

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

**ANNUAL REPORT
2025-26**



Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Shri Deepak Thombre Smt. Anuradha Mookerjee Shri Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar Shri Megha Nidhi Dahal Smt. Purbali Bora Shri Rajiv Kumar Choubey	Independent Director Independent Director Non-Executive Director Nominee Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director
KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL	Shri Ambuj Srivastava Shri Awadhesh Kumar Pandey Shri Nitin Arora (<i>w.e.f. April 21, 2025</i>)	Manager Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary
REGISTERED OFFICE	3 rd & 4 th Floor, Anil Plaza II, ABC, G.S. Road, Guwahati - 781005, Assam Phone: 91 361 2132 569/91 361 7156 700 Fax: 91 361 7156 707 Email: corp.sec@dalmiabharat.com Website: www.dalmiacement.com CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538	
STATUTORY AUDITORS	Walker Chandiok & Co LLP L 41, Connaught Circus New Delhi - 110001, Delhi, India	
PLANT	Clinker Unit 16 Kilo, Jamuna nagar, P.O: Umrangsho, District : Dima Hasao (North Cachar Hills), Assam - 788 931	Grinding Unit Village Pipalpukhuri No.2, Town: Lanka, District: Hojai, Assam - 782 446
REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS	CB Management Services (P) Ltd. Rasoi Court, 5th Floor, 20, Sir RN Mukherjee, Kolkata - 700 001	

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty Second (22nd) Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held through Video Conferencing ('VC') or Other Audio-Visual Means ('OAVM') on Friday, June 26, 2026 at 2 P.M. to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To consider and adopt the (a) audited Standalone Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and the Report(s) of the Directors' and the Auditors thereon; and (b) audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and the Report of the Auditors thereon.
2. To consider and appoint a Director in place of Smt. Purbali Bora (DIN:10345405), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers herself for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

3. To consider, and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification(s), the following Resolution as an **ORDINARY RESOLUTION**:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable provisions, if any, the remuneration of M/s R.J. Goel & Co, Cost Accountants, appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Audit cum Governance Committee as the Cost Auditors of the Company to conduct the audit of the cost accounts relating to 'Cement Business' maintained by the Company for the financial year 2026-27, amounting to ₹1,26,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Twenty Six Thousand Only) plus applicable taxes, travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them for the purpose of cost audit, be and is hereby ratified."

4. To consider, and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification(s), the following Resolution as an **ORDINARY RESOLUTION**:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Sections 196, 197 & 203 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable rules thereunder as amended from time to time, the appointment of Shri Ambuj Srivastava, who was appointed by the Board of Directors as the Manager of the Company w.e.f January 17, 2026 subject to the approval of members, be and is hereby approved for a period of five years with effect from January 17, 2026 on such terms and conditions including remuneration as described in the Appointment Letter, the main terms and conditions of which are described under Explanatory Statement attached to this Notice.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors be and are hereby authorised to vary the terms and conditions of the said appointment and/or remuneration, and to do all such acts, deeds and things as may be necessary to give effect to the above Resolution."

By Order of the Board of Directors of
Dalmia Cement (North East Limited)

Sd/-
Nitin Arora
Company Secretary

Date: April 23, 2026
Place: New Delhi

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KEY INFORMATION

S.No	PARTICULARS	DETAILS
1	Helpline number for VC and e-voting	NSDL- 022-48867000 / evoting@nsdl.com
2	Registrar and Share Transfer Agent	MUFG Intime India Private Limited Mr. Ashok Sherugar E-mail: ashok.sherugar@in.mpms.mufg.com Contact No.: +91 22 4918 6000
3	Cut-off date for e-voting	Friday, June 19, 2026
4	Corporate/Institutional Members to send scanned certified true copy (PDF Format) of the Board Resolution/Authority Letter, etc. together with attested specimen signature(s) of the authorised representative(s).	Legal2015js@gmail.com; corp.sec@dalmiabharat.com; arora.nitin@dalmiacement.com and evoting@nsdl.com atleast 48 hours before the commencement of e-AGM.
5	Period for submission of questions, if any, in advance and e-mail address	Post/send at corp.sec@dalmiabharat.com; arora.nitin@dalmiacement.com. It should reach atleast 7 days before the date of e-AGM.
6	Remote e-voting period	Commences at 9 AM IST on Tuesday, June 23, 2026 and ends at 5 PM IST on Thursday, June 25, 2026
7	Last date for publishing results of the e-voting and results availability	Sunday, June 28, 2026 www.dalmiacement.com

Notes:-

1. The MCA (Ministry of Corporate Affairs) vide its Circular Nos. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, 20/2020 dated May 5, 2020 and subsequent circulars issued in this regard, the latest being 03/2025 dated September 22, 2025, (collectively referred as "MCA Circulars"), has permitted companies to hold their Annual General Meetings ("AGM") through Video Conferencing ("VC") or Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM") without the physical presence of the members at a common venue.
2. In compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with aforesaid MCA circulars, the Annual General Meeting of the company being conducted through Video Conferencing (VC) herein after called as "e-AGM".
3. The Company has appointed National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) to provide VC facility for the e-AGM and the attendant enablers for conducting of the e-AGM.
4. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, a Member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf and the proxy need not be a Member of the Company. Since this AGM is being held pursuant to the MCA Circulars through VC / OAVM, physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this Notice.
5. Corporate/Institutional Members (i.e., other than Individuals, HUF, NRI, etc.) are also required to send scanned certified true copy (PDF Format) of the Board Resolution/Authority Letter, etc. together with attested specimen signature(s) of the duly authorised representative(s), to the Scrutinizer, M/s JVS & Associates, Practicing Company Secretary at legal2015js@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.com and Company Secretary at e-mail address – corp.sec@dalmiabharat.com; arora.nitin@dalmiacement.com and the same should reach atleast 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting.
6. Members are requested to intimate changes, if any, pertaining to their name, postal address, email address, telephone/ mobile numbers, Permanent Account Number (PAN), mandates, nominations, power of attorney, bank details such as, name of the bank and branch details, bank account number, MICR code, IFSC code, etc., to their DPs in case the shares are held by them in electronic form and to the Registrar in case the shares are held by them in physical form.

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7. In compliance with the aforesaid MCA Circulars, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2025-26 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depositories. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report 2025-26 are also available on the website www.dalmiacement.com.
8. Pursuant to the provisions of the said circulars of MCA on the VC/OVAM(e-AGM):
 - a) Members can attend the meeting by login to the meeting through log in credentials provided to them to connect to Video conference. Physical attendance of the Members at the Meeting venue is not required.
 - b) Appointment of proxy to attend and cast vote on behalf of the member is not available.
 - c) Body Corporates are entitled to appoint authorised representatives to attend the e-AGM through VC/OAVM and participate thereat and cast their votes.
9. The Members can join the e-AGM 15 minutes before the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice.
10. The attendance of the Members (members logins) attending the e-AGM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.
11. An Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 is enclosed.
12. All documents referred to in the Notice and the Explanatory Statement and the Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding and the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the Directors are interested, maintained under the Companies Act, 2013 shall be available for inspection in electronic mode. Members seeking to inspect such documents can send an email to the Company Secretary in advance.
13. The Board of Directors has appointed M/s JVS & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, Delhi (C.P. No. 10196), as Scrutinizer to scrutinize the e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.
14. The Scrutiniser shall, immediately after the conclusion of voting at the AGM, will first count the votes cast at the meeting and make a consolidated Scrutiniser's Report of the total votes cast in favour or against, if any, and send the same to the Chairman or a person authorized by him in writing who shall countersign the same.
15. The results shall be declared forthwith by the Chairman or a person authorized by the Board and the Resolutions will be deemed to be passed on the AGM date subject to the requisite number of votes in favour of the Resolution(s).
16. The Results declared alongwith the Scrutiniser's Report shall be placed on the website at www.dalmiacement.com within 48 hours from the declaration of results of voting and shall also be displayed in the Notice Board at the Registered Office of the Company.
17. Since the AGM will be held through VC / OAVM, the route map is not annexed in this Notice.
18. The Shareholders, who are still holding shares in physical form are requested to take immediate steps to dematerialize their shares.
19. To facilitate dematerialization of all securities, the Company is also having connectivity with Central Depository Services (India) Limited.
20. **Remote E-Voting:** Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and the Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, 20/2020 dated May 5, 2020 and subsequent circulars issued in this regard, the latest being 03/2025 dated September 22, 2025, the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its Members through e-Voting agency namely NSDL.
21. **Voting at the E-AGM:** Members who could not vote through remote e-voting may avail the e-voting system provided at the AGM by NSDL.
22. Any person holding shares in physical form and non-individual shareholders, who acquire shares of the Company and becomes member of the Company after the notice is sent through e-mail and holds shares as

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of the cut-off date i.e. June 19, 2026, may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.com or to the Company/RTA. However, if you are already registered with NSDL for remote e-voting, then you can use your existing user ID and password for casting your vote. If you forgot your password, you can reset your password by using “Forgot User Details/Password” or “Physical User Reset Password” option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on 022 - 4886 7000. In case of Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after sending of the Notice and holding shares as of the cut-off date i.e. June 19, 2026 may follow steps mentioned in the Notice of the AGM under “Access to NSDL e-Voting system”.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING AND JOINING ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ARE AS UNDER:

The Members, whose names appear in the Register of Members / Beneficial Owners as on the record date (cut-off date) i.e. Friday, June 19, 2026, may cast their vote electronically. The voting right of shareholders shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date.

The remote e-voting period commences on Tuesday, June 23, 2026 at 9 AM IST and ends on Thursday, June 25, 2026 at 5 PM IST. During this period shareholders of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date, may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. Once the vote on the resolution is cast by the shareholder, he/she shall not be allowed to change it subsequently. Further, the shareholders who have casted their vote electronically may participate in the AGM but shall not be allowed to vote again.

How do I vote electronically using NSDL e-Voting system?

The way to vote electronically on NSDL e-Voting system consists of “Two Steps” which are mentioned below:





Step 1: Access to NSDL e-Voting system

A) Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode: Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Login method for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. For OTP based login you can click on https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/evoting/evotinglogin.jsp. You will have to enter your 8-digit DP ID, 8-digit Client Id, PAN No., Verification code and generate OTP. Enter the OTP received on registered email id/mobile number and click on login. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.2. Existing IDeAS user can visit the e-Services website of NSDL Viz. https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. On the e-Services home page click on the “Beneficial Owner” icon under “Login” which is available under ‘IDeAS’ section, this will prompt you to enter your existing User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services under Value added services. Click on “Access to e-Voting” under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be re-directed to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.3. If you are not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select “Register Online for IDeAS Portal” or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp

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Type of shareholders	Login Method
	<p>4. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p> <p>5. Shareholders/Members can also download NSDL Mobile App “NSDL Speede” facility by scanning the QR code mentioned below for seamless voting experience.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NSDL Mobile App is available on</p>   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px; margin-top: 10px;">   </div>
<p>Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The users to login Easi /Easiest are requested to visit CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon & New System Myeasi Tab and then user your existing my easi username & password. After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers’ website directly. If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on login & New System Myeasi Tab and then click on registration option. Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the evoting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.
<p>Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their depository participants</p>	<p>You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. Once login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on options available against company name or e-Voting service provider-NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p>

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Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. NSDL and CDSL

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.com or call at 022 - 4886 7000.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800-21-09911

B) Login Method for evoting and joining the virtual meeting for shareholders other than Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode and shareholders holding securities in physical mode.

How to Log-in to NSDL e-Voting website?

1. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/> either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile.
2. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section.
3. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID, your Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.
Alternatively, if you are registered for NSDL eservices i.e. IDEAS, you can log-in at <https://eservices.nsdl.com/> with your existing IDEAS login. Once you log-in to NSDL eservices after using your log-in credentials, click on e-Voting and you can proceed to Step 2 i.e. Cast your vote electronically.
4. Your User ID details are given below:

Manner of holding shares i.e. Demat (NSDL or CDSL) or Physical	Your User ID is:
a) For Members who hold shares in demat account with NSDL.	8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID For example if your DP ID is IN300*** and Client ID is 12***** then your user ID is IN300***12*****.
b) For Members who hold shares in demat account with CDSL.	16 Digit Beneficiary ID For example if your Beneficiary ID is 12***** then your user ID is 12*****.
c) For Members holding shares in Physical Form.	EVEN Number followed by Folio Number registered with the company. For example if folio number is 001*** and EVEN is 101456 then user ID is 101456001***

5. Password details for shareholders other than Individual shareholders are given below:
 - a) If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can use your existing password to login and cast your vote.
 - b) If you are using NSDL e-Voting system for the first time, you will need to retrieve the 'initial password' which was communicated to you. Once you retrieve your 'initial password', you need to enter the 'initial password' and the system will force you to change your password.
 - c) How to retrieve your 'initial password'?
 - (i) If your email ID is registered in your demat account or with the company, your 'initial password' is communicated to you on your email ID. Trace the email sent to you from NSDL from your mailbox. Open the email and open the attachment i.e. a .pdf file. Open the .pdf file. The password to open the .pdf file is your 8 digit client ID for NSDL account, last 8 digits of client ID for CDSL account or folio number for shares held in physical form. The .pdf file contains your 'User ID' and your 'initial password'.
 - (ii) If your email ID is not registered, please follow steps mentioned below in process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered.

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6. If you are unable to retrieve or have not received the “Initial password” or have forgotten your password:
 - a) Click on “**Forgot User Details/Password?**”(If you are holding shares in your demat account with NSDL or CDSL) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - b) Physical User Reset Password?” (If you are holding shares in physical mode) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - c) If you are still unable to get the password by aforesaid two options, you can send a request at evoting@nsdl.com mentioning your demat account number/folio number, your PAN, your name and your registered address etc.
 - d) Members can also use the OTP (One Time Password) based login for casting the votes on the e-Voting system of NSDL.
7. After entering your password, tick on Agree to “Terms and Conditions” by selecting on the check box.
8. Now, you will have to click on “Login” button.
9. After you click on the “Login” button, Home page of e-Voting will open.

Step 2: Cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system.

How to cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system?

1. After successful login at Step 1, you will be able to see all the companies “EVEN” in which you are holding shares and whose voting cycle and General Meeting is in active status.
2. Select “EVEN” of company for which you wish to cast your vote during the remote e-Voting period and casting your vote during the General Meeting. For joining virtual meeting, you need to click on “VC/OAVM” link placed under “Join General Meeting”.
3. Now you are ready for e-Voting as the Voting page opens.
4. Cast your vote by selecting appropriate options i.e. assent or dissent, verify/modify the number of shares for which you wish to cast your vote and click on “Submit” and also “Confirm” when prompted.
5. Upon confirmation, the message “Vote cast successfully” will be displayed.
6. You can also take the printout of the votes cast by you by clicking on the print option on the confirmation page.
7. Once you confirm your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

General Guidelines for shareholders

1. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Login to the e-voting website will be disabled upon five unsuccessful attempts to key in the correct password. In such an event, you will need to go through the “Forgot User Details/Password?” or “Physical User Reset Password?” option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com to reset the password.
2. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no.: NSDL - 022 - 4886 7000/ evoting@nsdl.com or send a request at evoting@nsdl.com.

Process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered with the depositories for procuring user id and password and registration of e mail ids for e-voting for the resolutions set out in this notice:

1. Shareholders holding shares in physical mode are requested to register their email id by providing Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to RTA or the Company Secretary. In case shares are held in demat mode, please provide DPID-CLID (16 digit DPID + CLID or 16 digit beneficiary ID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to corp.sec@dalmiabharat.com; arora.nitin@dalmiacement.com. If you are an Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode, you are requested to refer to the login method explained at step 1 A) i.e. Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode.

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2. Alternatively shareholder/members may send a request to evoting@nsdl.com for procuring user id and password for e-voting by providing above mentioned documents.
3. Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are required to update their mobile number and email ID correctly in their demat account in order to access e-Voting facility.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR e-VOTING ON THE DAY OF THE AGM ARE AS UNDER:

1. The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
2. Only those Members/ shareholders, who will be present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system in the AGM.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM ARE AS UNDER:

1. Member will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM through the NSDL e-Voting system. Members may access by following the steps mentioned above for Access to NSDL e-Voting system. After successful login, you can see link of "VC/OAVM link" placed under "Join meeting" menu against company name. You are requested to click on VC/OAVM link placed under Join Meeting menu. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in Shareholder/Member login where the EVEN of Company will be displayed. Please note that the members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User ID and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-Voting instructions mentioned in the notice to avoid last minute rush.
2. Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops for better experience.
3. Further Members will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
4. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
5. For ease of conduct, members who would like to ask questions may send their questions in advance at least (7) days before AGM mentioning their name, demat account number / folio number, email id, mobile number at corp.sec@dalmiabharat.com and arora.nitin@dalmiacement.com and register themselves as a speaker. Those Members who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the AGM.

An Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the items of Special Business(s) is as below:

Item No. 3

In terms of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company has in its meeting held on April 23 2026, on the recommendation of the Audit Cum Governance Committee, appointed M/s. R. J. Goel & Co., Cost Accountants, as the Cost Auditors of the Company for the financial year 2026-27 to conduct the audit of the cost accounts relating to 'Cement Business' maintained by the Company.

The Board has also approved and recommended a remuneration of ₹1,26,000/- for the financial year 2026-27 besides applicable taxes, reimbursement of travelling and other out of pocket expenses, payable to the Cost Auditors for conducting the cost audit subject to ratification by the members in terms of Section 148(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Board recommends the Resolution set out at Item No. 3 to be passed as an Ordinary Resolution.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives is, directly or indirectly, concerned or interested, in the Resolution set out at Item No. 3.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Item No. 4

Shri Ambuj Srivastava is a senior cement industry leader and Chemical Engineering graduate with over 32 years of experience across leading organisations, including Cement Corporation of India, Larsen & Toubro Cement (now UltraTech Cement), JSW Cement, and Dalmia Group. He has been associated with the Group for more than 5 years, including over 3 years leading operations in Assam Unit. He brings extensive experience in managing cement manufacturing operations across multiple Indian states Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, West Bengal, and Assam and is recognised for driving operational excellence, cost optimisation, safety leadership, and sustainable performance in diverse operating environments. Having regard to the extensive experience and long association of Shri Ambuj Srivastava including the contributions made by him to the Company during his tenure, the Board of Directors (“the Board”) based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, at its meeting held on 17th January, 2026 has appointed Shri Ambuj Srivastava as a Manager of the Company for a period of five consecutive years with effect from 17th January, 2026, subject to approval of the members of the Company. He was also appointed as a Manager of the subsidiary Company, Vinay Cement Limited, subject to approval of its shareholders. No change is proposed in his existing remuneration as a result of his appointment as a Manager of the Company which is ₹1.02 Crores as fixed pay and ₹1.33 Crores as Annual Entitlement of Hardship Allowance. The information/details of Shri Ambuj Srivastava pursuant to the Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2) are provided herein in the Annexure to this Postal Ballot Notice.

The Board recommends the Resolution set out at Item No. 4 to be passed as an Ordinary Resolution.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure to the AGM Notice dated April 23, 2026

Name of Manager (KMP)	Shri Ambuj Srivastava
DIN	-
Date of Birth	19/01/1970
Age	56 Years
Nationality	Indian
Qualification	
Experience	32 Years
Date of Appointment	17.01.2026
Relationship with other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company	N.A
Name of other Companies in which he holds Directorship	None
Chairman/ Member of the Committee(s) of the Board of the Company of which he is a Director	None
Chairman /Member of the Committees of the Board of other Company(ies)	None
Shareholding in the Company	Nil
Terms of appointment along with details of remuneration sought to be paid and the remuneration last drawn by such person, if applicable	As mentioned above
Number of Board Meeting attended	1

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their 22nd report on the operations and business performance of your Company along with the audited financial statements for the financial year ("FY") 2025-26.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Crore)			
	Consolidated		Standalone	
	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Revenue from operation	1766	1,522	1766	1,522
Profit before interest, depreciation and tax	551	440	551	440
Add: Finance and other Income	24	50	25	50
Less: Finance Cost	25	12	25	12
Profit/(Loss) before depreciation and tax and Exceptional Items	551	478	551	478
Less: Depreciation	102	51	102	51
Less: Exceptional Items	5	-	5	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax	444	427	444	427
Provision for current tax	0	61	0.00	61
Provision for deferred tax	114	49	114	49
Tax adjustments on account of change in tax rate/ relating to earlier years	(55)	(24)	(55)	(24)
Profit/(Loss) after tax	385	343	385	343
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	-	0	-	-
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent	385	343	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	385	343	385	343
Add: Balance of profit for earlier years	753	410	700	358
Less: Share of Non-Controlling interest on deemed capital Contribution	-	(0)	-	-
Balance carried forward to the Balance Sheet	1138	753	1085	700

OPERATIONS AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Your Company recorded revenue from operations on a standalone basis of ₹ 1766 Crore for the FY 2025-26, registering a growth of 16% as compared to the revenue of ₹1,522 crore in the FY 2024-25; Earnings before Interest, Depreciation and Taxes (EBITDA) stood at ₹551 Crore in the FY 2025-26 as compared to ₹440 Crore in FY 2024-25, resulting in increase of EBITDA by 26%.

On a consolidated basis, your Company recorded revenue from operations of ₹1766 Crore in the FY 2025-26, registering a growth of 16% in comparison to the revenue of ₹1,522 Crore in FY 2024-25; EBITDA stood at ₹551 Crore in FY 2025-26 as compared to ₹440 Crore in FY 2024-25, resulting in increase of EBITDA by 26%.

The Company continued to be engaged in the same business during the FY 2025-26. The Company successfully commenced commercial production of its 3.6 MTPA Clinkerisation Capacity at Umrangso, Distt. Dima Hasao, Assam on January 20, 2026, marking a significant milestone in strengthening the Company's manufacturing footprint and enhancing its production capabilities. There were no material changes and/or commitments affecting the financial position of the Company, which occurred between the end of the FY to which the Financial Statements relate and the date of this Report.

INDIAN ECONOMIC OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

During F.Y.2025–26, the Indian economy demonstrated resilience amid global uncertainties. Real GDP growth remained robust at approximately 7.5–7.6%, supported by strong domestic consumption, sustained government capital expenditure, improving private investment activity, and continued momentum in the services sector.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Manufacturing activity benefited from higher capacity utilisation and policy support through structural reforms and incentive schemes.

Inflation moderated during the year and remained within the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) tolerance band, aided by easing food prices, lower core inflation, and targeted fiscal and administrative measures. The RBI maintained a balanced monetary policy stance focused on anchoring inflation expectations while supporting growth.

Tax revenues reflected the strength of domestic demand and improved compliance. Gross GST collections for F.Y. 2025–26 were approximately ₹22–23 lakh crore, registering healthy year-on-year growth.

Going forward, India's growth outlook remains favourable. Real GDP growth for F.Y. 2026–27 is expected to normalize to around 6.5–6.9%, driven by domestic demand, infrastructure investment, manufacturing expansion, and continued policy reforms. Strong macroeconomic fundamentals, demographic advantages, and ongoing formalisation of the economy are expected to support medium-term growth prospects.

INDIAN CEMENT INDUSTRY OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The Indian cement industry continued its growth momentum during F.Y. 2025–26, supported by sustained demand from infrastructure, housing, and urban development projects. Cement demand grew by approximately 6–7%, driven by government-led infrastructure programs and affordable housing initiatives.

Industry production remained robust, with cement output estimated at around 475-480 million tonnes, while capacity utilisation was maintained at about 70%, despite ongoing capacity additions. Total installed capacity exceeded 670 million tonnes during the year.

