

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Dalmia Bharat Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

OPINION

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Dalmia Bharat 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.

KEY AUDIT MATTER

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of

the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

5. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

6. 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. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we will 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 identified above when it becomes available 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.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. 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 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.

8. 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.
9. 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

10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
 13. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

14. 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.

15. 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.
16. 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 16(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 16 (b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 16(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 28(a) 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, 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 40(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 40(vi) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have 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. a. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026 and until the date of this audit report is in compliance with section 123 of the Act.
- b. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with

section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

- c. As stated in note 10 to the accompanying standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

- vi. As stated in note 39 to the standalone financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, except for instance/ matter mentioned below, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2025, has used an accounting softwares for maintaining its 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 softwares. 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 instance/ matter 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

Neeraj Goel

Partner

Membership No.: 99514

UDIN: 26099514KFXIYR9242

Place: New Delhi

Date: 28 April 2026

ANNEXURE I

referred to in paragraph 15 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dalmia Bharat 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 and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification
- (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 to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company, except for the following properties

Description of property	Gross carrying value (Rs. in crores.)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held (Years)	Reason for not being held in name of company
Land, Ballabgarh	7	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	46 years	Refer note 1 and 3 below.
Building, Hansalaya 12 th Floor – Delhi	25	Orissa Cement Limited	Not applicable	51 years	Refer note 1 and 2 below.
Building, Hansalaya 11 th Floor – Delhi	22	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	55 years	Refer note 1 and 2 below.
Building, Delhi	2	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	40 years	Refer note 1 below.
Building, Mussoorie	2	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	55 years	Refer note 1 below.
Building, Ballabgarh	1	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	46 years	Refer note 1 below.
Building, Jamnagar	0	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	41 years	Refer note 1 below.

*now known as Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited.

#Amount mentioned as '0' is below rounding off threshold adopted by the Company

Note-1: The Company is the legal owner of the aforesaid land and buildings, which has devolved upon the Company pursuant to implementation of Scheme(s) of Arrangement and Amalgamation in the earlier years.

Note-2: The matter pertaining to building in which the property is situated is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. As per the settlement arrived between the Company and vendor, subject to the outcome of the matter before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the conveyance deed shall be executed in favour of Company within one year of disposal of the matter by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Note-3: Land acquisition proceedings, is pending for disposal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

- (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 Company does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees by banks on the basis of security of current assets. Pursuant to the terms of the sanction letter, the Company is not required to file any quarterly return or statement with such banks.

- (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 unsecured loans to parties during the year, in respect of which:

- (a) The Company has provided loans to others during the year as per details given below:

Particulars	Loans (Rs. in crores)
Aggregate amount granted during the year (Rs.):	
- Others	5
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date (Rs.):	
- Others	4

- (b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made and terms & conditions of the grant of all loans provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. Further, the Company has not provided any guarantee or given any security or provided any advance in the nature of loan during the year.
- (c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments/ receipts of principal and interest are regular, except for the following instances:

Name of the Entity	Amount due (Rs. In crores)	Due date	Extent of delay	Remarks (if any)
Rewas Ports Limited	30	12 December 2019	6-7 years	Refer note below [#]

- (d) The total amount which is overdue for more than 90 days as at 31 March 2026 in respect of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to such companies is as follows:

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in crores)	No. of Cases	Remarks, if any
Principal	30	1	Refer note below [#]
Total	30	1	

[#]Reasonable steps have been taken by the Company for recovery of such principal amounts and interest.

- (e) The Company has granted loan which had fallen due during the year and was repaid on or before the due date. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/ advances in nature of loan.
- (f) The Company has granted loan which are repayable on demand, as per details below:

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in crores)	Promoters	Related Parties
Aggregate of loans/ advances in nature of loan - Repayable on demand [#]	30	-	-
Total	30	-	-
Percentage of loans to the total loans (gross of impaired loans)	81%		

[#]The management, basis the assessment of recoverability of loan, had impaired loan given to Rewas Ports Limited amounting to Rs. 30 Crores during the year ended 31 March 2022.

- (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 loans and investments made. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act in respect of 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 not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services/ business activities. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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 (Rs.)	Amount paid under Protest (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Levy of interest u/s 234B	4	-	Assessment Year 2017-18	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Levy of interest u/s 234C	1	-	Assessment Year 2017-18	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Penalty on disallowance of Cess	0	-	Assessment Year 2020-21	CIT(Appeals)

#Amount mentioned as '0' is below rounding off threshold adopted by the Company.

- (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) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 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.
- (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) (a) 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 4 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(xxii) 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 Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel

Partner

Membership No.: 99514

UDIN: 26099514KFXIYR9242

Place: New Delhi

Date: 28 April 2026

ANNEXURE II

Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dalmia Bharat Limited on the standalone financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026

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 Bharat 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 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.

