assets - Current and included in Deposit with banks with original maturity for more than 12 months at amortised cost.
5	Other financial assets - Current	318	183	(135)	i) Reclassification of Advance to employees of ₹ 8 to Other assets - Current. ii) Reclassification of Interest accrued but not due of ₹ 136 from Other financial assets - Current to below: (a) Interest accrued but not due on other bank balance deposits of ₹ 28 to Other bank balances and included in the Margin Money deposits. (b) Interest accrued but not due on non-current margin money deposits of ₹ 108 to Other financial assets - Non-current and included in Deposit with banks with original maturity for more than 12 months at amortised cost.
6	Other assets - Current	894	893	(1)	i) Reclassification of Incentives receivable from government of ₹ 9 to Other financial assets - Current. ii) Reclassification of Advance to employees of ₹ 8 from Other financial assets - Current.
10	Other bank balances	758	786	28	Reclassification of Interest accrued but not due on other bank balance deposits of ₹ 28 from Other financial assets - Current and included in Margin money deposits.
13A	Non current borrowings	23,957	30,487	6,530	Reclassification of loans from related party of ₹ 6,530 from Other financial liabilities - Non-current
14	Other financial liabilities - Non-current	6,979	449	(6,530)	Reclassification of loans from related party of ₹ 6,530 to Non current borrowings.
14	Other financial liabilities - Current	463	5,205	4,742	Reclassification of Supplier finance credit of ₹ 4,742 from Trade Payables - Current.
15	Provisions - Non-current	62	86	24	Reclassification of Liability for mining restoration costs of ₹ 24 from Other liabilities - Non-current.
16	Trade Payables - Current	9,320	3,888	(5,432)	i) Reclassification of Supplier finance credit of ₹ 4,742 to Other financial liabilities - Current. ii) Reclassification of Liability towards dealer incentive of ₹ 690 to Other liabilities - Current.
17	Other liabilities - Non-current	24	-	(24)	Reclassification of Liability for mining restoration costs of ₹ 24 to Provisions - Non-current.
17	Other liabilities - Current	1,636	2,326	690	Reclassification of Liability towards dealer incentive of ₹ 690 from Trade Payables - Current.

44. 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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Balkishan Kabra

Partner

Membership No: 221202

Dr. S. Anand Reddy

Director

DIN: 00123870

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 13, 2026

Badrilal Bansal

Director

DIN: 01034048

Place: Indore

Date: May 13, 2026

S. Sreekanth Reddy

Director

DIN: 00123889

Place: Chicago, USA

Date: May 13, 2026

Rajesh Bansal

Director

DIN: 01033997

Place: Indore

Date: May 13, 2026

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026