The sector continued to witness significant capital expenditure toward capacity expansion, efficiency improvements, and sustainability initiatives. Capacity additions of around 40–45 million tonnes were commissioned during the year, with further expansion planned over the medium term, particularly in eastern and northern regions.

Cost pressures remained largely manageable, supported by stable fuel prices, higher use of alternative fuels, and operational efficiencies. The industry continued to focus on green and energy-efficient practices, including renewable energy adoption and clinker factor reduction.

The outlook for the cement industry remains positive. Sustained infrastructure spending, housing demand, and urbanisation are expected to support steady demand growth. While pricing may remain competitive due to capacity additions, volume growth, operating leverage, and efficiency gains are expected to support performance over the medium term.

DIVIDEND

Your Directors have not recommended any dividend for the FY 2025-26 and decided to plough back the profits in view of future capital expansion project(s).

TRANSFER TO GENERAL RESERVE

Your Directors have not proposed transfer of any amount to the General Reserve for the year under review.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiary(ies) for the FY 2025-26 have been prepared and form part of the Annual Report.

SUBSIDIARIES

There has been no addition/cessation of subsidiary companies. The Company has one subsidiary, namely Vinay Cement Limited and two step-down subsidiaries, namely RCL Cements Limited and SCL Cements Limited as on March 31, 2026.

A statement containing the salient features of the Financial Statements of the Company's subsidiaries for the FY ended on March 31, 2026 in Form AOC 1 is attached and marked as Annexure 1 and forms part of this report.

The Financial Statements of the Company prepared on standalone and consolidated basis including all other documents required to be attached thereto and the Financial Statements of the Subsidiary Company are placed at www.dalmiacement.com.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

UPDATE ON SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT

During the year under review, the Company has allotted 6,18,764 11% Non-Convertible, Redeemable Preference Shares to the equity shareholders of Vinay Cement Limited as a consideration under the demerger scheme.

NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meetings were convened on a quarterly basis and as and when required. During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company met four times on April 21, 2025, July 18, 2025, October 15, 2025 and January 17, 2026. The Board meetings were conducted in due compliance with; and following the procedures prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable Secretarial Standards.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP)

As on March 31, 2026, the Board of Directors comprises of six Directors, all of them being Non-Executive Directors. Out of six, two are Independent Directors, including one Woman Independent Director and the Company also has one Nominee Director.

During the year under review, Mr. Manvendra Pratap Singh has ceased to be a Nominee Director of the Company with effect from July 29, 2025 and Mr. Megha Nidhi Dahal has been appointed as a Nominee Director with effect from August 5, 2025. Further, Mr. Anoop Kumar Mittal has ceased to be an Independent Director with effect from August 6, 2025. Also, Mr. Padmanav Chakravarty has ceased to be a Manager of the Company with effect from December 29, 2025 and Mr. Ambuj Srivastava has been appointed as Manager with effect from January 17, 2026.

Mr. Deepak Ambadas Thombre and Ms. Anuradha Mookerjee have given declarations that they meet the criteria of independence as laid down under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 152(6)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, Ms. Purbali Bora (DIN: 10345405) is liable to retire by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and has offered herself for reappointment.

Shri Ambuj Srivastava, Manager, Shri Awadhesh Kumar Pandey, Chief Financial Officer and Mr. Nitin Arora are the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company, as on March 31, 2026.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

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

- i. In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed and there are no material departures from the same;
- ii. The Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period;
- iii. The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- iv. The Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
- v. The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

There are three Committees of the Board namely (a) Audit Cum Governance Committee (b) Nomination and Remuneration Committee and (c) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

The details with respect to the compositions, number of meetings held during the FY 2025-26 and other related matters of the Committees are provided below:

AUDIT CUM GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Your Company has a duly constituted Audit cum Governance Committee. The Audit cum Governance Committee comprises of qualified members of the Board, who have expertise, knowledge and experience in the field of accounting and financial management. The Audit Cum Governance Committee of the Board comprises of the following members as on March 31, 2026:

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Name of Member	Category
Shri Deepak Ambadas Thombre	Independent Director
Smt. Anuradha Mookerjee	Independent Director
Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar	Non-Executive Director

During the year under review, the Committee met four times on April 21, 2025, July 18, 2025, October 15, 2025 and January 17, 2026.

The role, powers and terms of reference of the Audit cum Governance Committee covers all the areas prescribed under Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 besides other terms as referred by the Board of Directors from time to time. The role of Audit Committee broadly includes the following:

- Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of Statutory and Cost Auditors of the Company and payment for any other services rendered by them, review and monitor their independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process.
- Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process, reviewing the quarterly financial statements and the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the Board for approval and to ensure that the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible.
- Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties.
- Review of the quarterly financial results with the management and the statutory auditors.
- Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments.
- Reviewing performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems, risk management systems and internal audit function.
- Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board.
- Consideration of the reports of the internal auditors and discussion about their findings with the management and suggesting corrective actions wherever necessary.
- Review the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism.
- Approval of appointment of Chief Financial officer.

The Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditors, Chief Financial Officer and Manager of the Company usually attend the committee meetings. The Cost Auditors attend the Audit Committee meeting in which the Cost Audit Report is discussed and annexures thereto are approved. The Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary to the Audit Committee. All the recommendations of the Audit Committee during the financial year 2025-26 were accepted by the Board of Directors.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board comprises of the following members as on March 31, 2026:

Name of Member	Category
Shri Deepak Ambadas Thombre	Independent Director
Smt. Anuradha Mookerjee	Independent Director
Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar	Non-Executive Director

During the year under review, the Committee met twice on April 21, 2025 and January 17, 2026.

The role, powers and terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee covers all the areas prescribed under Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 besides other terms as referred by the Board of Directors

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

from time to time. The role of Nomination and Remuneration Committee broadly includes the following:

- Formulate criteria for determining qualifications, age, extension of term, positive attributes and independence of a Director and recommend to the Board the Nomination and Remuneration Policy.
- Devise a Board diversity policy.
- Formulate criteria for performance evaluation of Directors.
- Identify qualified persons and recommend to the Board of Directors appointment, remuneration and removal of Directors and senior management.
- Review Human Resource policies and succession planning.

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. All the recommendations of the Committee during the financial year 2025-26 were accepted by the Board of Directors.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board comprises of the following members as on March 31, 2026:

Name of Member	Category
Shri Deepak Ambadas Thombre	Independent Director
Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar	Non-Executive Director
Shri Rajiv Kumar Choubey	Non-Executive Director

During the year under review, the Committee met on April 21, 2025.

The role, powers and terms of reference of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee covers all the areas prescribed under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 besides other terms as referred by the Board of Directors from time to time. The role of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee broadly includes the following:

- Formulate and recommend Corporate Social Responsibility Policy to the Board.
- Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on activities to be undertaken by the Companies in the areas or subject, specified on Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy from time to time.

The recommendations made by the Committee during the year under review have been accepted by the Board of Directors.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company lays down the constitution and role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The policy has been framed with the objective:

- (a) to ensure that appointment of directors, key managerial personnel and senior managerial personnel and their removal are in compliance with the applicable provisions the Companies Act, 2013.
- (b) to set out criteria for the evaluation of performance and remuneration of directors, key managerial personnel and senior managerial personnel;
- (c) to adopt best practices to attract and retain talent by the Company; and
- (d) to ensure diversity of the Board of the Company.

The policy specifies the manner of effective evaluation of performance of Board, its Committees and individual Directors to be carried out either by the Board, by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or by an independent external agency and review its implementation and compliance.

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy was last reviewed, updated, revised and approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors in their respective meetings held on January 19, 2024. The Nomination and Remuneration policy of the Company can be accessed at www.dalmiacement.com.

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

During the year under review, the annual evaluation of performance of the Board, Committees and individual Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors and Board of Directors in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013.

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

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

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

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

Based on the feedback of the Directors and on due deliberations the evaluation was carried out in terms of the Nomination and Remuneration Policy.

The evaluation confirmed that the Board and its Committees continued to operate effectively and the Directors had met the high standards professing and ensuring best practices in relation to corporate governance of the Company's affairs.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) POLICY

The Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company is based on the principle of Gandhian Trusteeship. The prime objective of the policy is to remain focused on generating systematic and sustainable improvement for local communities surrounding plants and project sites of the Company.

The Board of Directors of your Company has formulated and adopted policy on Corporate Social Responsibility which can be accessed at www.dalmiacement.com.

Pursuant to the said Policy, the Committee has spent an aggregate of ₹12,41,64,280/- towards Corporate Social Responsibility activities undertaken during the FY 2025-26.

The annual report on Corporate Social Responsibility activities containing composition of CSR committee and disclosure as per the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 as amended by the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 is attached and marked as **Annexure 2** and forms part of this Report.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions entered during the year under review were on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business and were in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. There were no material contracts or arrangements or transactions entered into with the related parties during the year under review.

All related party transactions were placed before the Audit Committee for prior approval. Prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee was obtained for the transactions which were repetitive in nature except when the need for them could not be foreseen in advance.

INVESTMENTS, LOANS AND GUARANTEES

The particulars of investments made by the Company are furnished in Note No. 3 and 7(i) of the attached standalone financial statements for the FY 2025-26. No loan and guarantee have been given by the Company during the FY under review.

ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

Your Company has in place adequate internal control systems commensurate with the size of its operations. The Company has requisite policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business,

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including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of fraud, error reporting mechanisms, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures.

The internal control systems are subjected to regular reviews by the Audit Cum Governance Committee, self-assessments and audits and based on such reviews, it is believed that these systems provide reasonable assurance that our internal financial controls are designed effectively and are operating as intended.

The internal auditors of the Company conduct regular internal audits as per approved plan and the Audit Cum Governance Committee reviews periodically the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems and takes steps for corrective measures whenever required.

RISK MANAGEMENT

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

VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company has in place the vigil mechanism for Directors, employees and other stakeholders which provides a platform to them for raising their voice about any breach of code of conduct, financial irregularities, illegal or unethical practices, unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud. Adequate safeguards are provided against victimization to those who use such mechanism and direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Cum Governance Committee in appropriate cases is provided. The policy ensures that strict confidentiality is maintained whilst dealing with concerns and also that no discrimination is made against any person. The Vigil Mechanism may be accessed at www.dalmiacement.com.

ANNUAL RETURN

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

STATUTORY AUDITORS AND THEIR REPORT

M/s Walker Chandiook & Co. LLP (Firm Regn. No. 001076N/N500013) were appointed for a term of five consecutive years from the conclusion of the 20th Annual General Meeting held in 2024 till the conclusion of 25th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2029. They continue as the Statutory Auditors of the Company during the year under review.

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in their report on Financial Statements. The Auditors has however included one common Emphasis of Matter in the Standalone Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the FY 2025-26 regarding dispute between two major shareholders of the Company. The Emphasis of Matter has been explained and clarified in note no. 30 (b) of the notes to accounts of the Standalone Financial Statements and note no. 29(b) of the Consolidated Financial Statements. These notes are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments and explanation.

Since the matter is sub-judice, pending final outcome, no adjustments are considered necessary by the management in the standalone financial statements.

The Auditors have not reported any matter under Section 143 (12) of the Act during the year under review.

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR AND THEIR REPORT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, M/s JVS & Associates, Practicing Company Secretary were appointed as the Secretarial Auditor for the FY 2026-27.

As required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Secretarial Audit Report of the Company for

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the FY 2025-26 in Form MR-3 is attached and marked as Annexure 3 and forms part of this report. There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in the secretarial audit report for the FY 2025-26.

COST AUDITOR AND THEIR REPORT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government with respect to 'Cement' and accordingly such records are made and maintained. Further, in accordance with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, M/s. R.J. Goel & Co, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No-109208W), New Delhi were appointed as Cost Auditors to audit the Cost Records for the FY 2025-26.

There was no qualification, reservation or adverse remark in the cost audit report for the FY 2024-25 and same was filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Your Directors have re-appointed R.J. Goel & Co., Cost Accountants as the Cost Auditors to conduct a cost audit for the financial year 2026-27 at a fees of ₹1,26,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Twenty Six Thousand Only) plus applicable taxes, travel and other out- of-pocket expenses, subject to ratification of the said fee by the members at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

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

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

The details of conservation of energy, technology absorption undertaken by the Company and the foreign exchange earnings and outgo, in accordance with the provisions of section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is attached and marked as **Annexure 4** and forms a part of this report.

ORDERS PASSED BY REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

However, certain disputes arose between two major sets of shareholders namely Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL), part of Dalmia Bharat Group, now holding 95.27% of the voting rights in the Company and the Bawri Group (BG) now holding 4.15% of the voting rights in the Company. During the year 2015-16, DCBL, in view of the fact that Bawri Group (BG) had defaulted in completion of certain obligations under the Shareholders Agreement/ Articles of Association (referred to inter-se agreement or ISA hereinafter), sent notice to BG seeking remedies under the terms of ISA. In response thereto, BG denied the responsibility of completion of said obligations and further filed a petition before the Company Law Board (CLB)/ NCLT under Section 397/398 of the Companies Act, 1956 alleging oppression and mismanagement. Meanwhile, DCBL and the Company filed a petition under section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. NCLT, Guwahati has allowed the said petition vide its order dated January 5, 2017, wherein, it said that the petition under Section 397/398 is a dressed up petition and dismissed the same and vacated all the interim orders. Further, NCLT referred the parties to Arbitration for settlement of their disputes.

BG had challenged the order of NCLT Guwahati before the Hon'ble High Court, Guwahati wherein the order of NCLT was stayed. This stay order was challenged before Hon'ble Supreme Court which vacated the stay and referred the case back to Guwahati High Court to decide upon the maintainability of revision petition filed by BG which was dismissed by the Guwahati High Court.

The Company, DCBL and BG referred their disputes to the Arbitral Tribunal. The Arbitral Tribunal pronounced the Award on March 20, 2021, which was challenged by the parties before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court vide its judgment dated October 17, 2022 upheld the objections filed by the Company and DCBL and rejected the objections filed by BG. BG has filed an appeal before the Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for setting aside the judgment dated October 17, 2022. The proceedings are sub judice before the High Court.

In a separate action, DCBL initiated arbitration proceedings against BG for adjudicating the dispute relating to Call Option for transfer of entire voting shares held by BG in the Company to DCBL. The Arbitral Tribunal has been

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

constituted for adjudication of the Call Option exercised by DCBL and the dispute pertaining to Call Option is now pending before the Arbitral Tribunal.

DISCLOSURE AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 22 OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013 AND MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961

Your Company is committed to ensuring that all are treated with dignity and respect. In line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. During the FY 2025-26, no complaint was received by ICC.

The Company has complied with the provisions of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. The Company has ensured that maternity benefits have been extended to eligible women employees in line with applicable regulatory framework.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

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

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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

OTHER DISCLOSURES

During the year under review:

- The Company has not accepted any deposits as per Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.
- There is no application made or proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
- There is no one time settlement entered into with the Banks or Financial Institutions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited**

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 23, 2026

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN 07479080

Purbali Bora
Director
DIN 10345405

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure 1

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

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of
subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures as on March 31, 2026

Part A - Subsidiaries

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

S.No	Name of the subsidiary	Vinay Cement Limited
1	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Same as the Holding Company (31st March of every year)
2	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	Not Applicable
3	Share capital	18,89,98,700
4	Reserves & surplus	30,40,74,221
5	Total assets	50,29,56,072
6	Total Liabilities	98,82,151
7	Investments	50,15,90,189
8	Turnover	NIL
9	Profit before taxation	(21,29,598)
10	Provision for taxation	-
11	Profit after taxation (Including OCI)	(19,77,876)
12	Proposed Dividend	NIL
13	% of shareholding	97.21%

Vinay Cement Limited has two subsidiaries and the details are as below:

S.No	Name of the subsidiary	SCL Cements Limited	RCL Cements Limited
1	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Same as Holding (31st March of every year)	Same as Holding (31st March of every year)
2	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3	Share capital	2,97,48,000	3,63,32,000
4	Reserves & surplus	(2,95,27,000)	32,30,95,000
5	Total assets	45,83,000	35,97,12,000
6	Total Liabilities	43,62,000	2,85,000
7	Investments	-	31,06,84,000
8	Turnover	-	-
9	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	(5,26,000)	19,36,042
10	Provision for taxation	-	-
11	Profit/(Loss) after taxation (including OCI)	(5,26,000)	19,36,042
12	Proposed Dividend	-	-
13	% of shareholding	100%	100%

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

Part B- Associates and Joint Ventures: Not Applicable

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 23, 2026

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN 07479080

Purbali Bora
Director
DIN 10345405

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure 2

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES

For the financial year ended March 31, 2026

1. Brief outline on CSR policy of the Company.

The vision of our Company, Dalmia Cement North East Limited (“Company”) is to unleash the potential of everyone we touch. As we seek to do that, we aim at sustainable and inclusive growth, by making definitive triple bottom-line (social, economic and environmental) impact. While we have always had a strong commitment to comply with the law, we seldom hesitate to go beyond the limits laid under law and put in an extra effort to achieve the status of a responsible corporate citizen in tune with the Dalmia Group’s values. Aiming at creating shared values for all stakeholders, we seek to integrate corporate social responsibility (“CSR”) into our businesses processes.

In compliance with the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) including Schedule VII thereof, and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 (“Rules”), the Company shall undertake its CSR activities, projects, programmes (either new or ongoing) in a manner compliant with the Act and the Rules (“Projects”).

Our approach towards CSR is based on our Company’s core values, which include fostering inclusive growth by sharing some of the wealth we create with the society at large. CSR has always been and shall always be an integral and strategic part of our business process. It is a vital constituent of our Company’s commitment to sustainability. True to the spirit of our vision, we strive to utilize the potential of human and natural capital around us in a manner that facilitates social, economic and environmental progress. The main objective of this Policy is to lay down guidelines for the Company to make CSR a key business process for sustainable development of the society. The Company aims to be a good corporate citizen by subscribing to the principles of integrating its economic, environmental and social objectives, and effectively utilizing its own resources towards improving the quality of life and building capacities of the local communities and society at large.

2. Composition of the CSR Committee.

As per the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has constituted CSR Committee consisting of following directors:

S.No	Name of Director	Designation/Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Shri Deepak Thombre	Chairperson, Independent Director	1	1
2	Shri Ganesh Jirkuntwar	Member, Non-Executive Director	1	1
3	Shri Rajiv Choubey	Member, Non-Executive Director	1	1

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company.

<https://www.dalmiacement.com/dalmia-cement-north-east-limited>

4. Provide the executive summary along with the web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Project carried out in pursuance of sub-rule(3) of rule 8, if applicable.

N.A.

5.

(a)	Average net profit of the Company as per sub-section (5) of Section 135.	₹320,82,14,009
(b)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per sub-section (5) of Section 135.	₹6,41,64,280

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

(c)	Surplus arising out of the CSR Projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years.	NIL
(d)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any	NIL
(e)	Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+(c)-d]	₹6,41,64,280

6.

(a)	Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project)	₹12,41,64,280
(b)	Amount spent in Administrative Overheads	NIL
(c)	Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable	NIL
(d)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)].	₹12,41,64,280
(e)	CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:	

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per subsection (6) of section 135.		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135.		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
₹12,41,64,280	NIL			NIL	

(f) Excess amount for set-off, if any: NIL

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135	₹6,41,64,280
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	₹12,41,64,280
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the Financial Year [(ii)-(i)]	₹6,00,00,000
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous Financial Years, if any	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding Financial Years [(iii)-(iv)]	₹6,00,00,000

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year(s)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under subsection (6) of section 135 (in ₹)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under subsection (6) of section 135 (in ₹)	Amount Spent in the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a Fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to subsection (5) of section 135, if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial Years (in ₹)	Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in ₹)	Date of Transfer		
1	FY-1							
2	FY-2							
3	FY-3							

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

Yes

No.

If Yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/ acquired

N.A.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: N.A.

S.No	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pin code of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner		
					CSR Registration Number, if Applicable	Name	Registered address
1							

(All the fields should be captured as appearing in the revenue record, flat no, house no, Municipal Office/ Municipal Corporation/ Gram panchayat are to be specified and also the area of the immovable property as well as boundaries).

9. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per subsection (5) of section 135.

N.A.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited**

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 23, 2026

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN 07479080

Purbali Bora
Director
DIN 10345405

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure 3

FORM NO. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2026

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

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

To,
The Members,
DALMIA CEMENT (NORTH EAST) LIMITED
CIN: **U26942AS2004PLC007538**
Add: 3RD & 4TH FLOOR, ANIL PLAZA II
ABC, G.S. ROAD GUWAHATI,
KAMRUP, ASSAM,781005

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **DALMIA CEMENT (NORTH EAST) LIMITED** (hereinafter called the 'Company') for the financial year ended on March 31, 2026. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, We hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2026 ("**Audit Period**"), complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, e-Forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited ("the Company") for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2026 according to the provisions of:

- i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings.
- v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

- (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; and
 - (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018.
- vi. Other laws applicable specifically to the Company, As reported to us, the company has complied with all the applicable laws during the period under review including Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention and Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable Secretarial Standards with regard to meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and General meetings (SS-2) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Accordingly, we state that during the period under review there were adequate systems and processes in place to monitor and ensure compliance with various applicable laws and that the Company has complied with the provisions of the Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc., mentioned above.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Non-Executive Directors and Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs). The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review, were carried out in compliance with the provision of the Act.

Notices were given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings. Agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in compliance with the provisions of the Act, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions at Board Meetings were carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and no dissenting views have been recorded

There were no amendment/modification of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company during the period under report.

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

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

For JVS & Associates
Company Secretaries

Jyoti Sharma
Company Secretary
C.P. No. – 10196

Membership No.: F8843
FRN: I2011DE848300

Peer Review No: 810/2020
UDIN: F008843G000158498

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22.04.2026

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

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure A

To,
The Members,
DALMIA CEMENT (NORTH EAST) LIMITED
CIN: **U26942AS2004PLC007538**
Add: 3RD & 4TH FLOOR, ANIL PLAZA II
ABC, G.S. ROAD GUWAHATI,
KAMRUP, ASSAM,781005

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

- (1) Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.
- (2) We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
- (3) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
- (4) Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
- (5) The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
- (6) The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management as conducted the affairs of the company.

For JVS & Associates
Company Secretaries

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22.04.2026

Jyoti Sharma
Company Secretary
C.P. No. – 10196
Membership No.: F8843
FRN: I2011DE848300
Peer Review No: 810/2020
UDIN: F008843G000158498

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure 4

PARTICULARS WITH RESPECT TO CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OUTGO AND EARNINGS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025-26

(A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

i) **The following steps were taken for conservation of energy:**

- a) Use of LED lights in place of conventional lights.
- b) Timer installation for High Mast Tower & Street Light.
- c) Compressor optimization & arresting false air on regular basis.
- d) Process optimization & grinding media optimization.

ii) **The steps taken by the Company for utilising alternate sources of energy:**

For increasing use of alternate source of energy, the Company has installed 31MWp Solar Plant at Lanka. EV truck has been introduced for Clinker transfer from Umrangshu Plant to Lanka Plant.

iii) **The capital investment on energy conservation equipment:**

Airslide system has been installed for increasing of Mill productivity by 8Tph. The capital investment made by the Company is ₹0.28 Crores.