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 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

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 99514
UDIN: 26099514KFXIYR9242

Place: New Delhi
Date: 28 April 2026

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	60	60
Capital work-in-progress	3(i)	10	0
Other intangible assets	3(ii)	8	0
Right-of-use assets	26	212	11
Intangible assets under development	3(iii)	9	12
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4(i)	7,309	7,329
(ii) Loans	4(ii)	5	132
(iii) Other financial assets	4(iii)	8	0
Income tax assets (net)		80	60
Other non-current assets	5	2	4
Total non-current assets		7,703	7,608
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6(i)	464	56
(ii) Trade receivables	6(ii)	58	21
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	1	1
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	6(iv)	5	5
(v) Loans	6(v)	2	243
(vi) Other financial assets	6(vi)	1	76
Other current assets	7	7	3
Total current assets		538	405
Assets or disposal group classified as held for sale	8	-	0
Total assets		8,241	8,013
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	38	38
Other equity	10	7,837	7,800
Total equity		7,875	7,838
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	26	200	8
Provisions	11	28	56
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	12	42	45
Total non-current liabilities		270	109
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	26	19	4
(ii) Trade payables	13(i)	-	-
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		20	10
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13(ii)	20	25
Other current liabilities	14	24	18
Provisions	15	13	9
Total current liabilities		96	66
Total liabilities		366	175
Total equity and liabilities		8,241	8,013
Material accounting policies	1B		

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's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Bharat Limited

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 99514

Puneet Yadu Dalmia
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00022633

Gautam Dalmia
Managing Director
DIN: 00009758

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 28, 2026

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: M10569

Rajeev Kumar
Company Secretary
Membership No. F- 5297

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	16	361	202
Other income	17	123	189
Total income		484	391
EXPENSES			
Cost of raw materials consumed		-	-
Purchases of stock in trade		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress		-	-
Employee benefits expense	18	198	130
Finance costs	19	17	1
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2(ii)	25	6
Other expenses	20	88	49
Total expenses		328	186
Profit before exceptional item and tax		156	205
Exceptional item	21	(4)	-
Profit before tax		152	205
Tax expense	12		
Current tax		11	21
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		3	(6)
Tax adjustments for earlier years		(3)	(0)
Total tax expense		11	15
Profit for the year (I)		141	190
Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
(a) Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans		3	(1)
(b) Change in fair value of financial instrument through other comprehensive income		55	31
(ii) Income tax credit/ (expenses) relating to above items		7	(14)
Other comprehensive income for the year (II)		65	16
Total comprehensive income for the year (I+II)		206	206
Earnings per share [Face value of Rs. 2 each]	22		
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (In Rs.)		7.54	10.14
Material accounting policies	1B		

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Bharat Limited

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DIN: 00009758

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 28, 2026

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: M10569

Rajeev Kumar
Company Secretary
Membership No. F- 5297

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 01, 2024	18,75,47,629	38
Change in equity share capital		
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options plan (note 25)	17,532	0
As at March 31, 2025	18,75,65,161	38
Change in equity share capital		
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options plan (note 25)	792	0
As at March 31, 2026	18,75,65,953	38

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Capital reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve	Share based payment reserve	Equity instruments through OCI	
As at April 01, 2024	6,916	88	3	316	1	1	437	7,762
Profit for the year	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	190
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) (net of tax)								
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Change in fair value of financial instruments through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	190	-	-	16	206
Exercise of employee stock options plan	1	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-
Employee stock option expense*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Dividends paid (refer note 10)	-	-	-	(169)	-	-	-	(169)
As at March 31, 2025	6,917	88	3	337	1	0	453	7,800
As at April 01, 2025	6,917	88	3	337	1	0	453	7,800
Profit for the year	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	141
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)								
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Change in fair value of financial instruments through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	62
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	144	-	-	62	206

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

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Capital reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve	Share based payment reserve	Equity instruments through OCI	
Exercise of employee stock options	0	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-
Employee stock option expense*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Dividends paid (refer note 10)	-	-	-	(169)	-	-	-	(169)
As at March 31, 2026	6,917	88	3	312	1	0	516	7,837

*includes Rs. 0 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 0) granted to employees of a subsidiary company.