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

- i) The efforts made towards technology absorption-N.A.
- ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development, import substitution, etc - N.A.
- iii) In case of imported technology (imported during the last 3 years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year), following information may be furnished: -
 - (a) Details of technology imported - NA
 - (b) Year of import - NA
 - (c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed - NA
 - (d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof- Nil
- iv) Expenditure incurred on Research and Development – Nil

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

- i. Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year - ₹NIL
- ii. Foreign Exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows – ₹50.24 Crores

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited**

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 23, 2026

Ganesh Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN 07479080

Purbali Bora
Director
DIN 10345405

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to note 30(b) to the accompanying standalone financial statement regarding the dispute between Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') and Bawri Group (BG), the two shareholders of the Company, under which certain claims have been raised against each such shareholder including BG's claim for transfer of shares held by DCBL in the Company in favour of BG at 75% of the fair market value which has been rejected by the Arbitral Tribunal and the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The aforesaid matter is under sub-judice before the divisional bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. In view of the management, the aforesaid matter will not have any material impact on the Company or the accompanying standalone financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

5. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Annual Report is not made available to us at the date of this Auditor's Report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

6. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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.

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

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

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements
10. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material

misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
11. 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.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

12. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
13. 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 I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
14. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;
 - b) Except for the matters stated in paragraph 14(h) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors 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 qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 14(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 14(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
 - g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2026 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company, as detailed in note 30 to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2026.;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2026.;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026.;
 - iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 41(v) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 41(vi) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

- c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2026.
- vi. As stated in Note 42 to the standalone financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, except for matters mentioned below, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2025, has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered

with, other than the consequential impact of the exception given below. Furthermore, except for matters mentioned below the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Nature of exception noted	Details of Exception
Instances of accounting software maintained by a third party where we are unable to comment on the audit trail feature at database level	The accounting software used for maintenance of accounting records is operated by a third-party software service provider. In the absence of any information on existence of audit trail (edit logs) for any direct changes made at the database level in the 'Independent Service Auditor's Assurance Report on the Description of Controls, their Design and Operating Effectiveness' ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with SAE 3402, Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organization), we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature with respect to the database of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

UDIN: 26512371ZCFVOT6862

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23 April 2026

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure I referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The property, plant and equipment, relevant details of right-of-use assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification programme adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in Note 2(i) to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods-in-transit. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were

noticed as compared to book records. In respect of goods-in-transit, these have been confirmed from corresponding receipt and/or dispatch inventory records.

- (b) As disclosed in Note 14(i) to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of ₹5 crores by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods, which were subject to audit/review.
- (iii) The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships during the year. Further, the Company has granted loans to other parties during the year, in respect of which:
- (a) The Company has provided loans to other parties during the year as per details given below:
- | Particulars | Loans (₹ in crores) |
|--|---------------------|
| Aggregate amount provided/granted during the year (₹): | 3 |
| - Others | |
| Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date (₹): | 2 |
| - Others | |
- (b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- (c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments/receipts of principal and interest are regular.
- (d) There is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to other parties.
- (e) The Company has not granted any loan or advance in the nature of loans which has fallen due during the year. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/advances in nature of loan that existed as at the beginning of the year.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act in respect of loans granted, guarantees and security provided by it.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount (₹ in Crores)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in Crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985	Excise Duty	4.74	-	March 2010 to June 2017	Hon'ble High Court of Gauhati
Finance Act 1994	Service Tax	0.32	-	September 2011 to July 2012	Hon'ble High Court of Meghalaya
Dima Hasao District (Taxes on entry of goods into market) Regulation, 1965	Entry Tax	0.43	-	April 2010 to October 2010	Executive Committee, The North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	108.48	-	April 2021 to March 2023	Hon'ble High Court of Gauhati

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings to any lender or in the payment of interest thereon.

We refer to Note 14(i) and 30(b) to the financial statements describing the dispute between the shareholders of the Company, wherein due to the pending resolution of the dispute, the Company has not paid amounts to Saroj Sunrise Private Limited and J.C Textiles Private Limited amounting to ₹33 crores and ₹5 crores, respectively.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the

Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, 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 Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has received whistle blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

- (b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has four CICs as part of the Group.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility in respect of any ongoing or other than ongoing project as at the end of the financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

UDIN: 26512371ZCFVOT6862

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23 April 2026

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure II

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, and the Guidance Note. 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 standalone financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and

such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

UDIN: 26512371ZCFVOT6862

Place: New Delhi

Date: 23 April 2026

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2(i)	3,174	1,369
Capital work-in-progress	2(ii)	116	1,373
Other intangible assets	2(iii)	81	79
Right-of-use-assets	2(iv)	33	32
Financial assets			
Investments	3	-	-
Loans	4(i)	3	2
Other financial assets	4(ii)	22	24
Income tax assets (net)		6	0
Other non-current assets	5	34	35
Total non-current assets		3,469	2,914
Current assets			
Inventories	6	121	103
Financial assets			
Investments	7(i)	705	538
Trade receivables	7(ii)	128	91
Cash and cash equivalents	7(iii)	20	44
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7(iv)	2	0
Loans	7(v)	2	1
Other financial assets	7(vi)	153	88
Other current assets	8	330	327
Total current assets		1,461	1,192
Total assets		4,930	4,106
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	1,942	1,942
Other equity	10	1,085	700
Total equity		3,027	2,642
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11(i)	1,059	723
Lease liabilities	28	5	4
Other financial liabilities	11(ii)	1	-
Provisions	12	29	20
Government grants	13	17	18
Deferred tax liabilities(net)	5(ii)	261	138
Total non-current liabilities		1,372	903
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14(i)	23	7
Trade payables	14(ii)		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		12	7
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		158	116
Lease liabilities	28	3	2
Other financial liabilities	14(iii)	244	285
Provisions	15	29	2
Government grants	13	1	1
Other current liabilities	16	46	67
Current tax liabilities (net)		15	74
Total current liabilities		531	561
Total liabilities		1,903	1,464
Total equity and liabilities		4,930	4,106
Material accounting policies	1B		

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

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

Place: New Delhi

Date: April 23, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar

Director

DIN:07479080

Nitin Arora

Company Secretary

Membership No.: A26117

Purbali Bora

Director

DIN:10345405

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No.: 058240

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	1,766	1,522
Other income	18	25	50
Total Income		1,791	1,572
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	19	260	314
Purchases of stock in trade		-	1
Change in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work in progress	20	(28)	4
Employee benefits expense	21	59	53
Finance costs	22	25	12
Depreciation and amortization expense	23	102	50
Power and fuel		339	209
Freight charges			
- on finished goods		284	247
- on internal clinker transfer		70	70
Other expenses	24	231	184
Total expenses		1,342	1,144
Profit before tax and exceptional item		449	428
Exceptional items	24(i)	(5)	-
Profit before tax		444	428
Tax expense	5(i)		
Current tax		-	60
Deferred tax		114	49
Tax adjustments for earlier years		(55)	(24)
Total tax expense		59	85
Profit after tax (I)		385	343
Other comprehensive Income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit/(loss)			
- Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plan		(0)	(1)
- Income tax relating to above item		0	0
B. Items that will be reclassified to profit/(loss)			
- Designated cash flow hedges		(0)	(1)
- Income tax relating to above item		0	0
Other comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (II)		0	0
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (I+II)		385	343
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in ₹) [Nominal value of share ₹10 each]	25	2	2

Material accounting policies

1B

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

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar

Director

DIN:07479080

Purbali Bora

Director

DIN:10345405

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No.: 058240

Place: New Delhi

Date: April 23, 2026

Nitin Arora

Company Secretary

Membership No.: A26117

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital:

Equity shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2024	1,942,011,480	1,942
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,942,011,480	1,942
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	1,942,011,480	1,942

b. Other equity:

Other equity attributable to owners of the Company

Particulars	Other Reserves (Contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee))	Retained earnings	Shares to be issued	Money received against share warrants	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024	3	355	1	0	(1)	358
Profit for the year	-	343	-	-	-	343
Other comprehensive income	-	(1)	-	-	1	0
Balance as at March 31, 2025	3	697	1	0	(0)	700

Particulars	Other Reserves (Contribution from shareholders (Financial guarantee))	Retained earnings	Shares to be issued	Money received against share warrants	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Total
Restated balance as at April 1, 2025	3	697	1	0	(0)	700
Profit for the year	-	385	-	-	-	385
Other comprehensive income	-	(0)	-	-	0	0
Preference shares issued during the year	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	3	1,082	-	0	0	1,085

For description of the purposes of each reserve within equity, refer note 10 of standalone financial statements.

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

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN:07479080

Purbali Bora
Director
DIN:10345405

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 058240

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 23, 2026

Nitin Arora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A26117

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	444	428
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	102	50
Exceptional item	5	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	(1)
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	(1)	(2)
Interest income	(7)	(34)
Finance cost	25	12
Change in fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	(5)	5
Profit on sale of investments (net)	(12)	(20)
Operating profit before working capital changes	551	438
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(18)	11
(Increase) in trade receivables	(37)	(12)
(Increase) in other assets and financial assets	(78)	(168)
Increase in trade payables	48	0
(Decrease) in other current and financial liabilities	(15)	(4)
Increase in provisions	32	5
Cash generated from operating activities	483	270
Direct taxes paid (net)	(2)	(47)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	481	223
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and intangibles	(645)	(1,123)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	3
(Investment in)/Proceeds from mutual funds and corporate bonds (net)	(150)	329
Fixed deposits (placed)/ matured (having original maturity of more than three months) (net)	0	200
Interest received	14	75
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(781)	(516)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	352	349
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(3)	(2)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(1)	(1)
Interest paid - others	(72)	(40)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	276	306

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(24)	13
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	44	31
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	20	44

Components of cash and cash equivalents:

Balances with banks:

- In current accounts	12	7
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	8	37
Net cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7(iii))	20	44

Note:

- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	April 01, 2025	Cash flows	Changes in fair value	March 31, 2026
Current borrowings (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	7	16	-	23
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	723	336	-	1059

Particulars	April 01, 2024	Cash flows	Changes in fair value	March 31, 2025
Current borrowings (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	7	0	-	7
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 11(i) and 14 (i))	374	349	-	723

- For lease liabilities, refer note 28.

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

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN:07479080

Purbali Bora
Director
DIN:10345405

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 058240

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 23, 2026

Nitin Arora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A26117

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

NOTE 1

A. Corporate Information

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited (“the Company”) is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza-II, ABC, G.S. Road, Guwahati.

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of cement and clinker having its manufacturing facility at Lanka and Umrangso, Assam. Information on the Company’s related party relationships are provided in note 32.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on April 23, 2026.

B. Material accounting policies

(i) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments [refer accounting policy 1B(ii)(m)];
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value [refer accounting policy 1B(ii)(l)]; and
- The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (₹) and all the values are rounded off to the nearest Crore with zero decimal, except number of shares, face value of share, earning per share or wherever otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represented ₹ ‘0’ (zero) construes value less than Rupees fifty lakhs. Adding the individual figures may therefore not always result in the exact total given.

(ii) Summary of material accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale in discontinued operation.

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

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

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

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 26)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 31(b))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 31(a))

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers

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 and services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

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

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, which is generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods. 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.

In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, non-cash incentives and consideration payable to the customer (if any). No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 0 to 90 days.

Variable consideration

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

The Company follows the 'most expected value' method in estimating the amount of variable consideration. The Company estimates the variable consideration based on an analysis of accumulated historical experience. A liability (included in "Other financial liabilities") is recognised for expected discounts, volume rebates etc. payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

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Non-cash incentives

The Company provides non-cash incentives at fair value to customers. These benefits are passed on to customers on satisfaction of various conditions of various sales schemes. Consideration received is allocated between the products sold and non-cash incentives to be issued to customers. Fair value of the non-cash incentive is determined by applying principle of Ind AS 113 i.e. at market rate. A contract liability for the non-cash incentive is recognised at the time of sale.

Revenue from services

Revenue from management services are recognised at the point in time i.e. as and when services are rendered.

Contract balances

Trade receivables - A trade receivable is recognised when the goods or services are delivered/ rendered to a customer as this is the point in time that the consideration becomes unconditional because only a passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Interest income

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

d. Government grants and subsidies

Government grants and subsidies are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant/ subsidy will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant/ subsidy relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the grant/ subsidy relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income which is recognised as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the related asset.

Government grant and subsidy that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs, are recognised in statement of profit and loss of the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants and subsidies are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants/ subsidy are intended to compensate. The Company has chosen to present grants related to income to be deducted in reporting the related expense. Income from subsidies in the nature of operations are included under "Revenue from operations".

e. Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. 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 can be utilised, except:

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

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

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

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

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

f. Property, plant and equipment

The Company had measured property, plant and equipment (PPE) except leasehold land, vehicles, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and mines development at fair value as on the transition date i.e. April 1, 2015 which has become its deemed cost. In respect of vehicles, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and mines development, the Company had applied applicable Ind AS from a retrospective

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basis and arrived at the carrying value as per Ind AS as at transition date.

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

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is 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 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. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (note 26).

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

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any. Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs (net of income) associated with the commissioning of the asset, including the expenditure incurred on trial runs (net of trial run receipts, if any), are capitalised up to the date asset is ready for its intended use.

Expenses incurred relating to project during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under 'Capital work in progress'.

Depreciation charge

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight-line basis, based on the respective estimate of useful lives as given below. Estimated useful lives of assets are determined based on technical parameters/ assessments.

The management believes that useful lives currently used, which are as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these lives in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II.

Type of Asset	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	
- Factory buildings	30 years
- Non-factory buildings *	30 to 60 years
- Roads	3 to 10 years
Plant and equipment's	
- Continuous process plant	25 years
- Other plant and equipment *	5 to 15 years
- Railway siding	15 years

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Type of Asset	Useful life (in years)
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Vehicles *	8 to 10 years
Computers	5 years

* The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates these items of property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

On an item of property, plant and equipment discarded during the year, accelerated depreciation is provided upto the date on which such item of property, plant and equipment is discarded.

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. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

g. Other 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.

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. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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 statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The useful life of computer software is estimated as 3 years to 6 years and accordingly amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Mining Rights includes the amount paid to acquire consent to establish and consent to operate for extracting limestone from the allotted mining area of 452.50 Hectares. Total minable reserves of the

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mines are 163.56 million MT as per the submission made to Indian Bureau of Mines ('IBM') dated February 02, 2017.

Mining development expenditure includes over burden removal (stripping) cost and asset created for mining reclamation and depreciated over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

h. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest (calculated using the effective interest rate method), hedge related cost incurred in connection with foreign currency borrowings and other costs that an entity incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Expenses incurred on the issue of debt securities are amortised over the term of the related securities and included within borrowing costs. Premium payable on early redemption of debt securities, in lieu of future finance costs, is written off as borrowing costs as and when paid.

i. 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 (refer note 1(B)(ii)(i)(iii) below). The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company 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 re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows

Right-of-use assets	Lease term (in years)
Leasehold land	20 to 30 years
Buildings	2 to 12 years
Vehicles	2 to 5 years

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

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

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

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

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

iii) Short-term leases

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

j. Inventories

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

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

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

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

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k. Provisions and contingent liabilities

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

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.

Mines reclamation liability

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

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not 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 financial statements.

l. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of contribution to Statutory Provident Fund, Pension Fund, Superannuation Fund and National Pension Scheme are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds. The Company recognises contribution payable to these schemes as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is 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.

The Company operates three defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity, provident fund contribution to Trust(s) and post-retirement medical benefits. The costs of providing benefits under these plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Separate actuarial valuation is carried out for each plan using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of re-measurement gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

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

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

Current service cost is recognised within employee benefits expenses. Net interest expense or income is recognised within finance costs.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Re-measurement gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

m. Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in below mentioned categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)

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- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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

Financial assets at FVTOCI (debt instruments)

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

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

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

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

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

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL.

Subsequently, these financial assets are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled from other comprehensive income to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Dividends on these investments are recognised as 'other income' in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its listed equity investments under this category.

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

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

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Debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated investment in mutual funds, bonds and derivative instruments as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Company considers:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'Other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information, refer note 11(i).

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or

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modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

n. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

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

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

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

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in OCI and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments.

Amounts previously recognised in OCI and accumulated in other equity relating to (effective portion as described above) are re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains and losses are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no

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longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in other equity is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

C. Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards notified but not yet effective

a) Amendments effective from April 1, 2025

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment

Rules, 2025 on the following effective from April 1, 2025:

- Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to
- Ind AS 1
- Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107
- International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and evaluated the impact as follows:

Applicable Standard	Key Requirement	Impact on the Company
Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 – Supplier Finance Arrangements	The amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements for companies that enter into supplier finance arrangements. The amendments require qualitative and quantitative information to be disclosed about those arrangements.	The Company has reviewed the supplier finance arrangements to ensure appropriate disclosures which are disclosed in note 14(ii).

All other new pronouncements issued by the MCA effective from April 1, 2025 were not applicable or material to the Company.

b) New standard issued but not yet effective

MCA has issued Ind AS 118 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2027.

Ind AS 118 introduces revised presentation requirements in the statement of profit and loss and enhanced disclosure requirements. The standard is expected to impact presentation and disclosures but not the recognition and measurement.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on the accompanying financial statements.

All other new standards or amendments that are not yet effective that have been issued by the MCA are not applicable or material to the Company.

Right-of-use assets	Lease term (in years)
Leasehold land	20 to 30 years
Buildings	2 to 12 years
Vehicles	2 to 5 years

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2. (i) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Deemed Cost / Cost							
As at April 1, 2024	266	1,227	7	11	4	4	1,518
Additions	80	612	1	1	1	1	696
Deletions	-	(6)	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	(6)
As at March 31, 2025	346	1,833	8	12	5	5	2,208
Additions	218	1,672	2	0	5	2	1,899
Deletions	(0)	(3)	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	(3)
As at March 31, 2026	564	3,502	10	12	10	7	4,104
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at April 1, 2024	111	674	4	6	3	2	800
Charge for the year	7	34	0	1	0	1	43
Deletions	-	(4)	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	(4)
As at March 31, 2025	118	704	4	7	3	3	839
Charge for the year	15	77	1	0	1	0	94
Deletions	(0)	(3)	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	(3)
As at March 31, 2026	133	778	5	7	4	3	930
Net book value							
As at March 31, 2026	431	2,724	5	5	6	3	3,174
As at March 31, 2025	228	1,129	4	5	2	2	1,369

Notes:

- All movable and immovable (both tangible and intangible) assets are subject to charge created against term loans (refer note 11 (i) and 14 (i)).
- The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025.
- Refer to note 29 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- Title deeds of all immovable properties are held in the name of Company.

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
2. (ii) Capital Work-in-progress (CWIP)		
Movement of capital work in progress		
Opening	1,373	766
Additions	642	1,297
Capitalised	(1,899)	(690)
Closing	116	1,373

Note:- Borrowing costs of ₹51 (March 31, 2025 ₹31) capitalised on other items of property, plant and equipment under construction (refer note 22).

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
USO Line 2 expansion project	36	47	0	-	83
Others	30	1	2	-	33
Total	66	48	2	-	116
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
USO Line 2 expansion project	966	389	6	-	1,361
Others	12	0	0	0	12
Total	978	389	6	0	1,373
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- There is no capital work-in progress, whose completion is overdue as compared to its original plan and has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
- USO Line 2 expansion project represents new clinkerisation unit with capacity of 3.6 MTPA at Umrangso. During the year ₹1,854 has been capitalised (capitalisation till March 31, 2026 ₹1,873). The balance in CWIP as on year end primarily comprises of Alternate Fuel and Raw material (AFR) plant, residential colony, and other ancillary facilities.
- There are no cost overrun as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

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iii) Other Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Mining rights	Mining development expenditure	Total
Deemed Cost / Cost				
As at April 1, 2024	2	66	35	103
Additions	-	-	12	12
As at March 31, 2025	2	66	47	115
Additions	0	-	6	6
Deletions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	2	66	53	121
Amortization				
As at April 1, 2024	1	1	28	30
Charge for the year	0	0	5	5
As at March 31, 2025	1	1	33	35
Charge for the year	0	1	4	5
As at March 31, 2026	1	2	37	40
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2026	1	64	16	81
As at March 31, 2025	1	65	14	79

Notes :

- All movable and immovable assets (both tangible and intangible) are subject to charge created against term loans (refer note 11 (i) and (ii)).
- The Company has not revalued other intangible assets during the year.
- In terms of Scheme of Arrangement for demerger of undertaking comprising of cement and mining business operation between Vinay Cement Limited (Demerger Company) and DCNEL, the title deeds of Mining Right are in process of being transferred in the name of the Company.

iv) Right-of-Use Assets (ROU)

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
As at April 1, 2024	38	4	5	47
Additions	3	1	3	7
Deletions	-	(1)	(2)	(4)
As at March 31, 2025	41	4	6	51
Additions	3	3	3	9
Deletions	-	(0)	(3)	(3)
As at March 31, 2026	44	7	6	57
Accumulated depreciation				
As at April 1, 2024	12	1	1	14
Charge for the year	3	1	2	6
Deletions	-	(0)	(1)	(1)
As at March 31, 2025	15	2	2	19
Charge for the year	3	2	1	6
Deletions	-	(0)	(1)	(1)
As at March 31, 2026	18	4	2	24
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2026	26	3	4	33
As at March 31, 2025	26	2	4	32

Notes :

- The Company has not revalued ROU assets during the year ended March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025.
- In terms of Scheme of Arrangement for demerger of undertaking comprising of cement and mining business operation between Vinay Cement Limited (Demerged Company) and DCNEL, the title deeds of Leasehold Land are in process of being transferred in the name of the Company. 5(i). Income Tax

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
3. Investment (carried at cost)		
Unquoted equity shares - Subsidiary company		
18,373,461 (18,373,461) shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Vinay Cement Limited (VCL)	51	51
	51	51
Less: Impairment allowance in value of investment	(51)	(51)
	-	-
4. Non-current financial assets (unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
(i). Loans (carried at amortised cost)	3	2
Loans to employees	3	2
Note: No loans or advances are due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person. Further, no loans or advances are due by firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.		
(ii) Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)		
Interest receivable	0	0
Subsidies/ incentives receivable	0	0
Deposits with banks having remaining maturity of more than 12 months*	0	2
Security deposits	22	22
	22	24
5. Other non-current assets (unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances		
Secured*	3	5
Unsecured, considered good	29	28
Prepayments	2	2
Deposits and balances with government authorities	0	0
	34	35

*secured against bank guarantees held

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5 (i). Income Tax

The major component of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2026:

Statement of Profit and Loss:	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax	-	60
Deferred tax expense	114	49
Income tax adjustment relating to earlier years	(63)	(23)
Deferred tax adjustment relating to earlier years	8	(1)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	59	85
Other comprehensive income (OCI):	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Tax on defined benefits plan	0	0
Tax on Cash Flow hedge	(0)	(0)
Income tax expenses/(credit) in OCI	0	(0)
Income tax expense (net of OCI)	59	85
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s) :		
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before tax	444	428
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17%	112	107
Non-deductible expenses/(Non taxable income) for tax purposes:		
Non-deductible expenses	2	2
Tax adjustments for earlier years	(55)	(24)
At the effective income tax rate of 25.17%	59	85
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss for the current year	59	85

Notes:

- (a) During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has reassessed its tax provisions made in earlier years based on interpretation of the prevailing income tax laws and rules and has written back current tax provision amounting to ₹54 included under the head "Income tax adjustment relating to earlier years".

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(ii) Deferred tax:

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liability	Opening balance as at April 1, 2025	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax assets				
Statutory dues and other items allowed on payment basis	(3)	(2)	-	(5)
Tax losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	-	(34)	-	(34)
Others	(6)	(1)	(0)	(7)
	(9)	(37)	(0)	(46)
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	127	141	-	268
Market-to-market gain on investment	1	1	-	2
Subsidy/ Incentives accrued but not received	19	18	-	37
Others	0	(0)	0	0
	147	160	0	307
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	138	122	-	261

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liability	Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets				
Statutory dues and other items allowed on payment basis	(2)	(1)	-	(3)
Others	(6)	(0)	(0)	(6)
	(8)	(1)	(0)	(9)
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	67	60	-	127
Market-to-market gain on investment	2	(1)	-	1
Subsidy/ Incentives accrued but not received	28	(9)	-	19
Others	0	(0)	0	0
	97	50	0	147
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	89	49	0	138

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	(46)	(9)
Deferred tax liability	307	147
Deferred tax (asset)/liabilities (net)	261	138

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) (net):

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	138	89
Tax expense during the year recognised in profit or loss section	122	49
Closing balance of deferred tax liabilities (net)	261	138

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

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6. Inventories	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(At lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Raw materials {includes goods in transit ₹3 (March 31, 2025 ₹14)}	13	34
Work-in-progress	34	4
Finished goods {includes goods in transit in ₹3 (March 31, 2025 ₹2)}	18	9
Fuel {includes goods in transit ₹0 (March 31, 2025 ₹13)}	30	36
Stores and spares {includes goods in transit ₹0 (March 31, 2025 ₹0)}	21	18
Packing materials {includes goods in transit ₹1 (March 31, 2025 ₹NIL)}	5	2
	121	103

Notes:

- Net of provision for slow moving /obsolete or shortage amounting to ₹1 (March 31, 2025 ₹1) recognised as an expense and included in the statement of profit and loss.
- Inventories are hypothecated against the secured borrowings of the Company as disclosed in note 14(i).
- Refer note 32 for related party transactions

7. Current financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Investments (at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL))		
Units of debt schemes of various mutual funds (unquoted)	665	368
Corporate bonds (quoted)	40	170
Total	705	538
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	40	170
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	665	368
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
 (ii) Trade receivables		
Receivables from others	113	90
Receivables from related parties	15	1
Total Trade receivables	128	91
 Break-up of security details :		
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good	50	49
Unsecured, considered good	78	42
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0	0
	128	91
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful receivables)	(0)	(0)
	128	91

Notes:

- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0-21 days.
- The Company does not have any unbilled trade receivables as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
- No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any person. For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 32.
- Secured by way of security deposits collected from customers or bank guarantees or letter of credit held against them.
- For information on financial risk management objectives and policies, refer note 33.
- Trade receivables are hypothecated against the secured borrowings of the Company as disclosed in note 14(i).

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables as follows:		
Opening Balance	0	0
Amount provided for during the year (net)	-	0
Amount written off during the year	-	-
Closing balance	0	0

Trade receivable ageing as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	116	12	-	-	-	-	128
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total	116	12	-	-	-	0	128

Trade receivable ageing as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	84	7	-	-	-	-	91
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Total	84	7	-	-	0	0	91

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

(iii). Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	12	7
- On deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months [^]	8	37
	20	44
(iv). Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
- In deposit accounts with remaining maturity of less than 12 months [*]	2	0
	2	0

Notes:

[^]Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and on interest at the short-term deposit rates of 6.50% - 7.20 % .

^{*}Includes ₹2 (March 31, 2025 ₹0) deposits kept with banks against bank guarantees.

The Company has available ₹528 (March 31, 2025 ₹556) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(v). Loans

(carried at amortised cost) (Unsecured and considered good)

Loans to employees	2	1
	2	1

Notes:

No loans or advances are due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person. Further, no loans or advances are due by firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(vi). Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)

(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Interest receivable	4	11
Subsidy/incentive receivables		
- Unsecured, considered good	145	73
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	0	0
	145	73
Less: Impairment allowance	(0)	(0)
	145	73
Others receivables		
- Considered good	4	4
- Considered doubtful	0	0
	4	4
	(0)	(0)
	4	4

Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI

Cash flow hedges

Foreign currency forward contract	0	0
	153	88

Notes:

- Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI reflect the positive change in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable forecast purchases in US dollars (USD) and EURO.
- Other receivables includes receivable in nature of green fuel, green material and others.

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

8. Other current assets (Unsecured and considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Advance to suppliers				
- Unsecured, considered good	19		25	
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	0		1	
	19		26	
Less: Impairment allowance	(0)	19	(1)	25
Prepayments		12		4
Deposits and balances with government authorities (unsecured, considered good)		299		298
		330		327

9. Share capital

Authorised shared capital

2,43,00,00,000 (March 31, 2025, 2,43,00,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	2,430	2,430
7,00,00,00,000 (March 31, 2025, 7,00,00,00,000) Preference Shares of ₹10/- each	70	70

Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up :

1,942,011,480 (March 31, 2025, 1,942,011,480) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	1,942	1,942
	1,942	1,942

a. Reconciliation of issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	1,942,011,480	1,942	1,942,011,480	1,942
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	1,942,011,480	1,942	1,942,011,480	1,942

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share except for 3,10,68,400 shares held by RCL Cements Limited and 1,89,31,600 shares held by Vinay Cement Limited which are not entitled for voting rights as per the shareholding agreement dated November 30, 2012.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. In the event of dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, it shall be subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by the Board of Directors. The Company has not declared any dividend in the current year and previous year.

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

c. Equity shares held by intermediate Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (including its nominees)	1,745,271,888	1,745	1,745,271,888	1,745

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

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

Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Dalmia Cement Bharat Limited (DCBL)	1,745,271,888	89.87%	1,745,271,888	89.87%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares, unless stated otherwise.

e. Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash

The Company has not issued any bonus shares, shares for consideration other than cash during five years immediately preceding the reporting date i.e, year ended March 31, 2026.

f. Details of shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2026 and as at March 31, 2025

Promoter's Name	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	1,745,271,888	89.87%	1,745,271,888	89.87%
Haigreve Khaitan (Escrow Account - DCBL)	57,405,837	2.96%	57,405,837	2.96%
RCL Cements Limited	31,068,400	1.60%	31,068,400	1.60%
Vinay Cements Limited	18,931,600	0.97%	18,931,600	0.97%
Total	1,852,677,725	95.40%	1,852,677,725	95.40%

10. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Money received against share warrant	0	0
Shares to be issued	-	1
Other reserves		
Contribution from shareholders (financial guarantee) - issued by intermediate holding company on behalf of the Company	3	3
Retained earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	697	354
Profit for the year	385	343
Net surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,082	697
Total other equity	1,085	700

Description of nature & purpose of each reserve

Money received against share warrant:- During the earlier years, the Company had received ₹0 from Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) as application money towards share warrants. In terms of the agreement dated January 16, 2012, between DCBL and Bawri Group, erstwhile promoter, the above share warrants, in case of non-fulfilment of certain specific project conditions by the Bawri Group, would be converted into such number of equity shares that post conversion, the share holding of DCBL in the Company becomes 99%. Refer note 30(b) for details.

Other reserves:- The Holding company Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited had given the corporate guarantee against the loan of Axis Bank. In financial year 2016-17, the same has been recognised as contribution from shareholders (financial guarantee) during adoption of Ind AS for the first time.

Shares to be issued:- The Company issued 6,18,764 nos fully paid up 11% non-cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of face value of ₹10 each to the share holders Vinay Cement Limited towards the compensation of business demerged, as per the order of NCLT, Guwahati Branch dated February 21, 2025. The same has been issued in the current year.

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

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

11. Financial liabilities

(i) Borrowings (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Term Loans		
From banks (Indian rupee loan)	1,070	723
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 14(i))	(11)	-
	1,059	723

Term loans from banks referred above:-

Particulars	Rate of Interest %	Maturity	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
IndusInd Bank Limited - Term Loan	3 month treasury bill plus 1.45% p.a. (present 6.87% p.a.)	June 2038	375	375
Axis Bank Limited - Term Loan	1 month treasury bill plus 1.50% p.a. (present 6.80% p.a.)	May 2039	695	348
Total Non-current borrowings			1,070	723

Notes:

- During the year FY 2023-24, the Company has taken fresh term loan of ₹375 from IndusInd Bank Limited, which is repayable in 48 instalments starting from September 30, 2026 to June 30, 2038. All the movable and immovable fixed assets of Lanka and Umrangso plant of the Company is pledged against the term loan on First Pari passu charge basis. Minimum fixed asset coverage ratio (FACR) to be maintained at 1.2 times and the Loan is secured by Corporate Guarantee of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited.
- During the year FY 2024-25, the Company has taken a term loan from Axis Bank amounting to ₹695 which is repayable in 48 installments starting from February 29, 2028 to May 31, 2039. All the existing and future movable & Immovable fixed assets of the project asset at Umrangso and Lanka (Assam) along with charge over building, plant & machinery is pledged against the term loan on first pari passu charge basis. Minimum fixed asset coverage ratio (FACR) to be maintained at 1.2 times and the Loan is secured by Corporate Guarantee of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited.

11. (ii) Other financial liabilities

11% 6,18,764 Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of face value of ₹10 each	1	-
	1	-

Notes:

- The Company has issued 6,18,764 fully paid-up, non-cumulative, non-convertible, redeemable preference shares of face value ₹10 each, aggregating to ₹61,87,640. These preference shares carry a fixed dividend rate of 11% per annum, payable annually, subject to applicable tax deduction at source. The shares were issued to the shareholders of Vinay Cement Limited as consideration pursuant to a demerger.

The preference shares are redeemable at par after the expiry of 10 years from the date of allotment. The Company also retains an option to redeem these shares at any time prior to the end of the said period at par. The holders of these preference shares are not entitled to voting rights except as specified under Section 47 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

12. Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gratuity (refer note 27)	13	9
Leave encashment	1	1
Provision for other employee benefits	1	1
Provision for manufacture and other operations in warehouse (MOOWR) scheme	2	2
Enterprise social commitment	4	-
Mining reclamation	8	7
	29	20
Other employee benefits		
As at April 1, 2025	1	-
Additions	0	1
Utilised	-	-
Interest on unwinding	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	1	1
Current	0	0
Non-current	1	1
MOOWR scheme		
As at April 1, 2025	2	0
Additions	0	2
Utilised	-	-
Interest on unwinding	0	0
As at March 31, 2026	2	2
Mining reclamation (refer note 26 (iv))		
As at April 1, 2025	7	6
Additions	-	1
Utilised	(0)	(0)
Interest on unwinding	1	0
As at March 31, 2026	8	7
Enterprise social commitment (refer note 26 (v))		
As at April 1, 2025	-	-
Additions	29	-
Utilised	(0)	-
Interest on unwinding	1	-
As at March 31, 2026	30	-
Current	26	-
Non-current	4	-

13. Government grant (Deferred capital investment subsidy)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening	19	20
Recoupment during the year (refer note 23)	(1)	(1)
Closing	18	19
Current	1	1
Non-current	17	18

Note: The Company has received grant towards capital investment under 'State Investment Promotion Scheme' as compensation for expenses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs. The grant is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets.

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

14. Financial liabilities

(i) Borrowings (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Current maturity of long term borrowings (net of adjustment of transaction cost) (refer note 11(i))	11	-
Working capital loan from banks	5	-
	<u>16</u>	<u>-</u>
Unsecured		
Loan from others	7	7
	<u>23</u>	<u>7</u>

Notes:

1. Loan from others:

- a. Loans are repayable on demand and carry interest @ 18% p.a. (March 31, 2025 18% p.a.)
- b. The Company has not paid the principal along with interest (classified in current borrowings and other current liabilities) of ₹33 (March 31, 2025 ₹31) to Saroj Sunrise Private Limited ('SSPL') and ₹5 (March 31, 2025 ₹5) to J.C Textiles Private Limited ('JCTPL') due to dispute between the Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited, the Holding Company and Bawri Group (SSPL and JCTPL forming part of Bawri Group). Refer note 30(b) for further details on dispute with Bawri Group.
2. Working capital loan from Axis Bank were secured by way of pari passu charge over all current assets of the Company and carried interest rate in the range of 6.5% to 7.5%.
3. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed with banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

(ii) Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 35)	12	7
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	147	108
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 32)	11	8
	<u>170</u>	<u>123</u>

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60-day terms. For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 33.

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
(ii) Others	34	97	25	2	0	0	158
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total as at March 31, 2026	34	109	25	2	0	0	170

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Supplier financing arrangements

The Company has arrangements with financial institutions to facilitate early payment to certain suppliers based on invoices approved by the Company. Under these arrangements, suppliers may, at their discretion, obtain early payment from financial institutions and the Company settles the corresponding obligation at a later date.

These arrangements result in an extension of payment terms compared to standard supplier credit terms. The related liabilities continue to be presented as trade payables as they arise from procurement of goods and services.

The carrying amount of liabilities subject to such arrangements is ₹1, representing approximately 0% of total trade payables, and is not considered material. Of the above liabilities, suppliers have received early payment from the bank in respect of the full carrying amount. The payment terms for such liabilities are 7 to 90 days as compared to 0 to 40 days for other trade payables.

The Company does not consider these arrangements to have a material impact on its liquidity risk. There are no significant non-cash changes in the carrying amount of such liabilities during the year.

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
(ii) Others	25	62	28	0	1	0	116
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total as at March 31, 2025	25	69	28	0	1	0	123

(iii) Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings*	31	29
Security deposits received	67	64
Liability for capital expenditure (including due of micro enterprises and small enterprises of ₹16 (March 31, 2025 ₹3) (refer note 32 and 35)	122	169
Rebate to customers	18	18
Employee payable	5	4
Other payable	1	1
	244	285

*refer note 14(i)

15. Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gratuity (refer note 27)	3	2
Leave encashment	0	0
Provision for other employee benefits	0	0
Enterprise social commitment (refer note 12)	26	-
	29	2

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

16. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Liability towards dealer incentive *	15	9
Advance from customers	15	12
Other liabilities	-	-
- Statutory dues	16	46
- Others	0	0
	46	67

*Liability towards dealer incentive relates to in-kind discount granted to the customers as part of sales transaction and has been estimated with reference to the relative standalone selling price of the products for which they could be redeemed (refer note 26(vi)).

17. Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of Products	1,643	1,361
Sale of Services	1	-
Total sale of products and services	1,644	1,361
B. Other operating income:		
Subsidy on sale of manufactured goods	120	157
Scrap sale	1	2
Others	1	2
	122	161
Total Revenue from Operation	1,766	1,522

*Includes ₹77 (March 31, 2025 ₹8) to related parties (refer note 32).

Notes:

a. Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on nature of product or services:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of products		
Cement and its related products	1,642	1,359
Power	1	2
Total sale of products	1,643	1,361
Sale of services		
Management service income	1	-
Total sale of services	1	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,644	1,361
Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss:		
Revenue as per contract price	1,831	1,477
Less: Discounts and incentives	(187)	(116)
	1,644	1,361
Set out below is the revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to profit and loss account		
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,644	1,361
Add: Items not included in disaggregated revenue:		
Scrap Sale	1	2
Other operating revenue	121	159
Revenue as per the statement of profit and loss	1,766	1,522

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

b. Contract balances

The following table provides information about contract liabilities and receivables from contracts with customers:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Contract liabilities:		
Advances received from customers (refer note 16)	15	12
Rebate to customers (refer note 14(iii))	18	18
Receivables:		
Trade receivables (refer note 7(ii))	128	91

18. Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Gains/ (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net):		
Profit on sale of investments (net)	12	20
On change of fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	5	(5)
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	-	1
Interest income	7	34
Interest income from other financial assets at amortised cost	0	0
Miscellaneous income	1	0
	25	50

19. Cost of raw materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year	34	20
Add: Purchases*	239	328
	273	348
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	13	34
Cost of raw materials consumed	260	314

*Includes ₹50 (March 31, 2025 ₹90) from related parties (refer note 32).

20. Change in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work in progress

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Finished goods		
- Closing stock	18	9
- Opening stock	9	10
	(9)	1
Work-in-progress		
- Closing stock	34	4
- Opening stock	4	6
	(30)	2
Add: Trial run production transferred from capital work-in-progress (refer note 39)	11	1
Net (increase)/ decrease in inventories	(28)	4

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

21. Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus*	50	44
Contribution to provident and other funds	2	2
Gratuity expense (refer note 27)	2	2
Workmen and staff welfare expenses*	5	5
	59	53

*Refer note 32 for related party transactions

22. Finance cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Interest cost:		
On borrowings - at amortised cost	66	35
On deposits from dealers and others	3	3
On lease liability (refer note 28)	1	1
On unwinding of discount on provision and other liabilities	1	0
On net interest on defined benefit obligations (refer note 27)	1	0
On others (including interest on income tax of ₹NIL (March 31, 2025: ₹0))	0	1
	72	40
Less: Capitalisation of interest cost (refer note 39)	(51)	(31)
Total interest cost (I)	21	9
(b) Other borrowing costs :		
Other finance costs	4	3
Total other borrowing costs (II)	4	3

23. Depreciation and amortization expense on:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	94	43
Other intangible assets	5	5
Right-of use assets (refer note 28)	6	6
As per PPE, Investment properties, Goodwill, Other intangible assets and Right-of-use assets Schedule	105	54
Less:		
Adjusted against recoupment from deferred capital subsidy (refer to note 13)	(1)	(1)
Cost allocated to Capital work-in-progress (refer note 39)	(2)	(2)
	102	50

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24. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Packing expenses	41	34
Consumption of stores and spares parts*	5	3
Management service charges*	53	50
Repairs and maintenance*		
- Plant and machinery	19	12
- Buildings	1	1
- Others	2	1
Rent	0	1
Rates and taxes	2	1
Insurance	5	3
Depot expenses	14	8
Legal and professional charges	2	1
Travelling and conveyance	7	5
Advertisement and sales promotion	9	7
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses (refer note (ii) below)	6	4
Bad Debts/advances written off	0	1
Miscellaneous expenses*	65	52
	231	184

*Refer note 32 for related party transactions

Notes:

Finance cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Remunerations paid to auditor (excluding Goods and Service Tax)		
(a) As an Auditor		
Statutory audit fee (₹23.25 lakhs (March 31, 2025 ₹20.00 lakhs))	0	0
Limited review fee (₹15.00 lakhs (March 31, 2025 ₹15.00 lakhs))	0	0
Reimbursement of expenses (₹2.82 lakhs (March 31, 2025 ₹2.21 lakhs))	0	0
	0	0
(b) In other capacity		
Certification fee (₹0.60 lakhs (March 31, 2025 ₹NIL))	0	-
	0	-
(ii) Details of CSR expenditure (refer note 32):		
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	6	4
b) Amount spent during the year		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purpose other than above	6	4
c) Excess amount spent on CSR as per section 135(5) of Companies Act, 2013:		
Opening balance	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	6	4
Amount spent during the year	12	4
Closing balance carry forward to next year	6	-
(d) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	-	-

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Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(f) Nature of CSR activities	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project

Note: Asset has been recognised on the amount spent in excess of CSR liability of ₹6 (March 31, 2025: NIL) is included in prepayments in 'Other current assets' (refer note 8).

(iii) Refer note 39 for expenses capitalised.

24. (i) Exceptional items

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
New Labour code impact	(5)	-
	(5)	-

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India has notified the four Labour Codes - 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 consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations.

The Company has assessed the incremental impact of these changes amounting to ₹5 towards gratuity and other employee benefits for the year ending March 31, 2026, on the basis of the best information available, consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Considering the materiality and regulatory-driven, non-recurring nature of this impact, the Company has presented such incremental impact under "Exceptional Items" for the year ended March 31, 2026.

The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/ State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Codes and would provide the appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.

25. Basic and diluted earning per share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	385	343
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	1,942,011,480	1,942,011,480
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	2	2

26. Disclosure of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

(i) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any

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periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g. construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

(ii) Litigations and contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of specific applicable law, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision.

Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position or profitability. These are set out in note 30.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Income taxes

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax provisions, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given that differences may arise between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions and may necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded, the Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax provisions by the taxable entity and the tax authority.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 5(i).

(ii) Defined benefit plan (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan, post-retirement medical benefits and other defined benefit

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

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

The mortality rate is based on mortality rates from Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about the defined benefit plans are given in note 27.

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values at each reporting date. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 31(a) and 31(b) for further disclosures.

(iv) Provision for mining reclamation

The Company has recognised a provision for mining reclamation based on its best estimates. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected future inflation rates, discount rate, expected cost of reclamation of mines, expected balance of reserves available in mines and the expected life of mines. The carrying amount of the provision as at March 31, 2026 is ₹8 (March 31, 2025: ₹7). The Company calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 6.86% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 6.86% p.a.). Details of such provision are disclosed in note 12.

(v) Provision for enterprise social commitment

The Company has recognised a provision for enterprise social commitment based on its best estimates. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected discount rate, expected cost of social commitment. The Company calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 8.50% p.a. (March 31, 2025: NIL). Details of such provision are disclosed in note 12.

(vi) Revenue from contracts with customers – Non-cash incentives given to customers

The Company estimates the fair value of non cash discount awarded by applying market rate. The assumption for determining fair value of non cash schemes is based on the market rate of such schemes. As at March 31, 2026, the estimated revenue deferred towards non cash discount amounted to approximately ₹15 (March 31, 2025 ₹9) (refer note 16).

Change in assumptions for estimating fair value of non-cash incentives does not have any significant impact on income statement.

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(vii) Property, plant and equipment

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

(viii) Impairment of non- financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived based on remaining useful life of the respective assets. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. There are no impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(ix) Subsidies receivable

The Company is entitled to various subsidies from Government in the form of GST remission and recognise amount receivable from government as subsidy receivable when the Company is entitled to receive it to match them with expenses incurred for which they are intended to compensate. The Company records subsidy receivable by discounting it to its present value except subsidy receivable in form of GST remission which is accounted at its original Gross value. The Company uses assumptions in respect of discount rate and estimated time for receipt of funds from government. The Company reviews its assumptions periodically, including at each financial year end.

The Company has incentives receivable of ₹109.21 gross against various schemes of the state/ central government. These include subsidies namely Goods and Services tax budgetary support and insurance subsidy which are pending in view of allocation of fund by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and processing of the claim by respective departments and further, the management is confident that there is certainty to get the refund of the same in due course of time.

Assumptions used for estimated time for Receipt and Discount Rate:

The Company estimates expected date of receipt of subsidy of which discounting is done based on approval accorded from State Level Committee. Based on its past experience and inputs from business environment, the Management assessed that in event of clearance of approval from State Level Committee, the expected period of receipt of subsidy shall be 1.5 years for the subsidy accrued from April 1, 2016 and 2.5 years in case the subsidy was accrued on or before March 31, 2016 and in other cases, expected period of recovery will be 3.5 years from the date of accrual of subsidy in case subsidy is accrued before March 31, 2016 and 2.5 years for the subsidy accrued after March 31, 2016. The Company uses 11.90% discount rate (adjusted incremental borrowing rate) for the subsidy accrued till March 31, 2015 and 11% (adjusted incremental borrowing rate) for the subsidy accrued after March 31, 2015 till September 30, 2020 and 10% (adjusted incremental borrowing rate) for the subsidy accrued after October 01, 2020.

(x) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets and non-current investment disclosed in note 3 and 7 are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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27. Employee benefits plans

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contribution towards employees' provident fund and employees' deposit linked insurance scheme for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of the schemes, to these defined contribution schemes.

The Company has recognised for contributions to these plans in the statement of profit and loss as under:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Company's contribution to provident fund and other funds	2	2
Total	2	2

Defined benefits plans (Gratuity)

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

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

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

Particulars	Gratuity (₹) Present Value of Obligation
April 1, 2024 (A)	8
Current service cost	1
Interest cost	1
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & loss account (B)	2
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0)
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	0
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income (gain) (C)	1
Benefits paid (D)	(1)
Transfer in/(out)	0
March 31, 2025 (A+B+C+D)	10
April 1, 2025 (A)	10
Current service cost	1
Interest cost	1
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & loss account (B)	2
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0)

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Particulars	Present Value of Obligation
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	0
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income Loss (C)	0
Past Service Cost	5
Benefits paid (D)	(1)
Transfer in/(out)	(0)
March 31, 2026 (A+B+C+D)	16

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current	3	2
Non-current	13	8

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 %	As at March 31, 2025 %
Discount rate	6.80	6.65
Future salary increases	7.00	7.00

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31 2026 and March 31 2025 is as shown below:

Gratuity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	16		10	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (-/+1%)	1	(1)	1	(1)
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	5.10%	(4.60%)	6.10%	(5.50%)
Salary Growth Rate (-/+1%)	(1)	1	(1)	1
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	(4.20%)	4.40%	(5.60%)	6.10%
Attrition Rate (-/+50%)	0	(0)	0	(0)
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	0.00%	(0.30%)	1.20%	(0.90%)
Mortality Rate (-/+10%)	(0)	0	0	(0)
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	(0.01%)	0.00%	0.00%	(0.00%)

Demographic Assumption

Gratuity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 2012-14)	100%	100%
Normal retirement age	60 years	60 years
Withdrawal rates based on age: (per annum)	15.00%	11.00%

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The following is the maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Weighted average durations (Based on discounted cash flows)	5 Years	6 Years
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)	₹	₹
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	3	1
Between 2 and 5 years	8	5
Between 6 and 10 years	6	4
Beyond 10 years	4	4

Risk Exposure

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

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

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

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

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

28. Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for leasehold land and various buildings (godowns, office, record room and knowledge centre) and vehicles used in its operations. Lands have lease terms between 20-30 years. Leases of various building generally have lease terms between 2 to 12 years, while office premises have lease term of 3 years and vehicles used in car hire arrangement generally have lease terms between 2 to 5 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Company also has certain leases of various buildings with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening lease liabilities	6	6
Additions	6	5
Deletion	2	3
Accrual of interest	1	1
Payments	3	3
Closing lease liabilities	8	6

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current	3	2
Non-current	5	4

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is ranging from 8% to 10%, with maturity between 2025-2033.

The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (refer note 23)	6	6
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 22)	1	1
Expense relating to short-term leases (refer note 24)	0	1
Total amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	7	8

The Company has entered into various lease/license agreements for leased/licensed premises, which expire at various dates over the next twelve years. There are no contingent lease/license fees payments. The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and 31 March 2025 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

(i) not later than one year	3	3
(ii) later than one year and not later than five years	5	4
(iii) later than five years	0	0

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

Total cash outflow for leases	4	3
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29. Capital and Other commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	154	254
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The Company continues to provide requisite financial and operational support to its subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries, if required.

30. Contingent liabilities / litigations:

(a) Contingent liabilities (under litigation), not acknowledged as debt, include:-

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i)	Service tax	0	0
(ii)	Excise remission including interest under dispute *	5	5
(iii)	Entry tax	0	1
(iv)	Claims of vendors like detention, damage, C-form etc. against the Company not acknowledged as debts	2	2
(v)	Interest recompense (refer note 30 (c) below)	104	104
(vi)	Deviation Energy charges (refer note 30 (d) below)	-	19
	Total	111	131

*This does not include ₹0 pertaining to disallowance of CENVAT credit against which the Company has provided provision.

The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required or disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

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- (b) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') (Intermediate Holding Company) had entered into various agreements with the Bawri Group ("BG") for acquisition of 76% stake in Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited ('DCNEL'). On account of the failure of BG to comply with certain conditions specified under the Share Holders Agreement (SHA), DCBL filed counter claims under the SHA including transfer of their remaining shareholdings in DCNEL at Re.1/, which was disputed by BG. The said disputes were referred to Arbitral Tribunal, which delivered its award on March 20, 2021. The Award was challenged by DCBL before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court ("DHC"), who vide judgement dated October 17, 2022, set aside the award and asked De-novo arbitration proceedings. BG has challenged the DHC order dated October 17, 2022 before the divisions bench of the DHC and appeals are pending.

In a separate action, DCBL initiated Call Option arbitration against BG to transfer the balance shareholding of BG. The Arbitral Tribunal vide its interim order dated July 19, 2024 has asked BG to deposit their balance equity holding in DCNEL with the Escrow Agent. DCBL has filed execution petition in which the DHC vide order dated November 28, 2024 directed BG to comply with the directions. BG has filed appeal against the Arbitral Tribunal's Order dated July 19, 2024 before the DHC and the same is pending for disposal. BG has deposited 5,21,29,013 shares in the Escrow account and has been further directed to deposit the remaining 10,00,000 physical shares with Registrar of the DHC. The Call option arbitration proceedings are in progress.

The Company is of the view that it has a good case on merits and hence considering the pendency of the appeal, no adjustments are required to be made in this regard in the financial statement.

- (c) Interest recompense

The Company and the corporate debt restructuring lenders executed a Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) in July 2012. The MRA gives a right to the lenders to get a recompense of their waivers and sacrifices made as a part of the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) proposal. In terms of the aforesaid MRA, the recompense payable by the Company is contingent on various factors including improved performance of the Company and other conditions. The Intermediate Holding Company ('Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited) ('DCBL') had taken over loan(s) from various banks after entering into novation agreement(s) with the Company along with respective banks. In terms of the novation agreement(s), all the right, privilege, title, interest, claims, benefits and obligations of the banks (past, present & future) under MRA, which was signed during July 2012, got transferred to DCBL. The Company was to enter into a new consolidated secured loan agreement with the Lender on certain terms & conditions. The said agreement could not be signed due to objection raised by a shareholder in the arbitration proceedings. During the financial year 2020-21, DCBL raised the claim for Recompense amounting to Rs 104, which is not agreed by the Company on account of various reasons including uncertain future events and same is considered as contingent liability.

- (d) Deviation Energy charges

The Company has filed a petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India against Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL), Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL), and others. The petition challenges the provisions of the detailed procedure for "Deviation Energy Accounting and Computation of Charges for Deviation by State Entities" issued by SLDC under AERC DSM Regulations, 2019. The petitioner seeks to quash certain clauses of the impugned procedure and the associated deviation bills, arguing that these clauses extend deviation charges to embedded consumers availing power from APDCL, which is beyond the scope of AERC DSM Regulations, 2019. The petitioner contends that the impugned procedure is ultra vires, imposes arbitrary restrictions, results in double charging, and contravenes the regulatory framework. Financially, the petitioner is burdened with DSM charges amounting to approximately ₹19 for the period from October 2023 to September 2024, with potential cessation of open access and operational disruptions if payments are not made. The petition also highlights violations of fundamental rights under Articles 14 and 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India and interference with long-

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term supply agreements between the petitioner and APDCL. The petitioner seeks judicial intervention to quash the impugned provisions and associated bills, arguing that the procedure is arbitrary, unreasonable, and beyond the scope of the regulatory framework.

Pursuant to receipt of revised invoice in the month of December 2025 and January 2026 in relation to the aforesaid matter, wherein the demand was assessed at NIL. The Company filed an application for withdrawal of the writ petitions pending before the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court. The Hon'ble Court, being satisfied that the issues raised therein had become infructuous, accordingly dismissed the writ petitions as withdrawn vide order dated April 6, 2026.

Since the petitions were dismissed as withdrawn without any adjudication on merits and no demand or enforceable obligation exists as on the reporting date, no adjustments are required to be made in this regard in these Financial Statements.

- (e) Claims / suits filed against the Company not acknowledged as debts represents various legal cases filed against the Company. The Company has disclaimed the liability and is contesting the same. The Company has been advised by its legal counsel that its position is likely to be upheld in the litigation process and accordingly no provision for any liability has been made in the standalone financial statements.

31 (a) Fair Values of financial instrument

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

Particulars	Note	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	7(iii)	20	44	20	44
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	4(ii) & 7(vi)	2	2	2	2
Trade receivables	7(ii)	128	91	128	91
Subsidies receivable	4(ii) & 7(vi)	145	74	145	74
Security deposits	4(ii) & 7(vi)	22	22	22	22
Loans and advances to employees	4(i) & 7(v)	5	3	5	3
Interest receivable	4(ii) & 7(vi)	4	11	4	11
Others	7(vi)	4	4	4	4
Financial assets carried at FVTPL					
Investments in Mutual funds (Unquoted debt securities)	7(i)	665	368	665	368
Investments in Corporate bonds (Quoted)	7(i)	40	170	40	170
Total financial assets		1,035	789	1,035	789
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	11(i), 14(i) and 14(iii)	1,082	730	1,082	730
Lease liabilities (refer note 28)	28	8	6	8	6
Trade payables	14(ii)	170	123	170	123
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	14(iii)	31	29	31	29
Security deposits received	14(iii)	67	64	67	64
Liability for capital expenditure	14(iii)	122	169	122	169
Rebate to customers	14(iii)	18	18	18	18
Others	14(iii)	7	5	7	5
Total financial liabilities		1,505	1,144	1,505	1,144

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

The fair values of the quoted mutual funds and corporate bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Subsidy Receivable and Loans to employees

The fair values of subsidies receivable and loan to employees are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Borrowings and lease liabilities

The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities are determined by using discount rate that reflects the Company's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2026 was assessed to be insignificant.

Security deposits and interest receivable

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

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

31 (b) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

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

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets carried at FVTPL				
Investments in mutual funds (unquoted debt securities)	665	-	665	-
Investments in corporate bonds (quoted)	40	40	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 31(a))				
Cash and cash equivalents	20	-	-	20
Bank balances other than above	2	-	-	2
Trade receivables	128	-	-	128

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Particulars	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Subsidies receivable	145	-	-	145
Security deposits	22	-	-	22
Loans and advances to employees	5	-	-	5
Interest receivable	4	-	-	4
Others	4	-	-	4
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (refer note 31(a))				
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	1,082	-	1,082	-
Lease liabilities (refer note 28)	8	-	-	8
Trade payables	170	-	-	170
Other financial liabilities				
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	31	-	-	31
Security deposits received	67	-	-	67
Liability for capital expenditure	122	-	-	122
Rebate to customers	18	-	-	18
Others	7	-	-	7

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2026.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets carried at FVTPL				
Investments in mutual funds (unquoted debt securities)	368	-	368	-
Investments in corporate bonds (quoted)	170	170	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 31(a))				
Cash and cash equivalents	44	-	-	44
Bank balances other than above	2	-	-	2
Trade receivables	91	-	-	91
Subsidies receivable	74	-	-	74
Security deposits	22	-	-	22
Loans and advances to employees	3	-	-	3
Interest receivable	11	-	-	11
Others	4	-	-	4
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (refer note 31(a))				
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	730	-	730	-
Lease liabilities (refer note 28)	6	-	-	6
Trade payables	123	-	-	123
Other financial liabilities				
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	29	-	-	29
Security deposits received	64	-	-	64
Liability for capital expenditure	169	-	-	169
Rebate to customers	18	-	-	18
Others	5	-	-	5

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2025.

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32. Related Party Disclosures

a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists:

Holding Companies	Dalmia Bharat Limited ('DBL') (Ultimate Holding Company) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') (Intermediate Holding Company)
Subsidiary and Step-down subsidiaries	Vinay Cement Limited ('VCL') RCL Cements Limited ('RCL') SCL Cements Limited ('SCL')
Key Managerial Personnel ('KMP')	Awadhesh Kumar Pandey (Chief financial officer) Padmanav Chakravarty (Manager upto December 29, 2025) Ms. Rachna Gorla (Company Secretary upto February 7, 2025) Nitin Arora (Company Secretary w.e.f April 21, 2025) Ambuj Srivastava (Manager w.e.f. January 17, 2026)
Directors	Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar (Non Executive Director) Rajiv Kumar Choubey (Non Executive Director) Deepak Thombre (Independent Director) Anoop Kumar Mittal (Independent Director upto August 6, 2025) Manvendra Pratap Singh (Nominee Director - Nominated by Assam Industrial Development Corporation ('AIDC')) Adil Khan (Nominee Director - Nominated by AIDC upto July 29, 2025) Purbali Bora (Additional Director) Anuradha Mookerjee (Additional Director) Megha Nidi Dahal (Nominee Director - Nominated by Assam Industrial Development Corporation ('AIDC'))

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Fellow subsidiaries	Alsthom Industries Limited ('AIL') Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited ('DBGVL')
Relatives of key management personnel/ directors	Akshay Kumar Pandey
Enterprises controlled/ jointly controlled by Key Management Personnel of the Ultimate Holding Company	Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited Dalmia Bharat Sugar & Industries Limited ('DBSIL') Khaitan & Co LLP

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b) Related party transactions

Transactions carried out during the year with related parties referred in (a) above, in the ordinary course of business, are as follows-

Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Subsidiary and Step-down subsidiaries		Fellow subsidiaries		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises controlled/ jointly controlled by Key Management Personnel of the Ultimate Holding Company	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	Sale of goods & services	-	3	-	-	75	7	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management service income	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of goods & services	50	90	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of assets	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management service charges	75	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Corporate social responsibility expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Corporate guarantee received	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receipt of proceeds from investments	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight charges	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	16	12	27	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Compensation to KMP's	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses to relatives of KMP's	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Director sittings fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-

c) Balance outstanding

Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Subsidiary and Step-down subsidiaries		Fellow subsidiaries		KMP & their relatives		Enterprises controlled/ jointly controlled by Key Management Personnel of the Ultimate Holding Company	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Trade payables	9	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	0
Payables towards property, plant and equipment	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Capital advance	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	8	-	1	1	6	0	-	-	-	-
Corporate and financial guarantees outstanding (DCBL)	1,675	1,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share warrants application money	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Terms and Conditions of transactions with Related Parties:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free.

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d) Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel (including directors) of the Parent Company:-

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Short-term employee benefits	2	2
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Total compensation paid to key management personnel (refer note 2 below)	2	2

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. The transactions with related parties have been made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
2. The Company continues to provide requisite financial and operational support to its subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries, if required.
3. KMP are covered under the Gratuity Scheme along with other employees of the Company. The gratuity and leave liability is determined for all the employees on an overall basis, based on the actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary. The specific amount of gratuity and leave liability for KMP cannot be ascertained separately, except for the amount actually paid.
4. During the year, VCL realised proceeds from the redemption of mutual fund investments held in its name for and on behalf of DCNEL. Additionally, royalty payments were routed through VCL's bank accounts due to the non-transfer of the IMB registration from VCL to DCNEL as at the reporting date.

33. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

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

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk and credit risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity, provisions and non-financial liabilities.

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The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

a. Interest rate risk

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

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and floating interest rates on borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Currency	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax/ other equity	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
INR	+50 bps	(5)	(2)
INR	-50 bps	5	2

Note: The impact of the above sensitivity would be same in other equity (net of applicable tax).

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

b. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's foreign currency liability.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Hedging activities:

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges against forecast purchases in US Dollar and EURO. These forecast transactions are highly probable since purchase order already issued by the Company and hence expected to be utilised in near term. The foreign exchange contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates. (refer note 7(vi))

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments	0	-	0	-

The cash flow hedges of the forecasted purchase transactions during the year ended 31 March 2026 were assessed to be highly effective and unrealised loss of ₹0 is included in OCI.

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Disclosure of effects of Hedge accounting

As at March 31, 2026

Foreign exchange risk on cash flow hedge	Nominal value of hedging instrument		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Foreign currency forward contracts	6	-	0	-	April 2026 to January 2027	0.95 :1

Cash flow hedge	Change in the value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Foreign exchange risk	0	-	0	Other Income

As at March 31, 2025

Foreign exchange risk on cash flow hedge	Nominal value of hedging instrument		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Foreign currency forward contracts	4	-	0	-	April 2025 to July 2025	1:1

Cash flow hedge	Change in the value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Foreign exchange risk	1	-	0	Other Income

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk for the Company is mainly related to fluctuations in coal and pet coke prices linked to various external factors, which can affect the production cost of the Company. Since the energy costs is one of the primary costs drivers, any fluctuation in fuel prices can lead to drop in operating margin. To manage this risk, the Company take steps to optimize the fuel mix and to pursue longer term and fixed contracts, where considered necessary. Additionally, processes and policies related to such risks are reviewed and controlled by senior management and fuel requirement are monitored by the central procurement team.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is related to the change in market reference price of the investments in quoted equity securities. The fair value of the Company's investment exposes the Company to equity price risks. These securities are not held for trading purposes.

c. Credit risk

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

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank guarantee / letter of credit or security deposits.

As per simplified approach, the Group makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using

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a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for specified period and involves higher risk.

As per policy, receivables are classified into different ageing brackets based on the overdue period ranging from six months to one year and more than one year. Based on the different provisioning policy, provision for expected credit loss is made for each overdue bracket ranging from 50% to 100%.

An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis for major customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 7(ii). The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counter party.

Ageing of trade receivables	Upto 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2026			
Gross carrying amount(A)	128	0	128
Impairment allowance (B)	-	0	0
Net Carrying Amount (A-B)	128	-	128
As at March 31, 2025			
Gross carrying amount(A)	91	0	91
Impairment allowance (B)	-	0	0
Net Carrying Amount (A-B)	91	-	91

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made in mutual funds, corporate bonds and deposits only with approved banks and within limits assigned to each bank by the Company.

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

As at March 31, 2026	On demand	0 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	12	11	154	905	1,082
Lease liabilities	-	3	5	0	8
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	31	-	-	31
Trade and other payables					
Trade payables	-	170	-	-	170
Employee accrued liability	-	5	-	-	5
Rebate to Customers		18			18
Interest payable on income tax	-	1	-	-	1
Security Deposits	-	67	-	-	67
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	122	-	-	122

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As at March 31, 2025	On demand	0 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings*	7	-	105	620	732
Lease liabilities	-	3	4	0	7
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	28	-	-	28
Trade and other payables					
Trade payables	-	123	-	-	123
Employee accrued liability	-	4	-	-	4
Rebate to Customers	-	18	-	-	18
Interest payable on income tax	-	1	-	-	1
Security Deposits	-	64	-	-	64
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	169	-	-	169

*Amount is gross of transaction cost of ₹2 (March 31, 2025 ₹2).

34. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. 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 a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long term borrowings	1,059	723
Short term borrowings (including interest accrued)	23	7
Other financial liabilities	1	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7(iii))	20	44
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7(iv))	2	0
Less: Current investments (refer note 7(i))	705	538
Less: Interest receivable on current investment and fixed deposits	2	10
Net debt	354	139
Equity share capital	1,942	1,942
Other equity	1,085	700
Total capital	3,027	2,642
Capital and net debt	3,381	2,781
Gearing ratio	10%	5%

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company review the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure. No changes were made in the objectives policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

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

The Micro and Small Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information. The disclosures in respect to Micro and Small Enterprise as per Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development

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Act, 2006 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting period		
Principal amount	28	10
Interest thereon (not accounted for in the books of account)	-	-
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period	-	-
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period; and	-	-
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding period until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

36. The Company had complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 186 of the Act in respect of loan, guarantees and security provided by it. Refer note 3 for the investment details.

Details of investment as per section 186 of the Act:

Name of the Entity	Nature of Relationship	Purpose	Opening balance	Investment made during the year	Investment sold during the year	Closing balance
Investments						
Investment in equity instruments (including application money paid for investment in subsidiary (unquoted))						
Vinay Cement Limited ('VCL')	Subsidiary	Strategic investment	51	-	-	51

37. Segment Information

The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of "Cement and cement related products" primarily in India. As per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no reportable operating or geographical segments applicable to the Company.

Information about major customers

There are no revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of an entity's revenues during the current and previous year.

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38. The Company has debited direct expenses relating to limestone mining, Solar/WHRS power generation etc. to cost of raw material consumed, power & fuel. These expenses, if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis as required by Schedule-III will be as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cost of raw materials consumed	53	54
Power and fuel	4	4
Total	57	58

These expenses if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis as required by Schedule III will be as follows:

Employee benefit expenses	5	4
Power and fuel	14	14
Other Expenses :		
Consumption of stores & spare parts	4	2
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	0	0
Rates & taxes (including royalty on limestone)	20	21
Professional charges	0	0
Payment to contractors	14	17
Security charges	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses	0	0
Total	57	58

39. The Company has incurred directly attributable expenditure related to acquisition/construction of property, plant and equipment and therefore accounted for the same as pre-operative expenses under capital work in progress.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Details of such expenses capitalised and carried forward are given below :		
Brought forward from last year	139	106
Expenditure incurred during the year		
Cost of raw materials consumed	10	1
Employee benefits expense		
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	17	21
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	1	1
c) Gratuity expense	0	0
d) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	2	1
Finance costs (refer note 22)	51	31
Depreciation and amortization expense	2	2
Power and fuel	7	9
Freight charges	9	-
Other expenses		
a) Consumption of stores and spares parts	2	-
b) Management service charges	22	31
c) Rent	1	0

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

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Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
d) Rates and taxes	0	-
e) Insurance	1	3
f) Legal and professional charges	0	-
g) Travelling and conveyance	3	1
h) Enterprise social commitment	29	1
i) Miscellaneous expenses	12	24
Total expenditure during the year	169	126
Less : Change in inventory due to trial run production (Clinker)	(11)	(1)
Less : Revenue from operations during trial run	(20)	-
Net expenditure	138	125
Less : Capitalised during the year	(266)	(92)
Capitalisation of expenditure (pending for allocation)	11	139
Carried forward as part of capital work-in-progress	11	139

40. Financial performance ratios

Ratios	UoM	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Variance %
Current ratio	Times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3	2	30%
Debt equity ratio	Times	Total debt = [Long term borrowings including current maturities + current borrowings]	Total Equity = Issued share capital + Other equity	0	0	29%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Times	Earnings available for debt service = Profit before tax (after exceptional item) + finance costs + depreciation and amortization	Debt service = Finance costs (including interest capitalised) for the period/ year + Scheduled principal repayments of long term borrowings (excluding prepayment/ re-financing during the period)	7	11	-34%
Return on equity ratio	%	Net profits after taxes	Average total equity	14%	14%	-2%
Inventory Turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Average inventory	15	13	17%
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations (excluding subsidies)	Average accounts receivable - Average rebate to customers	18	21	-14%
Trade payables turnover ratio	Times	Net purchases of goods	Average Trade Payables	5	6	-5%
Net capital turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from sale of products and services (excluding subsidies)	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	2	2	-19%
Net profit ratio	%	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	22%	23%	-3%
Return on capital employed	%	Earnings before interest and taxes (including other income)	Capital Employed = Average total equity + Average total debt	13%	15%	-14%
Return on investment	%	Interest Income on FD & Bonds + dividend income + profit on sale of investment + profit on fair valuation of investment	Average current investment + Average non-current investment + Average other bank balances	3%	5%	-37%

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Reason to change in Ratio for more than 25%:

Current ratio - Change on account of increase in investment in mutual funds and accrual of subsidies

Debt equity ratio - Change due to additional long term borrowing from Axis Bank Limited during the year

Debt Service Coverage Ratio - Change primarily due to loan availed during the year of ₹350

Return on investment - Change primarily due to lower profit on the redemption of bonds and fair valuation loss on investments measured at FVTPL.

41. Additional disclosures

S. No.	Particulars	Note in financial statements
(i)	Details of Benami Property held	The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
(ii)	Relationship with Struck off Companies	The Company does not have any transactions with struck-off companies.
(iii)	Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)	The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv)	Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency	The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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) (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vi)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that The Company shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vii)	Undisclosed income	The Company does not have any 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).
(viii)	Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company	There are no immovable properties which are not registered in the name of the Company.
(ix)	Details of scheme of arrangement	The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
(x)	Wilful defaulter	The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
(xi)	Core Investment Companies (CIC's)	The Company (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has four unregistered CIC's as part of the Group.
(xii)	Other	The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

42. Audit trail

As per Section 128 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 with reference to use of accounting software by the Company for maintaining its books of account, has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such change were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled. The Company uses an accounting softwares for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting softwares.

However, the audit trail (edit logs) for any direct changes made at the database level of the accounting software used for maintenance of books of account operated by a third party software service provider could not be identified, as the independent service auditor's assurance report did not cover information regarding the existence of such database level logs.

Further, there are no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with, other than the consequential impact of the exceptions given above. Furthermore, except for matters mentioned above, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN:07479080

Purbali Bora
Director
DIN:10345405

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 058240

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 23, 2026

Nitin Arora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A26117

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), as listed in Annexure I, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at 31 March 2026, and their consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group, in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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.

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to note 29(b) to the accompanying consolidated financials statement regarding the dispute between Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') (i.e. Intermediate Holding Company) and Bawri Group (BG), the two shareholders of the Holding Company, under which certain claims have been raised against each such shareholder including BG's claim for transfer of shares held by DCBL in the Holding Company in favour of BG at 75% of the fair market value which has been rejected by the Arbitral Tribunal and the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The aforesaid matter is under sub-judice before the divisional bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. In view of the management, the aforesaid matter will not have any material impact on the Holding Company or the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

5. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Annual Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

6. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

7. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
8. Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies included in the Group.

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

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance

but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

10. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 Holding 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 management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors.

11. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

12. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that the Holding Company, incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that 3 subsidiaries, incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable in respect of such subsidiaries.

13. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act based on the consideration of the Order reports issued, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements and covered under the Act we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks reported in the respective Order reports of such companies.

14. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on

our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;
- b) Except for the matters described in paragraph 14(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors;
- c) The consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries are disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 14(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 14(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure II' wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
- h) 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,

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, as detailed in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements;
- ii. The Holding Company and its subsidiaries did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2026;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiaries covered under the Act, during the year ended 31 March 2026;
- iv.
 - a. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 40(v) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiaries to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, or any such subsidiaries, ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us of such subsidiaries that, to the best of their

knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 40(vi) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiaries, from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, or any such subsidiaries shall, whether 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

- c. Based on such audit procedures performed by us, as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Holding Company and its subsidiaries have not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2026.
- vi. As stated in note 41 to the consolidated financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, except for the matter mention below, the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2025, have used an accounting software for maintaining their books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with other than the consequential impact of the exception given below. Furthermore, except for the matter mentioned below, the audit trail has been preserved by the Holding Company and above referred subsidiaries as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Nature of exception noted	Details of Exception
Instances of accounting software maintained by a third party where we are unable to comment on the audit trail feature at database level	The accounting software used for maintenance of accounting records by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries is operated by a third-party software service provider. In the absence of any information on existence of audit trail (edit logs) for any direct changes made at the database level in the 'Independent Service Auditor's Assurance Report on the Description of Controls, their Design and Operating Effectiveness' ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with SAE 3402, Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organization), we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature with respect to the database of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

UDIN: 26512371OLNFM5053

Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 April 2026

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure - I

List of entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

S. No	Nature of exception noted	Relation
1	Vinay Cements Limited	Subsidiary
2	RCL Cements Limited	Step- down subsidiary
3	SCL Cements Limited	Step- down subsidiary

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Annexure - II

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, as aforesaid, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section

143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, and the Guidance Note. 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 consolidated financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

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 consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies which are companies

covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by the Group considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

UDIN: 26512371OLNFM5053

Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 April 2026

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2(i)	3,174	1,369
Capital work-in-progress	2(ii)	116	1,373
Other intangible assets	2(iii)	81	80
Right-of-use-assets	2(iv)	33	32
Financial assets			
Loans	3(i)	3	2
Other financial assets	3(ii)	22	24
Income tax assets (net)		6	0
Other non-current assets	4	34	35
Total non-current asset		3,469	2,915
Current assets			
Inventories	5	121	103
Financial assets			
Investments	6(i)	709	542
Trade receivables	6(ii)	128	91
Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	20	44
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	6(iv)	2	0
Loans	6(v)	2	1
Other financial assets	6(vi)	153	88
Other current assets	7	330	326
Total current asset		1,465	1,195
Total assets		4,934	4,110
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	1,892	1,892
Other equity	9	1,138	753
Equity attributable to owners of Holding Company		3,030	2,645
Non-controlling Interest		1	1
Total equity		3,031	2,646
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10(i)	1,059	723
Lease liabilities	27	5	4
Other financial liabilities	10(ii)	1	-
Provisions	11	29	20
Government grants	12	17	18
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	4(ii)	261	138
Total non-current liability		1,372	903
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13(i)	23	7
Trade payables	13(ii)		-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		11	7
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		158	116
Lease liabilities	27	3	2
Other financial liabilities	13(iii)	245	285
Provisions	14	29	1
Government grants	12	1	1
Other current liabilities	15	45	67
Current tax liabilities (net)		16	75
Total current liabilities		531	561
Total equity and liabilities		4,934	4,110
Material accounting policies	1B		

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

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandik & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Kartik Gogia

Partner

Membership No.: 512371

Place: New Delhi

Date: April 23, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar

Director

DIN:07479080

Nitin Arora

Company Secretary

Membership No.: A26117

Purbali Bora

Director

DIN:10345405

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No.: 058240

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	1,766	1,522
Other income	17	25	50
Total Income		1,791	1,572
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	18	260	314
Purchases of stock-in-trade		-	1
Change in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work in progress	19	(28)	4
Employee benefits expenses	20	59	53
Finance cost	21	25	12
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	102	50
Power and fuel		339	209
Freight charges			
- on finished goods		284	246
- on internal clinker transfer		70	70
Other expenses	23	231	185
Total expenses		1,342	1,144
Profit before exceptional item and Tax		449	428
Exceptional items	23(i)	5	-
Profit before tax		444	428
Tax expense	4(i)		
Current tax		-	60
Deferred tax		114	49
Tax adjustments for earlier years		(55)	(24)
Total tax expense		59	85
Profit after tax (I)		385	343
Other comprehensive Income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plan		(0)	(0)
- Income tax relating to above item		0	0
B. Items that will be reclassified to profit/(loss)			
- Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges		0	0
- Income tax relating to above item		(0)	(0)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax (II)		0	0
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (I+II)		385	343
Profit for the year		385	343
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Holding Company		385	343
Non-controlling interests		(0)	0
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		385	343
Owners of the Holding Company		310	343
Non-controlling interests		75	0
Earnings per share (Face value of share ₹10 each)			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in ₹)	24	2	2
Material accounting policies	1B		

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

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandik & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia
Partner
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Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
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DIN:07479080

Purbali Bora
Director
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Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 058240

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 23, 2026

Nitin Arora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A26117

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital:

Equity shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2024	1,892,011,480	1,892
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,892,011,480	1,892
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	1,892,011,480	1,892

b. Other equity:

Other equity attributable to owners of the Holding Company

Particulars	Attributable to Owners of the Holding Company						Attributable to non-controlling interest	Total other equity
	Reserves and surplus					Other comprehensive income		
	Capital reserve	Shares to be issued	Other reserves (contribution from shareholders (financial guarantee))	Retained earnings	Share Application Money	Effective portion of cash flow hedges		
Balance as at April 1, 2024	9	1	3	399	0	(1)	1	412
Profit for the year	-	-	-	342	-	-	0	342
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1)	-	0	(0)	(2)
Adjustment due to demerger of subsidiary with minority interest	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Balance as at March 31, 2025	9	1	3	740	0	0	1	754

Particulars	Attributable to Owners of the Holding Company						Attributable to non-controlling interest	Total other equity
	Reserves and surplus					Other comprehensive income		
	Capital reserve	Shares to be issued	Other reserves (contribution from shareholders (financial guarantee))	Retained earnings	Share Application Money	Effective portion of cash flow hedges		
Balance as at April 1, 2025	9	1	3	740	0	0	1	754
Profit for the year	-	-	-	385	-	-	(0)	385
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0)	-	0	(0)	0
Preference share issued during the year	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	9	-	3	1,125	0	0	1	1,138

For description of the purposes of each reserve within equity, refer note 9 of consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia
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Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 058240

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 23, 2026

Nitin Arora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A26117

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	444	428
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	102	51
Exceptional items	5	-
Profit on sale of asset classified as held for sale	-	(1)
Change in fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	(5)	5
Profit on sale of investments (net)	(12)	(20)
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	0	1
Interest income (including fair value changes in financial instruments)	(7)	(34)
Finance cost	25	11
Operating profit before working capital changes	552	441
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(18)	11
Increase in trade receivables	(37)	(12)
Increase in other assets and financials assets	(78)	(169)
Increase in trade payables	47	0
Decrease in other current and financial liabilities	(16)	(6)
Increase in provisions	32	5
Cash generated from operations	482	270
Direct taxes paid (net)	(1)	(46)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	481	224
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and intangibles assets	(645)	(1,123)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	3
Fixed deposits (placed)/ matured (having original maturity of more than three months) (net)	0	201
(Investment in)/proceeds from mutual funds and corporate bonds (net)	(150)	343
Interest received	14	59
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(781)	(517)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	352	349
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(3)	(2)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(1)	(1)
Interest paid	(72)	(40)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	276	306

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

CIN: U26942AS2004PLC007538

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(24)	13
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note 6 (iii))	44	31
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	20	44
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
-On current accounts	12	7
-On Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	8	37
Net cash and cash equivalents	20	44

Note:

- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	April 01, 2025	Cash flows	Changes in fair value	March 31, 2026
Current borrowings (refer note 10(i) and 13(i))	7	16	0	23
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 10(i) and 13 (i))	723	336	0	1059

Particulars	April 01, 2024	Cash flows	Changes in fair value	March 31, 2025
Current borrowings (refer note 10(i) and 13(i))	7	0	0	7
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) (refer note 10(i) and 13 (i))	374	349	0	723

- For lease liabilities, refer note 27.

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

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN:07479080

Purbali Bora
Director
DIN:10345405

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 058240

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 23, 2026

Nitin Arora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A26117

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

NOTE 1

A. Corporate Information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited ("the Parent"), its subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025. The Parent is a public Group domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Parent is located at 3rd & 4th Floor, Anil Plaza-II, ABC, G.S. Road, Guwahati

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing and selling of cement and clinker having its manufacturing facility at Lanka and Umrangshu, Assam. Information on related party relationships of the Group are provided in Note No. 33.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 23, 2026.

B. Material accounting policies

(i) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value
- Assets held for disposal - measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (₹) and all the values are rounded off to the nearest Crore with zero decimal, except number of shares, face value of share, earning per share or wherever otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represented ₹ '0' (zero) construes value less than Rupees fifty lakhs. Adding the individual figures may therefore not always result in the exact total given.

(ii) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2026. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

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

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the Parents of the other voting rights holders.

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

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

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Parent, i.e., year ended on March 31, 2026.

Consolidation procedure:

- Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the Parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the Parent's investment in each subsidiary and the Parent Group's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes" applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

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

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

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

(iii) Summary of material accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

b. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

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

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

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

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

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

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 25)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 30(b))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 30(a))

c. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from contracts includes revenue from customers for sale of goods and provision of services. 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 Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

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

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

The Group considers the effects of variable consideration, non-cash incentives and consideration payable to the customer (if any). No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 0 days and 60 days.

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

Variable consideration

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

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

Non-cash incentives

The Group provides non-cash incentives at fair value to customers. These benefits are passed on to customers on satisfaction of various conditions of various sales schemes. Consideration received is allocated between the products sold and non-cash incentives to be issued to customers. Fair value of the non-cash incentive is determined by applying principle of Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement" i.e. at market rate. A contract liability for the non-cash incentive is recognised at the time of sale.

Revenue from services

Revenues from management services are recognized at the point in time i.e. as and when services are rendered.

Contract balances

Trade receivables – A trade receivable is recognised when the goods or services are delivered/ rendered to a customer as this is the point in time that the consideration becomes unconditional because only a passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Interest income

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

d. Government grants

Government grants and subsidies are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant/ subsidy will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant/ subsidy relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the grant/ subsidy relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income which is recognised as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the related asset.

Government grant and subsidy that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs, are recognised in statement of profit and loss of the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants and subsidies are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants/ subsidy are intended to compensate. The Group has chosen to present grants related to income to be deducted in reporting the related expense. Income from subsidies in the nature of operations are included under "Revenue from operations".

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

e. Income Taxes

Tax expense comprises current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. 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 can be utilised, except:

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

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

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

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

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

f. Property, plant and equipment

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

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is 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 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. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (note 25).

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

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

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

Expenses incurred relating to project during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under 'Capital work in progress'.

Depreciation expense

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis, based on the respective estimate of useful lives as given below. Estimated useful lives of assets are determined based on technical parameters/ assessments.

The management believes that useful lives currently used, which are as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these lives in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II.

Type of Asset	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	
- Factory buildings	30 years
- Non-factory buildings *	30 to 60 years
- Roads	3 to 10 years
Plant and equipments	
- Continuous process plant	25 years
- Other plant and equipment *	5 to 15 years
- Railway siding	15 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Vehicles *	8 to 10 years
Computers	5 Years

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*The Group, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates these items of property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

On an item of property, plant and equipment discarded during the year, accelerated depreciation is provided upto the date on which such item of property, plant and equipment is discarded.

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. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

g. Other intangible assets

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

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. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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 statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The useful life of computer software is estimated as 3 years to 6 years and accordingly amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life.

Mining Rights includes the amount paid to acquire consent to establish and consent to operate for extracting limestone from the allotted mining area of 452.50 Hectares. Total minable reserves of the mines are 163.76 Million MT as per the submission made to Indian Bureau of Mines ('IBM') dated February 02, 2017.

Mining development expenditure includes over burden removal (stripping) cost and asset created for mining reclamation and depreciated over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

h. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest (calculated using the effective interest rate method), hedge related cost incurred in connection with foreign currency borrowings and other costs that an entity incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Expenses incurred on the issue of debt securities are amortised over the term of the related securities and included within borrowing costs. Premium payable on early redemption of debt

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securities, in lieu of future finance costs, is written off as borrowing costs as and when paid.

i. Leases

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

Group as a lessee

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

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group 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 re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Right-of-use assets	Lease term (in years)
Leasehold land	20 to 30 years
Buildings	2 to 12 years
Vehicles	2 to 5 years

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

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

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

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

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

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iii) Short-term leases

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

j. Inventories

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

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

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

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

k. Provisions & Contingent Liabilities

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

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.

Mine reclamation liability

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

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not 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

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cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

i. Retirement and other employee benefits

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

The Group operates one defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Actuarial valuation is carried out using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the Statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

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

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

Current service cost is recognised within employee benefits expenses. Net interest expense or income is recognised within finance costs.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

m. Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair

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value plus, in the case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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

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

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

Financial assets at FVTOCI (debt instruments)

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

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

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

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

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

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL.

Subsequently, these financial assets are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled from other comprehensive income to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Dividends on these investments are recognised as 'other income' in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its listed equity investments under this category.

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

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

Debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has designated investment in mutual funds, bonds and derivative instruments as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather,

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it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Group considers:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'Other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held

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for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109 'Financial instruments'.

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information, refer note 10(i) and 13(i).

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

n. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operation

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as profit or loss before / after tax from discontinued operation in the statement of profit and loss.

o. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange option contract, foreign exchange

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

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

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

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

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in OCI and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Amounts previously recognised in OCI and accumulated in other equity relating to (effective portion as described above) are re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains and losses are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

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

C. Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards notified but not yet effective

a) Amendments effective from April 1, 2025

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards)

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Second Amendment Rules, 2025. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and evaluated the impact as follows:

Applicable Standard	Key Requirement	Impact on the Company
Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 – Supplier Finance Arrangements	The amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements for group that enter into supplier finance arrangements. The amendments require qualitative and quantitative information to be disclosed about those arrangements.	The Group Company has reviewed the supplier finance arrangements to ensure appropriate disclosures which are disclosed in note 13(ii).

All other new pronouncements issued by the MCA effective from April 1, 2025 were not applicable or material to the group.

b) New standard issued but not yet effective

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. MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its consolidated financial statements.

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All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

2. (i) Property, plant and equipment		Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Deemed Cost / Cost								
As at April 1, 2024	266	1,229	7	11	4	4	4	1,521
Additions	79	612	1	1	1	1	1	695
Deletions	-	(6)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(6)
As at March 31, 2025	345	1,835	8	12	5	5	5	2,210
Additions	220	1,671	2	0	4	2	2	1,899
Deletions	(0)	(3)	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	(0)	(3)
As at March 31, 2026	565	3,503	10	12	9	7	7	4,106
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at April 1, 2024	111	676	4	6	3	3	3	803
Charge for the year	7	33	0	1	1	0	0	42
Deletions	-	(4)	(0)	(0)	(0)	-	-	(4)
As at March 31, 2026	119	706	4	7	3	3	3	841
Charge for the year	15	76	1	1	1	-	-	94
Deletions	(0)	(3)	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	(0)	(3)
As at March 31, 2026	134	779	5	8	4	4	4	932
Net book value								
As at March 31, 2026	431	2,724	5	4	5	3	3	3,174
As at March 31, 2025	226	1,129	4	5	2	1	1	1,369

Notes:

1. All movable and immovable (both tangible and intangible) assets are subject to charge created against term loans (refer note 10 (i) and 13 (i)).
2. The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025.
3. Refer to note 28 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
2. (ii) Capital Work-in-progress (CWIP)		
Opening	1,373	766
Addition	642	1,297
Capitalised	(1,899)	(690)
Closing	116	1,373

Note: Borrowing costs of ₹51 (March 31, 2025 Rs 31) capitalised on other items of property, plant and equipment under construction (refer note 21).

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
USO Line 2 expansion project	36	47	0	-	83
Others	30	1	2	-	33
Total	66	48	2	-	116
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
USO Line 2 expansion project	966	389	6	-	1,361
Others	12	0	0	0	12
Total	978	389	6	0	1,373
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- There is no capital work-in progress, whose completion is overdue as compared to its original plan and has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
- USO Line 2 expansion project represents new clinkerisation unit with capacity of 3.6 MTPA at Umrangso. During the year ₹1,854 has been capitalised (capitalisation till March 31, 2026 ₹1,873). The balance in CWIP as on year end primarily comprises of Alternate Fuel and Raw material (AFR) plant, residential colony, and other ancillary facilities.
- There are no cost overrun as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

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iii) Other Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Mining rights	Mining development expenditure	Total
Deemed Cost / Cost				
As at April 1, 2024	2	66	35	103
Additions	-	-	12	12
As at March 31, 2025	2	66	47	115
Additions	0	-	6	6
As at March 31, 2026	2	66	53	121
Amortisation				
As at April 1, 2024	1	1	28	30
Charge for the year	0	0	5	5
As at March 31, 2025	1	1	33	35
Charge for the year	0	1	4	5
As at March 31, 2026	1	2	37	40
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2026	1	64	16	81
As at March 31, 2025	1	65	14	80

Notes:

1. All movable and immovable (both tangible and intangible) assets are subject to charge created against term loans (refer note 10(i) and 13(i)).
2. The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025.

iv) Right-of-Use Assets (ROU)

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
As at April 1, 2024	39	4	5	48
Additions	3	2	3	8
Deletions	-	(2)	(2)	(4)
As at March 31, 2025	42	4	6	52
Additions	2	3	3	8
Deletions	-	(0)	(3)	(3)
As at March 31, 2026	44	7	6	57
Accumulated depreciation				
As at April 1, 2024	12	1	2	15
Charge for the year	3	1	1	5
Deletions	-	(0)	(0)	(0)
As at March 31, 2025	15	2	3	20
Charge for the year	3	2	1	6
Deletions	-	(0)	(1)	(1)
As at March 31, 2026	18	4	3	24
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2026	26	3	4	33
As at March 31, 2025	27	2	3	32

Notes :

The Group has not revalued ROU assets during the year ended March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025.

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All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
3. Non-current financial assets (Unsecured and considered good)		
(i). Loans (carried at amortised cost)	3	2
Loans to employees	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Note: No loans or advances are due by directors or other officers of the Holding Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person. Further, no loans or advances are due by firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.		
(ii) Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost) (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Interest receivable	0	0
Subsidies/ incentives receivable	0	0
Deposits with banks having remaining maturity of more than 12 months*	0	2
Security deposits	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>
	<u>22</u>	<u>24</u>
4. Other non-current assets (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances		
Secured*	3	5
Unsecured, considered good	29	28
Prepayments	2	2
Deposit and balances with government departments and other authorities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>34</u>	<u>35</u>

*Secured against bank guarantees

4 (i). Income Tax

The major component of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2026:

Statement of Profit and Loss:	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax	-	60
Deferred tax expense	114	49
Income tax adjustment relating to earlier years	(64)	(23)
Deferred tax adjustment relating to earlier years	<u>9</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	<u>59</u>	<u>85</u>

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Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

Statement of Profit and Loss:	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Other comprehensive income (OCI):	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Tax on defined benefits plan	0	(0)
Tax on Cash Flow hedge	(0)	0
Income tax expenses/(credit) in OCI	-	0
Income tax expense (net of OCI)	59	85
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s) :		
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before tax	444	428
Tax using the Company's domestic rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expenses	112	107
Non-deductible expenses/(Non taxable income) for tax purposes:		
Non-deductible expenses	3	2
Income tax adjustments relating to earlier years	(55)	(24)
Tax expenses reported in the statement of profit and loss	60	85
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss for the current year	59	85

Notes:

- (a) During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Group has reassessed its tax provisions made in earlier years based on interpretation of the prevailing income tax laws and rules and has written back current tax provision amounting to ₹54 included under the head "Income tax adjustment relating to earlier years".

(ii) Deferred tax:

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liability	Opening balance as at April 1, 2025	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax assets				
Statutory dues and other items allowed on payment basis	(3)	(2)	-	(5)
Tax losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	-	(34)	-	(34)
Others	(6)	(1)	(0)	(7)
	(9)	(37)	(0)	(46)

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Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liability	Opening balance as at April 1, 2025	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	127	141	-	268
Market-to-market gain on investment	1	1	-	2
Subsidy/ Incentives accrued but not received	19	18	-	37
Others	0	(0)	0	0
	147	160	0	307
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	138	123	-	261

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liability	Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets				
Statutory dues and other items allowed on payment basis	(2)	(1)	-	(3)
Others	(6)	0	(0)	(6)
	(8)	(1)	(0)	(9)
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	68	59	-	127
Market-to-market gain on investment	2	(1)	-	1
Subsidy/ Incentives accrued but not received	28	(9)	-	19
Others	0	(0)	0	0
	98	49	0	147
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	90	48	0	138

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	(46)	(9)
Deferred tax liability	307	147
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	261	138

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

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets was not recognised in respect of the following items, because it was not probable that future taxable profit would be available against which the Group can use the benefits therefrom:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Gross amount	Tax effect	Gross amount	Tax effect
Unused tax losses	2	0	1	0
Unabsorbed depreciation	1	0	1	0
Total	3	0	2	0

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The expiry schedule of the above unrecognised losses is as follows:

Expiry date	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within one to three years	-	-
Within three to five years	0	-
Above five years	0	0
Unlimited	0	0
Total	0	0

5. Inventories	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials {includes goods in transit ₹3 (March 31, 2025 ₹14)}	13	34
Work-in-progress	34	4
Finished goods {includes goods in transit ₹2 (March 31, 2025 ₹3)}	18	9
Fuel {includes goods in transit ₹0 (March 31, 2025 ₹13)}	30	36
Stores and spares {includes goods in transit ₹0 (March 31, 2025 ₹0)}	21	18
Packing materials (includes goods in transit ₹1 (March 31, 2025 ₹NIL))	5	2
	121	103

Notes:

- Net of provision for slow moving /obsolete or shortage amounting to ₹1 (March 31, 2025 ₹1) recognised as an expense and included in the statement of profit and loss.
- Inventories are hypothecated against the secured borrowings of the Holding Company as disclosed in note 13(i).
- Refer note 33 for related party transactions.

6. Current financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Investments (at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL))		
Units of debt based schemes of various mutual funds (unquoted)	669	372
Corporate bonds (quoted)	40	170
Total	709	542
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	40	170
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	669	372
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables		
Receivables from others	114	90
Receivables from related parties	14	1
Total trade receivables	128	91
Break-up for security details :		
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good	50	49
Unsecured, considered good	78	42
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0	0
	128	91
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful receivables)	(0)	(0)
Total Trade receivables	128	91

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Notes to consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

Notes:

1. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0-21 days.
2. The Group does not have any unbilled trade receivables as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
3. No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries either severally or jointly with any person (refer note 33).
For terms and conditions relating to related party receivable refer note 33.
4. Secured by way of security deposits collected from customers or bank guarantees or letter of credit held against them.
5. Trade receivables are hypothecated against the secured borrowings of the Group as disclosed in note 13(i).
6. For information on financial risk management objectives and policies, refer note 31.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables as follows:		
Opening Balance	0	0
Amount provided for during the year (net)	-	0
Closing balance	0	0

Trade receivable ageing as at for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	116	12	-	-	-	-	128
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total as on for the year ended March 31, 2026	116	12	-	-	-	0	128

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All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

Trade receivable ageing as at For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	84	7	-	-	-	-	91
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Total as on for the year ended March 31, 2025	84	7	-	-	0	0	91

(iii). Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	12	8
- On deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months	8	36
	20	44

Notes:

- Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and twelve months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and on interest at the respective short-term deposit rates ranging from 6.50% - 7.50%.
- There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(iv). Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

- On deposit accounts with remaining maturity of less than 12 months	2	0
	2	0

Notes:

*Includes ₹2 (March 31, 2025, ₹0) deposits kept with banks against bank guarantees.

The Holding Company has available Rs 528 (March 31, 2025 Rs 556) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

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All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

(v). Loans (carried at amortised cost)

(Unsecured and considered good)

Loan to employees	2		1
	2		1

Notes:

No loans or advances are due by directors or other officers of the Holding Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person. Further, no loans or advances are due by firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(vi). Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)

(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)

Interest receivable		4		11
Subsidy/incentive receivables				
- Unsecured, considered good	145		74	
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	0		0	
	145		74	
Less: Impairment allowance	(0)	145	(0)	73
Cash flow hedges				
Foreign Currency option contracts		0		0
Others receivables				
- Unsecured, considered good	4		4	
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	0		0	
	4		4	
Less: Impairment allowance	(0)	4	(0)	4
Security deposits		0		0
		153		88

Notes:

1. Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI reflect the positive change in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable forecast purchases in US dollars (USD) and EURO.
2. Other receivables includes receivable in nature of green fuel, green material and others.

7. Other current assets (Unsecured and considered good)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025
Advance to Suppliers				
- Unsecured, considered good	18		24	
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	0		1	
	18		25	
Less: Impairment allowance	(0)	18	(1)	24
Prepayments		12		4
Deposits and balances with government departments and other authorities		300		298
		330		326

8. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹10 each	1,942,011,480	1,942	1,942,011,480	1,942
Preference shares of ₹10 each	-	-	-	-
	2,500,000,000	2,500	2,500,000,000	2,500

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All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

Share capital	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :				
Equity shares of ₹10 each	1,892,011,480	1,892	1,892,011,480	1,892
	1,892,011,480	1,892	1,892,011,480	1,892

a. Reconciliation of issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity Shares	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	1,892,011,480	1,892	1,892,011,480	1,892
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	1,892,011,480	1,892	1,892,011,480	1,892

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Holding Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

The Holding Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. In the event of dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, it shall be subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by the Board of Directors. The Holding Company has not declared any dividend in the current year and previous year.

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

c. Equity shares held by Intermediate Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) (including its nominees)	1,745,271,888	1,745	1,745,271,888	1,745

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

Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Dalmia Cement Bharat Limited (DCBL)	1,745,271,888	92.24%	1,745,271,888	92.24%

As per records of the Holding Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

e. List of promoters holding share as at March 31, 2026 and as at March 31, 2025

Promoter's Name	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	1,745,271,888	92.24%	-	1,745,271,888	92.24%	-
Haigreave Khaitan (Escrow Account - DCBL)	57,405,837	3.03%	-	57,405,837	3.03%	-

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All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

9. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Money received against share warrant	0	0
Shares to be issued	-	1
Other reserves		
Contribution from shareholders (financial guarantee)- issued by DCBL on behalf of the Holding Company	3	3
Capital reserve	9	9
Retained earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	742	398
Profit for the year	385	343
Add: Adjustment due to demerger of subsidiary with minority interest	-	0
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	1,127	742
Other equity attributable to owners of Holding Company	1,138	754

Description of nature & purpose of each reserve

Money received against share warrant:- During the earlier years, the Holding Company had received ₹0 from Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited (DCBL) as application money towards share warrants. In terms of the agreement dated January 16, 2012, between DCBL and Bawri Group, erstwhile promoter, the above share warrants, in case of non-fulfilment of certain specific project conditions by the Bawri Group, would be converted into such number of equity shares that post conversion, the shareholding of DCBL in the Holding Company becomes 99%. Refer note 29(b) for details.

Other reserves:- The Holding Company, had given the Corporate guarantee against the loan of Axis Bank Limited. In financial year 2016-17, the same has been recognised as contribution from shareholders (financial guarantee) during adoption of Ind AS for the first time.

Capital reserves:- Capital reserve mainly includes reserve created pursuant to acquisition of subsidiaries.

Shares to be issued:- The Holding Company issued 6,18,764 nos fully paid up 11% non-cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of face value of ₹10 each to the share holders Vinay Cement Limited towards the compensation of business demerged, as per the order of NCLT, Guwahati Branch dated February 21, 2025. The same has been issued in the current year.

Retained earnings:- Retained earnings are the profits that the Group has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

10. Financial liabilities

(i) Borrowings (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Term Loans		
From banks (Indian rupee loan)	1,070	723
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 14(i))	(11)	-
	1,059	723

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All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

Particulars	Rate of Interest %	Maturity	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
IndusInd Bank Limited Term Loan	3 month treasury bill plus 1.45% p.a. (present 6.87% p.a.)	June 2038	375	375
Axis bank Limited Term Loan	1 month treasury bill plus 1.50% p.a. (present 6.80% p.a.)	May 2039	695	348
Total Non Current Borrowings			1,070	723

Notes:

- During the year FY 2023-24, the Holding Company had taken fresh term loan of ₹375 from IndusInd Bank Limited, which is repayable in 48 instalments starting from September 30, 2026 to June 30, 2038. All the movable and immovable fixed assets of Lanka and Umrangso plant of the Holding Company are pledged against the term loan on first pari passu charge basis. Minimum fixed asset coverage ratio (FACR) to be maintained at 1.2 times and the Loan is secured by Corporate Guarantee of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited.
- During the year FY 2024-25, the Holding Company had taken a term loan from Axis Bank Limited amounting to ₹695 which is repayable in 48 installments starting from February 29, 2028 to May 31, 2039. All the existing and future movable & immovable fixed assets of the project asset at Umrangso and Lanka (Assam) along with charge over building, plant & machinery is pledged against the term loan on first pari passu charge basis. Minimum fixed asset coverage ratio (FACR) to be maintained at 1.2 times and the Loan is secured by corporate guarantee of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited.

10. (ii) Other Financial Liabilities

11% 6,18,764 non-cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of face value of ₹10 each	1	-
	1	-

Notes:

The Holding Company has issued 6,18,764 fully paid-up, non-cumulative, non-convertible, redeemable preference shares of face value ₹10 each, aggregating to ₹61,87,640. These preference shares carry a fixed dividend rate of 11% per annum, payable annually, subject to applicable tax deduction at source. The shares were issued to the shareholders of Vinay Cement Limited as consideration pursuant to a demerger. The preference shares are redeemable at par after the expiry of 10 years from the date of allotment. The Holding Company also retains an option to redeem these shares at any time prior to the end of the said period at par. The holders of these preference shares are not entitled to voting rights except as specified under Section 47 of the Companies Act, 2013.

11. Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Mining reclamation	8	7
Gratuity (refer note 26)	13	9
Leave encashment	1	1
Enterprise social commitment	4	-
Provision for other employee benefits	1	1
Provision for manufacture and other operations in warehouse (MOOWR) scheme	2	2
	29	20
Mining reclamation (refer note 25(iv))		
As at April 1, 2025	7	6
Additions	-	1
Utilised	(0)	(0)
Interest on unwinding	1	0
As at March 31, 2026	8	7

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Enterprise social commitment (refer note 25(v))

As at April 1, 2025	-	-
Additions	29	-
Utilised	(0)	-
Interest on unwinding	1	-
As at March 31, 2026	30	-
Current	26	-
Non-current	4	-

Other employee benefits

As at April 1, 2025	1	-
Additions	0	1
Utilised	-	-
Interest on unwinding	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	1	1
Current	0	0
Non-current	1	1

MOOWR scheme

As at April 1, 2025	2	0
Additions	0	2
Utilised	-	-
Interest on unwinding	0	0
As at March 31, 2026	2	2

12. Government grant (Deferred capital investment subsidy)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening	19	20
Recoupment during the year (refer note 22)	(1)	(1)
Closing	18	19
Current	1	1
Non-current	17	18

Note: The Holding Company has received grant towards capital investment under 'State Investment Promotion Scheme' as compensation for expenses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Holding Company with no future related costs. The grant is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets.

13. Financial liabilities

(i) Borrowings (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 10(i))	11	-
Working capital loan from banks	5	-
	16	-
Unsecured		
Loan from others	7	7
	23	7

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Notes:

1. Loan from others:
 - a. Loans are repayable on demand and carry interest @ 18.% p.a. (March 31, 2025 18.% p.a.)
 - b. The Holding Company has not paid the principal along with interest (classified in current borrowings and other current liabilities above) of ₹33 (March 31, 2025 ₹31) to Saroj Sunrise Private Limited ('SSPL') and ₹5 (March 31, 2025 ₹5) to J.C Textiles Private Limited ('JCTPL') due to dispute between the Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited and Bawri Group (SSPL and JCTPL forming part of Bawri Group). Refer note 29(b) for further details on dispute with Bawri Group.
2. Working capital loan from Axis Bank Limited were secured by way of pari passu charge over all current assets of the Holding Company and carried interest rate in the range of 6.5% to 7.5%.

(ii) Trade payables (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 34)	11	7
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	147	108
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 33)	11	8
	169	123

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms. For explanations on the companies credit risk management processes, refer note 31.

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
(ii) Others	35	95	26	1	0	0	157
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total as on March 31, 2026	35	107	26	1	0	0	169

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
(ii) Others	25	63	27	0	1	0	116
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total as on March 31, 2025	25	70	27	0	1	0	123

Note: Supplier finance arrangement

The Holding Company has arrangements with financial institutions to facilitate early payment to certain suppliers based on invoices approved by the Holding Company. Under these arrangements, suppliers may, at their

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discretion, obtain early payment from financial institutions and the Holding Company settles the corresponding obligation at a later date.

These arrangements result in an extension of payment terms compared to standard supplier credit terms. The related liabilities continue to be presented as trade payables as they arise from procurement of goods and services.

The carrying amount of liabilities subject to such arrangements is ₹1, representing approximately 0% of total trade payables. Of the above liabilities, suppliers have received early payment from the bank in respect of full carrying amount. The payment terms for such liabilities are 7 to 90 days as compared 0 to 40 days for other trade payables.

The Group does not consider these arrangements to have a material impact on its liquidity risk. There are no significant non-cash changes in the carrying amount of such liabilities during the year.

(iii) Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings*	31	28
Security deposit received	67	64
Employee accrued liability	5	4
Interest payable on others	1	1
Liability for capital expenditure (including due of micro and small enterprises of ₹17 (March 31, 2025 ₹3) (refer note 33 and 34)	122	169
Rebate to customers	19	19
	245	285

*refer note 13(i)

14. Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gratuity (refer note 26)	3	1
Leave encashment	0	0
Enterprise social commitment	26	-
Provision for other employee benefits	0	0
	29	1

15. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Liability towards dealer incentive*	15	9
Advance from customers	15	12
Other liabilities		
- Statutory dues	15	46
- Others	0	0
	45	67

*Liability towards dealer incentive relates to in-kind discount granted to the customers as part of sales transaction and has been estimated with reference to the relative standalone selling price of the products for which they could be redeemed (refer note 25(vi)).

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16. Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of Products	1,643	1,361
Sale of Services	1	-
Total sale of products and services	1,644	1,361
B. Other operating income:		
Subsidy on sale of manufactured goods	120	157
Scrap sale	1	2
Other operating revenue	1	2
Sub-total (B)	122	161
Total revenue from operation (A+B)	1,766	1,522

*Includes ₹77 (March 31, 2025 ₹8) to related parties (refer note 33).

Notes:

a. Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on nature of product or services:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of products		
Cement and its related products	1,643	1,359
Power	1	2
Total sale of products	1,644	1,361
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,644	1,361
Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss:		
Revenue as per contract price	1,831	1,477
Less: Discounts and incentives	(187)	(116)
	1,644	1,361
Set out below is the revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to profit and loss account		
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,644	1,361
Add: Items not included in disaggregated revenue:		
Scrap Sale	1	2
Other operating revenue	121	159
Revenue as per the statement of profit and loss	1,766	1,522

b. Contract balances

The following table provides information about contract liabilities and receivables from contracts with customers:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Contract liabilities :		
Advances received from customers (refer note 15)	15	12
Rebate to customers (refer note 13(iii))	19	19
Receivables:		
Trade receivables (refer note 6(ii))	128	91

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17. Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Gains/ (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net):		
Profit on sale of investments (net)	12	20
On change of fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	5	(5)
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	1
Interest income	7	34
Interest income from other financial assets at amortised cost	0	0
Miscellaneous income	1	0
	25	50

18. Cost of raw materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year	34	20
Add: Purchases*	239	328
	273	348
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	13	34
Cost of raw materials consumed	260	314

*Includes ₹50 (March 31, 2025 ₹90) from related parties (refer note 33).

19. Change in inventories of finished goods ,stock in trade and work in progress

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Finished goods		
- Closing stock	18	9
- Opening stock	9	10
	(9)	1
Work-in-progress		
- Closing stock	34	4
- Opening stock	4	6
	(30)	2
Add: Trial run production transferred from capital work-in-progress (refer note 37)	11	1
Net (increase)/ decrease in inventories	(28)	4

20. Employee benefits expenses*

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	51	45
Contribution to provident and other funds	2	2
Gratuity expense (refer note 26)	1	1
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	5	5
	59	53

*Refer note 33 for related party transactions

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21. Finance cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Interest cost:		
On borrowings - at amortised cost	66	35
On deposits from dealers and others	3	2
On lease liability (refer note 27)	1	1
On unwinding of discount on provision and other liabilities	1	1
On net interest on defined benefit obligations (refer note 26)	1	1
On others	0	0
	<u>72</u>	<u>40</u>
Less: Capitalisation of interest cost (refer note 37)	(51)	(31)
Total interest cost (I)	<u>21</u>	<u>9</u>
(b) Other borrowing costs :		
Other finance costs	4	3
Total finance costs (I + II)	<u>25</u>	<u>12</u>

22. Depreciation and amortisation expense on:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	94	42
Other intangible assets	5	5
Right-of use assets (refer note 27)	6	5
As per PPE, Investment properties, Other intangible assets and Right-of-use assets Schedule	<u>105</u>	<u>53</u>
Less:		
Adjusted against recoupment from deferred capital investment subsidy (refer note 12)	(1)	(1)
Cost allocated to capital work-in-progress (refer note 38)	(1)	(2)
	<u>102</u>	<u>50</u>

23. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Packing expenses	41	34
Consumption of stores and spares parts	5	3
Management service charges	53	50
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	19	12
- Buildings	1	1
- Others	2	1
Rent	0	1
Rates and taxes	2	2
Insurance	5	3
Depot expenses	14	8
Legal and professional charges	2	2
Travelling and conveyance	7	6
Advertisement and sales promotion	9	7
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	0	1
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses	6	4
Miscellaneous expenses	65	50
	<u>231</u>	<u>185</u>

*Refer note 33 for related party transactions

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Notes:

Finance cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Payments to auditors (excluding Goods and Service Tax)		
(a) As an Auditor		
Statutory audit fee (₹27.25 Lakhs (March 31, 2025 ₹25.00 lakhs))	0	0
Limited review fee (₹15.00 lakhs (March 31, 2025 ₹15.00 lakhs))	0	0
Reimbursement of expenses (₹3.17 lakhs (March 31, 2025 ₹2.54 lakhs))	0	0
	0	0
(b) In other capacity		
Certification fee (₹0.60 lakhs (March 31, 2025 ₹NIL))	0	-
	0	-
(ii) Details of CSR expenditure (refer note 33):		
a) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	6	4
b) Amount spent during the year		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purpose other than above	6	4
c) Excess amount spent on CSR as per section 135(5) of Companies Act, 2013:		
Opening balance	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	6	4
Amount spent during the year	12	4
Closing balance carry forward to next year	6	-
(d) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	-	-
(f) Nature of CSR activities	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project	Social Infrastructure Project and Livelihood Project

Note: Asset has been recognised on the amount spent in excess of CSR liability of ₹6 (March 31, 2025: NIL) is included in prepayments in 'Other current assets' (refer note 7).

(iii) Refer note 38 for expenses capitalised.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
23. (i) Exceptional items	(5)	-
	(5)	-

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India has notified four Labour Codes - 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 consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations.

The Group has assessed the incremental impact of these changes amounting to ₹5 towards gratuity and other employee benefits for the year ended March 31, 2026, on the basis of the best information available, consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Considering the materiality and regulatory-driven, non-recurring nature of this impact, the Group has presented such incremental impact under "Exceptional Items" for the year ended March 31, 2026.

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The Group continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/ State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Codes and would provide the appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.

24. Basic and diluted earning per share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	385	343
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	1,892,011,480	1,892,011,480
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	2	2

25. Disclosure of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgement, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

(i) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g. construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

(ii) Litigations and contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Group. A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation.

Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of specific applicable law, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision.

Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Group does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Group's financial position or profitability. These are set out in note 29.

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Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Income taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. The Group is having unabsorbed depreciation and business losses that may be used to offset taxable income.

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax provisions, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given that differences may arise between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions and may necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded, the Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax provisions by the taxable entity and the tax authority.

(ii) Defined benefit plan (gratuity benefits)

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

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

The mortality rate is based on mortality rates from Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about the defined benefit plans are given in note 26.

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values at each reporting date. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 30(a) and 30(b) for further disclosures.

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(iv) Provision for mining reclamation

The Holding Company has recognised a provision for mining reclamation based on its best estimates. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected future inflation rates, discount rate, expected cost of reclamation of mines, expected balance of reserves available in mines and the expected life of mines. The carrying amount of the provision as at March 31, 2026 is ₹8 (March 31, 2025: ₹7). The Holding Company calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 6.86%. (March 31, 2025: 6.86% p.a.). Details of such provision are disclosed in note 11.

(v) Provision for enterprise social commitment

The Holding Company has recognised a provision for enterprise social commitment based on its best estimates. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the expected discount rate, expected cost of social commitment. The Holding Company calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 8.50% p.a. (March 31, 2025: NIL). Details of such provision are disclosed in note 11.

(vi) Revenue from contracts with customers – Non-cash incentives given to customers

The Group estimates the fair value of non cash discount awarded by applying market rate. The assumption for determining fair value of non cash schemes is based on the market rate of such schemes. As at March 31, 2026, the estimated revenue deferred towards non cash discount amounted to approximately ₹15 (March 31, 2025 ₹9) (refer note 16).

Change in assumptions for estimating fair value of non-cash incentives does not have any significant impact on income statement.

(vii) Property, plant and equipment

The Group uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

(viii) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

There are no impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(ix) Subsidies receivable

The Group is entitled to various subsidies from Government in the form of government grant and recognize amount receivable and it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made from government as subsidy receivable when the Group is entitled to receive it to match them with expenses incurred for which they are intended to compensate. The Group records subsidy receivable by discounting it to its present value. The Group uses assumptions in respect of discount rate and estimated time for receipt of funds from government. The Group reviews its assumptions periodically, including at each financial year end.

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(x) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets and non-current investment disclosed in note 3 and 6 are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

26. Employee benefits plans

Defined contribution plans

The Group makes contribution towards employees' provident fund and employees' deposit linked insurance scheme for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost, as specified in the rules of the schemes, to these defined contribution schemes.

The Group has recognised for contributions to these plans in the statement of profit and loss as under:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Group's contribution to provident fund and other funds	2	2
Total	2	2

Defined benefits plans (Gratuity)

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

The following tables summarize the components of net employee benefit expenses recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

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

Particulars	Gratuity (₹)
	Present Value of Obligation
April 1, 2024	8
Sub total (A)	8
Current service cost	1
Interest cost	1
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	2
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	1
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income - (gain)	1
Benefits paid	(1)
Transfer in/(out)	0
March 31, 2025	10

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Particulars	Present Value of Obligation
April 01, 2025	10
Sub total (A)	10
Current service cost	1
Interest cost	1
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	2
Remeasurements	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0)
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	0
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income- loss/(gain)	0
Past Service Cost	5
Benefits paid	(1)
Transfer in/(out)	(0)
March 31, 2026	16

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current	3	1
Non-current	13	9
	16	10

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

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.50%	6.65%
Future salary increases	7.00%	7.00%

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption of Gratuity as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	16		10	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (-/+1%)	0	-1	1	(0)
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	5.10%	-4.60%	6.10%	-5.50%
Salary growth rate (-/+1%)	-1	0	(0)	1
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	-4.20%	4.40%	-5.60%	6.10%
Attrition rate (-/+1%)	0	(0)	0	(0)
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	0.00%	-0.30%	1.20%	-0.90%
Mortality rate (-/+1%)	0	0	0	0
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

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Demographic Assumption - Gratuity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Mortality rate (% of IALM 2012-14))	100.00%	100.00%
Normal retirement age	60 years	60 years
Withdrawal rates based on age: (per annum)	11.00%	11.00%

The following is the maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

The following is the maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Weighted average durations (based on discounted cash flows)	5 to 6 years	6 to 10 years
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)	Amount	Amount
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	3	1
Between 2 and 5 years	8	5
Between 6 and 10 years	6	4
Beyond 10 years	4	5

Risk Exposure

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Group is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

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

Liquidity risk: This is the risk that the Group is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

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

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

27. Leases

Company as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for leasehold land, various buildings (godowns, office, record room and knowledge centre) and vehicles used in its operations. Lands have lease terms between 20-30 years, various building generally have lease terms between 2 and 12 years, while office premises have lease term of 3 years and vehicles used in car hire arrangement generally have lease terms between 2 and 5 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Group also has certain leases of various buildings with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening lease liabilities	6	6
Additions	7	5
Deletion	2	3
Accruals of interest	1	1
Payments	4	3
Closing lease liabilities	8	6
Current	3	2
Non-current	5	4
	8	6

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is ranging from 8% to 10%, with maturity between 2025-2033.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (refer note 22)	6	6
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 21)	1	1
Expense relating to short-term leases (refer note 23)	0	1
Total amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	7	8

The Group has entered into various lease/license agreements for leased/licensed premises, which expire at various dates over the next twelve years. There are no contingent lease/license fees payments. The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

(i) not later than one year	3	3
(ii) later than one year and not later than five years	5	4
(iii) later than five years	0	0

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

Total cash outflow for leases	4	3
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28. Capital and other commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	154	254
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29. Contingent liabilities / litigations:

(a) Contingent liabilities (under litigation), not acknowledged as debt, include:-

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i)	Service tax	0	0
(ii)	Excise remission including interest under dispute*	5	5
(iii)	Entry tax	1	1
(iv)	Export promotion capital goods demand	0	0
(v)	Claims of vendors like detention, damage, C-form etc. against the Group not acknowledged as debts (refer note 29(e) below)	3	3
(vi)	Interest recompense (refer note 29(c) below)	104	104
(vii)	Deviation Energy charges (refer note 29(d) below)	-	19
	Total	113	132

*This does not include ₹0. pertaining to disallowance of CENVAT credit against which the Group has provided provision.

The Group has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required or disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements.

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The Group does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

- (b) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') (Intermediate Holding Company) had entered into various agreements with the Bawri Group ("BG") for acquisition of 76% stake in Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited ('DCNEL'). On account of the failure of BG to comply with certain conditions specified under the Share Holders Agreement (SHA), DCBL filed counter claims under the SHA including transfer of their remaining shareholdings in DCNEL at Re.1/, which was disputed by BG. The said disputes were referred to Arbitral Tribunal, which delivered its award on March 20, 2021. The Award was challenged by DCBL before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court ("DHC"), who vide judgement dated October 17, 2022, set aside the award and asked de-novo arbitration proceedings. BG has challenged the DHC order dated October 17, 2022 before the divisions bench of the DHC and appeals are pending.

In a separate action, DCBL initiated Call Option arbitration against BG to transfer the balance shareholding of BG. The Arbitral Tribunal vide its interim order dated July 19, 2024 has asked BG to deposit their balance equity holding in DCNEL with the Escrow Agent. DCBL has filed execution petition in which the DHC vide order dated November 28, 2024 directed BG to comply with the directions. BG has filed appeal against the Arbitral Tribunal's Order dated July 19, 2024 before the DHC and the same is pending for disposal. BG has deposited 5,21,29,013 shares in the Escrow account and has been further directed to deposit the remaining 10,00,000 physical shares with Registrar of the DHC. The Call option arbitration proceedings are in progress.

The Group is of the view that it has a good case on merits and hence considering the pendency of the appeal, no adjustments are required to be made in this regard in the financial statement.

- (c) Interest recompense

The Holding Company and the corporate debt restructuring lenders executed a Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) in July 2012. The MRA gives a right to the lenders to get a recompense of their waivers and sacrifices made as a part of the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) proposal. In terms of the aforesaid MRA, the recompense payable by the Holding Company is contingent on various factors including improved performance of the Holding Company and other conditions. The Intermediate Holding Company ('Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited') ('DCBL') had taken over loan(s) from various banks after entering into novation agreement(s) with the Holding Company along with respective banks. In terms of the novation agreement(s), all the right, privilege, title, interest, claims, benefits and obligations of the banks (past, present & future) under MRA, which was signed during July 2012, got transferred to DCBL. The Holding Company was to enter into a new consolidated secured loan agreement with the Lender on certain terms & conditions. The said agreement could not be signed due to objection raised by a shareholder in the arbitration proceedings. During the financial year 2020-21, DCBL raised the claim for recompense amounting to Rs 104, which is not agreed by the Holding Company on account of various reasons including uncertain future events and same is considered as contingent liability.

- (d) Deviation Energy charges

The Holding Company has filed a petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India against Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL), Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL), and others. The petition challenges the provisions of the detailed procedure for "Deviation Energy Accounting and Computation of Charges for Deviation by State Entities" issued by SLDC under AERC DSM Regulations, 2019. The petitioner seeks to quash certain clauses of the impugned procedure and the associated deviation bills, arguing that these clauses extend deviation charges to embedded consumers availing power from APDCL, which is beyond the scope of AERC DSM Regulations, 2019. The petitioner contends that the impugned procedure is ultra vires, imposes arbitrary restrictions, results in double charging, and contravenes the regulatory framework. Financially, the petitioner is burdened with DSM charges amounting to approximately ₹19 for the period from October 2023 to September 2024, with potential cessation of open

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access and operational disruptions if payments are not made. The petition also highlights violations of fundamental rights under Articles 14 and 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India and interference with long-term supply agreements between the petitioner and APDCL. The petitioner seeks judicial intervention to quash the impugned provisions and associated bills, arguing that the procedure is arbitrary, unreasonable, and beyond the scope of the regulatory framework.

Pursuant to receipt of revised invoice in the month of December 2025 and January 2026 in relation to the aforesaid matter, wherein the demand was assessed at NIL. The Company filed an application for withdrawal of the writ petitions pending before the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court. The Hon'ble Court, being satisfied that the issues raised therein had become infructuous, accordingly dismissed the writ petitions as withdrawn vide order dated April 6, 2026.

Since the petitions were dismissed as withdrawn without any adjudication on merits and no demand or enforceable obligation exists as on the reporting date, no adjustments are required to be made in this regard in these financial statements.

- (e) Claims / suits filed against the Group not acknowledged as debts represents various legal cases filed against the Group. The Group has disclaimed the liability and is contesting the same. The Group has been advised by its legal counsel that its position is likely to be upheld in the litigation process and accordingly no provision for any liability has been made in the consolidated financial statement.

31 (a) Fair Values

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

Particulars	Note	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	20	44	20	44
Bank balances other than above	6(iv) & 3(ii)	2	2	2	2
Trade receivables	6(ii)	128	91	128	91
Subsidy receivables	3(ii) and 6(vi)	145	74	145	74
Security deposit	3(ii) and 6(vi)	22	22	22	22
Loans and advances to employees	3(i) and 6(v)	5	3	5	3
Interest receivable	3(ii) and 6(vi)	4	11	4	11
Others	6(vi)	4	4	4	4
Financial assets carried at FVTPL					
Investments in mutual funds (unquoted debt securities)	6(i)	669	372	669	372
Investments in corporate bonds (quoted)	6(i)	40	170	40	170
Total financial assets		1,039	793	1,039	793
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Borrowings	13(i) and 10	1,082	730	1,082	730
Lease liabilities	27	8	6	8	6
Trade payables	13(ii)	169	123	169	123
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	13(iii)	31	28	31	28
Security deposits received	13(iii)	67	64	67	64
Liability for capital expenditure	13(iii)	122	169	122	169
Rebate to customers	13(iii)	19	19	19	19
Others	13(iii)	7	5	7	5
Total financial liabilities		1,505	1,144	1,505	1,144

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

The fair values of the quoted mutual funds and corporate bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Subsidy receivable and loans and advances to employees

The fair values of subsidies receivable and loan to employees are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Borrowings and lease liabilities

The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities are determined by using discount rate that reflects the Group's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2026 was assessed to be insignificant.

Security deposits, loans and advances to employees parties and interest receivable

The fair value of security deposits, loans to related parties and interest receivable approximates the carrying value and hence the valuation technique and inputs have not been given.

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

30 (b) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	20	-	-	20
Bank balances other than above	2	-	-	2
Trade receivables	128	-	-	128
Subsidies receivable	145	-	-	145
Security deposits	4	-	-	4
Loans and advances to employees	22	-	-	22
Interest receivable	5	-	-	5
Others	4	-	-	4

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Particulars	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets carried at FVTPL				
Investments in mutual funds (unquoted debt securities)	669	-	669	-
Investments in corporate bonds (quoted)	40	40	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings	1,082	-	1,082	-
Lease liabilities	8	-	-	8
Trade payables	169	-	-	169
Other financial liabilities				
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	31	-	-	31
Security deposits received	67	-	-	67
Liability for capital expenditure	122	-	-	122
Rebate to customers	19	-	-	19
Others	7	-	-	7

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2026.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	44	-	-	44
Bank balances other than above	2	-	-	2
Trade receivables	91	-	-	91
Subsidies receivable	74	-	-	74
Security deposits	11	-	-	11
Loans and advances to employees	22	-	-	22
Interest receivable	3	-	-	3
Others	4	-	-	4
Financial assets carried at FVTPL				
Investments in mutual funds (unquoted debt securities)	372	-	372	-
Investments in corporate bonds (quoted)	170	170	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings	730	-	730	-
Lease liabilities (refer note 27)	6	-	-	6
Trade payables	123	-	-	123
Other financial liabilities				
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	28	-	-	28
Security deposits received	64	-	-	64
Liability for capital expenditure	169	-	-	169
Rebate to customers	19	-	-	19
Others	5	-	-	5

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2025.

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31. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

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

Market risk

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

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 and have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

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

The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

a. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the long-term debt obligations (including current maturities of long term borrowings) with floating interest rates.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and floating interest rates on borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Currency	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	
		Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
INR	+50 bps	(5)	(2)
INR	-50 bps	5	2

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

Note: The impact of the above sensitivity would be same in other equity (net of applicable tax).

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b. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's foreign currency liability.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Hedging activities:

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges against forecast purchases in US Dollar and EURO. These forecast transactions are highly probable since purchase order already issued by the Group and hence expected to be utilised in near term. The foreign exchange contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments	0	-	0	-

The cash flow hedges of the forecasted purchase transactions during the year ended March 31, 2026 were assessed to be highly effective and unrealised loss of ₹1 is included in OCI.

Disclosure of effects of Hedge accounting

As at March 31, 2026

Foreign exchange risk on cash flow hedge	Nominal value of hedging instrument		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Foreign currency forward contracts	6	-	0	-	April 2026 to January 2027	0.95 :1

Cash flow hedge	Change in the value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Foreign exchange risk	0	-	0	Other Income

As at March 31, 2025

Foreign exchange risk on cash flow hedge	Nominal value of hedging instrument		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Foreign currency forward contracts	4	-	0	-	April 2025 to July 2025	1:1

Cash flow hedge	Change in the value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Foreign exchange risk	0	-	0	Other Income

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk for the Group is mainly related to fluctuations in coal and pet coke prices linked to various external factors, which can affect the production cost of the Group. Since the energy costs is one of the primary costs drivers, any fluctuation in fuel prices can lead to drop in operating margin. To manage this risk, the Group

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take steps to optimize the fuel mix and to pursue longer term and fixed contracts, where considered necessary. Additionally, processes and policies related to such risks are reviewed and controlled by senior management and fuel requirement are monitored by the central procurement team.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is related to the change in market reference price of the investments in quoted equity securities. The fair value of the Group's investment exposes the Group to equity price risks. These securities are not held for trading purposes.

c. Credit risk

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

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Wherever the Group assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank guarantee / letter of credit or security deposits.

As per simplified approach, the Group 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 specified period and involves higher risk.

As per policy, receivables are classified into different ageing brackets based on the overdue period ranging from six months to one year and more than one year. Based on the different provisioning policy, provision for expected credit loss is made for each overdue bracket ranging from 50% to 100%.

An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis for major customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 6(ii). The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counter party.

Ageing of trade receivables	Upto 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2026			
Gross carrying amount (A)	128	0	128
Impairment allowance (B)	-	0	0
Net carrying amount (A-B)	128	-	128
As at March 31, 2025			
Gross carrying amount (A)	91	0	91
Impairment allowance (B)	-	0	0
Net carrying amount (A-B)	91	-	91

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made in mutual funds, corporate bonds, deposits only with approved banks and within limits assigned to each bank by the Group.

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Liquidity risk

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

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

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

As at March 31, 2026	On demand	0 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings	12	11	154	905	1,082
Trade payables	-	168	-	-	168
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	31	-	-	31
Security Deposits	-	67	-	-	67
Rebate to customer	-	19	-	-	19
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	122	-	-	122
Interest payable on others	-	1	-	-	1
Lease liability	-	3	5	0	8
Employee accrued liability	-	5	-	-	5
As at March 31, 2025	On demand	0 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings	7	-	105	620	732
Trade payables	-	123	-	-	123
Other financial liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	28	-	-	28
Security Deposits	-	64	-	-	64
Rebate to customer	-	18	-	-	18
Dues payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	169	-	-	169
Interest payable on others	-	1	-	-	1
Lease liability	-	3	4	0	7
Employee accrued liability	-	4	-	-	4

32. Capital management

For the purpose of the Group capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Holding Company. The primary objective of the Group capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents.

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long term borrowings (refer note 10(i))	1,059	723
Short term borrowings (including interest accrued) (refer note 13(i) and 13(iii))	54	35
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 6(iii))	20	44
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 6(iv))	2	0
Less: Current investments (refer note 6(i))	709	542
Less: Interest receivable on current investment and fixed deposits	2	9
Net debt	380	163
Equity share capital	1,892	1,892
Other equity (includes non controlling interest)	1,139	754
Total capital	3,031	2,646
Capital and net debt	3,411	2,809
Gearing ratio	11.13%	5.81%

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group review the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure. No changes were made in the objectives policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

33. Related Party Disclosures

a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists:

Holding Companies	Dalmia Bharat Limited ('DBL') (Ultimate Holding Company) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') (Intermediate Holding Company)
Key Managerial Personnel ('KMP')	Awadhesh Kumar Pandey (Chief financial officer) Padmanav Chakravarty (Manager upto December 29, 2025) Ms. Rachna Gorla (Company Secretary upto February 7, 2025) Nitin Arora (Company Secretary w.e.f April 21, 2025) Ambuj Srivastava (Manager w.e.f. January 17, 2026)
Directors	Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar (Non Executive Director) Rajiv Kumar Choubey (Non Executive Director) Deepak Thombre (Independent Director) Anoop Kumar Mittal (Independent Director upto August 6, 2025) Manvendra Pratap Singh (Nominee Director - Nominated by Assam Industrial Development Corporation ('AIDC')) Adil Khan (Nominee Director - Nominated by AIDC upto July 29, 2025) Purbali Bora (Additional Director) Anuradha Mookerjee (Additional Director) Megha Nidi Dahal (Nominee Director - Nominated by Assam Industrial Development Corporation ('AIDC'))

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Note: The Parent Company holds more than 20% in the companies listed below. However, the Parent Company does not exercise significant influence or control on decisions of the investees. Hence, they are not being construed as associate companies.

Solarcraft Power India 23 Private Limited
 O2 Renewable Energy V Private Limited (upto October 30, 2025)
 Bijlee Kandasamy Private Limited
 Kilavikulam Rajalakshmi Solar Power Developer Private Limited
 Apple India Solar Products Private Limited
 Gee Yess India Engineering Technology Private Limited
 TrueRe Surya Private Limited
 San Power Generation Transmission Private Limited

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Fellow subsidiaries

Alstom Industries Limited ('AIL')
 Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited ('DBGVL')

Relatives of key management personnel/ directors

Akshay Kumar Pandey

Enterprises controlled/ jointly controlled by Key Management Personnel of the Ultimate Holding Company

Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation
 Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited
 Dalmia Bharat Sugar & Industries Limited ('DBSIL')
 Khaitan & Co LLP

b) Related party transactions

Transactions carried out during the year with related parties referred in (a) above, in the ordinary course of business, are as follows:-

Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Fellow subsidiaries		Directors, KMP & their relatives		Enterprises controlled/ jointly controlled by Key Management Personnel of the Ultimate Holding Company	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	Sale of goods & services	-	3	75	7	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management service income	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of goods & services	50	90	1	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of assets	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management service charges	75	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate social responsibility expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
Corporate guarantee received	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight charges	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	16	12	-	-	-	-	1	1
Compensation to KMP's	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses to relatives of KMP's	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Director sittings fees	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-

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All amounts stated are in ₹ Crores except wherever stated otherwise)

c) Balance outstanding

Nature of Transaction	Holding Companies		Fellow subsidiaries		Directors, KMP & their relatives		Enterprises controlled/ jointly controlled by Key Management Personnel of the Ultimate Holding Company	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Trade payables	9	8	2	-	-	-	0
Payables towards property, plant and equipment	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	0
Capital advance	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	8	-	6	0	-	-	-	-
Corporate and financial guarantees outstanding (DCBL)	1,675	1,675	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share warrants application money	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Intermediate Holding Company has given a corporate guarantee to banks in respect of working capital facilities taken from Axis bank Limited (Non-fund based) ₹300 and Yes bank (Fund based) ₹200 and term loans taken ₹700 from Axis Bank Limited and ₹375 from IndusInd bank availed by the Group.

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free.

d) Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel (including directors) of the Holding Company:-

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Short-term employee benefits	2	2
Post- employment benefits	-	-
Total compensation paid to key management personnel (refer note 2 below)	2	2

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

- The transactions with related parties have been made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
- KMP are covered under the Group Gratuity Scheme along with other employees of the Group. The gratuity and leave liability is determined for all the employees on an overall basis, based on the actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary. The specific amount of gratuity and leave liability for KMP cannot be ascertained separately, except for the amount actually paid.

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

The Micro and Small Enterprises have been identified by the Group from the available information. The disclosures in respect to Micro and Small Enterprise as per Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting period		
Principal amount	28	10
Interest thereon	-	-

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period	-	-
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period; and	-	-
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding period until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006	-	-

35. Segment Information

The Group is exclusively engaged in the business of “Cement and cement related products” primarily in India. As per Ind AS 108 “Operating Segments”, specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no reportable operating or geographical segments applicable to the Group.

Information about major Customer

There are no revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of an entity’s revenues during the year ending March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

36. The Group have debited direct expenses relating to limestone mining, Solar plant / Waste Heat Recovery System (‘WHRS’) power generation etc. to cost of raw material consumed, power and fuel. These expenses, if reclassified on ‘nature of expense’ basis as required by Schedule-III will be as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cost of raw materials consumed	53	54
Power and fuel	4	4
Total	57	58

These expenses if reclassified on ‘nature of expense’ basis as required by Schedule III will be as follows:

Employee benefits expenses	5	4
Power and fuel	14	14
Other Expenses :		
Consumption of stores & spare parts	4	2
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	0	0
Rates & taxes (including royalty on limestone)	20	21
Professional charges	0	0
Payment to contractors	14	17
Security charges	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses	0	0
Total	57	58

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37. The Group has incurred directly attributable expenditure related to acquisition/construction of property, plant and equipment and therefore accounted for the same as pre-operative expenses under capital work in progress.

Details of such expenses capitalized and carried forward are given below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Brought forward from last year	139	106
Expenditure incurred during the year		
Cost of raw material consumed	10	1
Employees benefits expense		
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	17	21
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	1	1
c) Gratuity expense	0	0
d) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	2	1
Finance cost (refer note 21)	51	31
Depreciation and amortisation expense (refer note 22)	1	2
Power and fuel	7	9
Freight charges	9	-
Other expenses		
a) Consumption of stores and spare parts	2	-
b) Management service charges	22	31
c) Rent	1	0
d) Rates and taxes	0	-
e) Insurance	1	3
f) Legal & professional charges	0	-
g) Travelling and conveyance	3	1
h) Enterprise social commitment	29	1
i) Miscellaneous expenses	12	24
Total expenditure during the year	169	126
Less : Change in inventory due to trial run production (clinker)	(11)	(1)
Less : Revenue from operations during trial run	(20)	-
Net expenditure	138	125
Less : Capitalized during the year	(266)	(92)
Capitalization of expenditure (pending for allocation)	11	139
Carried forward as part of capital work-in-progress	11	139

38. The Group comprises of the following entities:

Name of the Group company	Country of Incorporation	% equity interest as at March 31, 2026	% equity interest as at March 31, 2025
A. Subsidiaries			
1. Vinay Cement Limited	India	97.21%	97.21%
(a) Step-down subsidiaries of Vinay Cements Limited			
1. RCL Cements Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
2. SCL Cements Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Trade payables turnover ratio	5	6	-5%
Net capital turnover ratio	2	2	-19%
Net profit ratio	22%	23%	-3%
Return on capital employed	13%	15%	-14%
Return on investment	3%	5%	-37%

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39. Statutory Group Information

Name of the entity in the Group	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2026	
	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
Ratios	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income/loss	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income/loss	Amount
Holding Company								
Dalmia Cement (North East) India Limited	100%	3,027	100%	385	0%	0	124%	385
Subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries - Indian								
Vinay Cement Limited	2%	49	0%	(0)	(1%)	1	0%	1
RCL Cements Limited	1%	36	0%	0	0%	-	0%	0
SCL Cements Limited	0%	0	0%	(0)	0%	-	0%	(0)
Less: Elimination and non-controlling interest	(3%)	(82)	0%	0	101%	(76)	(24%)	(76)
Total	100%	3,030	100%	385	100%	(75)	100%	310

Name of the entity in the Group	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2025	
	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
Ratios	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income/loss	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income/loss	Amount
Holding Company								
Dalmia Cement (North East) India Limited	100%	2,642	100%	343	100%	0	100%	343
Subsidiary and step-down subsidiaries - Indian								
Vinay Cement Limited	2%	50	2%	5	0%	-	2%	5
RCL Cements Limited	1%	36	0%	0	0%	-	0%	0
SCL Cements Limited	0%	0	0%	(0)	0%	-	0%	(0)
Less: Elimination and non-controlling interest	(3%)	(83)	(1%)	(5)	0%	-	(1%)	(5)
Total	100%	2,645	100%	343	100%	0	100%	343

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40. Additional disclosures

S. No.	Particulars	Note in financial statements
(i)	Details of Benami Property held	The Group do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
(ii)	Relationship with Struck off Companies	The Group do not have any transactions with struck-off companies.
(iii)	Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)	The Group do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv)	Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency	The Group have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	The Group have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of The Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries); (b) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vi)	Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium	The Group have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that The Group shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) irectly 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); (b) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vii)	Undisclosed income	The Group does not have any 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).
(viii)	Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Group	There are no immovable properties which are not registered in the name of the Group.
(ix)	Details of scheme of arrangement	The Group has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
(x)	Wilful defaulter	The Group has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India
(xi)	Core Investment Companies (CIC's)	The Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has four unregistered CIC's as part of the Group.
(xii)	Other	The Group is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017

41. Audit trail

As per Section 128 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 with reference to use of accounting software by the Group for maintaining its books of account, has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such change were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

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The Group uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. However, the audit trail (edit logs) for any direct changes made at the database level of the accounting software used for maintenance of books of account operated by a third party software service provider could not be identified, as the independent service auditor's assurance report did not cover information regarding the existence of such database level logs.

Further, there are no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with, other than the consequential impact of the exceptions given above. Furthermore, except for matters mentioned above, the audit trail has been preserved by the Group as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

As per our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited

Kartik Gogia
Partner
Membership No.: 512371

Ganesh Wamanrao Jirkuntwar
Director
DIN:07479080

Purbali Bora
Director
DIN:10345405

Awadhesh Kumar Pandey
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 058240

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 23, 2026

Nitin Arora
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A26117