For description of the purposes of each reserve within equity, refer note 10 of these 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's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel

Partner

Membership No.: 99514

Place : New Delhi

Date : April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Bharat Limited

Puneet Yadu Dalmia

Managing Director & CEO

DIN: 00022633

Dharmender Tuteja

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No: M10569

Gautam Dalmia

Managing Director

DIN: 00009758

Rajeev Kumar

Company Secretary

Membership No. F- 5297



STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	152	205
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	6
Expenses on employee stock option scheme	0	0
Dividend income	(94)	(150)
Finance costs	17	1
Interest income	(9)	(33)
Change of fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	(11)	(1)
Profit on sale of investments (net)	(8)	(4)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0)	(1)
Gain on termination of leases	(1)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	71	23
Adjustments for Working capital changes:		
Increase in trade receivables	(37)	(10)
Decrease/ (Increase) in financial and other assets	38	(2)
Increase in trade and other payables	22	20
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	(21)	20
Cash generated from operations	73	51
Income tax paid (net)	(27)	(12)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	46	39
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangibles	(45)	(5)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1	4
Proceeds from sale of non-current investments	75	0
(Purchase)/ sale of current investments (net)	(390)	4
Loan given to subsidiaries	-	(59)
Loan repaid by subsidiaries	368	59
Fixed deposits placed (having original maturity of more than three months) (net)	(0)	(0)
Interest received	35	31
Dividend received	94	97
Net cash flow from investing activities	138	131

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

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares on exercise of stock options	0	0
Interest paid	(1)	(0)
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	(10)	(1)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(4)	(2)
Dividends paid	(169)	(169)
Net cash used in financing activities	(184)	(172)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1	3
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 6(iii))	1	1

Note:

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

For lease liabilities, refer note 26.

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

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel

Partner

Membership No.: 99514

Place : New Delhi

Date : April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Bharat Limited

Puneet Yadu Dalmia

Managing Director & CEO

DIN: 00022633

Dharmender Tuteja

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No: M10569

Gautam Dalmia

Managing Director

DIN: 00009758

Rajeev Kumar

Company Secretary

Membership No. F- 5297



NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

NOTE 1

A. Corporate Information

Dalmia Bharat Limited (CIN: L14200TN2013PLC112346) ('the Company') is a public company domiciled in India and was incorporated on July 12, 2013 in the name of Odisha Cement Limited under the Companies Act, 1956 and as per the Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation approved by the NCLT, Chennai, the name of the Company was changed from Odisha Cement Limited to Dalmia Bharat Limited vide fresh certificate of incorporation dated April 15, 2019. Its equity shares are listed on National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Dalmiapuram Distt Tiruchirappalli Tamil Nadu - 621651.

The Company is primarily engaged in providing management services to its group companies.

The standalone 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 28, 2026.

B. Material accounting policies

(i) Basis of preparation

The standalone 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).

The standalone 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:

- Certain financial assets measured at fair value [refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments]; and
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value [refer accounting policy 1B(ii)(i)]

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.) and all the values are rounded off to the nearest crore, except number of shares, face value of share, earning per share or wherever otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represented Rs. '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

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

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

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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.

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 standalone financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investments (other than investment in subsidiaries) 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 Company'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 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 23)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 31)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 30)

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods and 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.



NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the contractually defined terms of payment and net of taxes collected on behalf of the government such as goods and service tax, etc. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

Revenue from services

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

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.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d. 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 statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) 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 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, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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 or loss is recognised outside statement of profit or 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.

e. Property, plant and equipment

The Company has measured property, plant and equipment (PPE) except vehicle, furniture and fixture and office equipment at fair value as on transition date i.e. April 01, 2015 which has become its deemed cost. In respect of vehicle, furniture and fixture and office equipment, the Company has applied applicable Ind AS from a retrospective 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. 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.

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation charge

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis based on the estimated useful lives of an asset as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

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 income statement 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.

f. Other intangible assets

The Company had measured intangible assets at carrying value as recognised in the standalone financial statements as on transition date i.e. April 01, 2015, which became its deemed cost.

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.



NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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 or loss when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of amortisation policy applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

	Useful life	Amortisation method used
Computer software	3 to 5 years	On a straight-line basis over its useful life

g. Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets (refer note 1(B)(ii)(g)(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, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis 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)
Buildings	2 to 9 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. Refer to the accounting policies in section (I) Impairment of non-financial assets.

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.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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 and leases of low-value assets

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 and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease.

h. 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.

Contingent liabilities

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

i. 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 Dalmia Cement Provident Fund Trust 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),

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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 or loss in subsequent periods.

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.

j. 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. The Company initially measures a financial asset at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. 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 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:

- 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 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 or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

of profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

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.

Investment in equity instruments are classified at FVTPL, which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.

Debt instruments, which do 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 other venture capital fund 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.



NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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

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, payables.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

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.

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

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 or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

C. Recent accounting pronouncement

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified certain amendments to existing Indian Accounting Standards and a new standard under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.

a) Amendments effective from April 01, 2025

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025 on the following effective from April 01, 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 the same 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 01, 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.



NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Deemed cost*/ Cost						
As at April 01, 2024	18	56	4	5	1	84
Additions	-	-	0	3	2	5
Disposals	-	4	0	1	0	5
As at March 31, 2025	18	52	4	7	3	84
Additions	-	-	-	0	4	4
Disposals	-	-	0	0	0	0
As at March 31, 2026	18	52	4	7	7	88
Accumulated depreciation						
As at April 01, 2024	-	18	1	3	0	23
Charge for the year	-	2	1	1	0	4
Disposals	-	1	0	1	0	2
As at March 31, 2025	-	19	2	3	0	24
Charge for the year	-	3	0	0	1	4
Disposals	-	-	0	0	0	0
As at March 31, 2026	-	22	2	3	1	28
Net block						
As at March 31, 2026	18	30	2	4	6	60
As at March 31, 2025	18	33	2	4	3	60

*Refer note 1(B)(ii)(e)

Notes:

- (i) All the title deeds of property, plant and equipment (other than those where the Company is the lessee and lease arrangement are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company, except as mentioned below:

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which year	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company	Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2026	Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	Land, Ballabgarh	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	1980	Refer note (i)(a) and (i)(c) below	7	7
	Building, Hansalaya, 12 th floor, Delhi	Orissa Cement Limited	Not applicable	1974	Refer note (i)(a) & (i)(b) below	25	25
	Building, Hansalaya, 11 th floor, Delhi	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	1970	Refer note (i)(a) & (i)(b) below	22	22
	Building, Delhi	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	1986	Refer note (i)(a) below	2	2
	Building, Mussoorie	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	1971		2	2
	Building, Ballabgarh	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	1980		1	1
	Building, Jam Nagar	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	1985		0	0
Asset classified as held for sale	Building, Secunderabad#	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited*	Promoter	1991		-	0

#transferred to asset classified as held for sale during the year ended March 31, 2025 (refer note 8).

*now known as Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited

- (a) The Company is the legal owner of the aforesaid land and buildings, which has devolved upon the Company pursuant to implementation of Scheme(s) of Arrangement and Amalgamation in the earlier years.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

- (b) The Matter pertaining to building in which the property is situated is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme court. As per the settlement arrived between the Company and vendor, subject to the outcome of the matter before the Hon'ble Supreme court, the conveyance deed shall be executed in favour of company within one year of disposal of matter by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- (c) Land acquisition proceedings qua the land is pending for disposal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- (ii) Details of depreciation and amortisation expense:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation and amortisation expense on:		
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	4	4
Other intangible assets	3	0
Right-of-use assets (refer note 26)	18	2
As per PPE, Other intangible assets and Right-of-use assets Schedule	25	6

- (iii) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

3. (i) CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS (CWIP)

Movement of capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	0	-
Additions	10	0
Capitalised	-	-
Closing balance	10	0

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2026					
- Project in progress	10	-	-	-	10
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	-	-	-	10
As at March 31, 2025					
- Project in progress	0	-	-	-	0
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0	-	-	-	0

Notes:

- (a) There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2026 and as at March 31, 2025.
- (b) Capital work-in-progress does not include any project temporarily suspended.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

3. (ii) OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	Computer software
Cost	
As at April 01, 2024	3
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2025	3
Additions	11
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2026	14
Accumulated amortisation	
As at April 01, 2024	3
Charge for the year	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2025	3
Charge for the year	3
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2026	6
Net block	
As at March 31, 2026	8
As at March 31, 2025	0

3. (iii) INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT (IAUD)

(a). Movement of Intangible assets under development

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	12	-
Additions	8	12
Deletions	-	-
Capitalized	11	-
Closing balance	9	12

(b). Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

Particulars	Amount in IAUD for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2026					
- Project in progress	8	1	-	-	9
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	1	-	-	9
As at March 31, 2025					
- Project in progress	12	-	-	-	12
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	-	-	-	12

Notes:

- There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.
- Intangible assets under development does not include any project temporarily suspended.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

4. FINANCIAL ASSETS

(i) Non-current investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Investments in equity shares		
(i) Subsidiaries (unquoted) - at cost		
23,90,45,267 (March 31, 2025: 31,40,45,267) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited [#]	6,718	6,794
5,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 5,00,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Dalmia Power Limited	1	1
(ii) Other (quoted) - at fair value through other comprehensive income		
1,48,29,764 (March 31, 2025: 1,48,29,764) Shares of Rs. 2/- each fully paid up in Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited*	585	534
3,07,799 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited (DBRL)**	5	-
	7,309	7,329
Aggregate amount of quoted Investments and market value thereof	590	534
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	6,719	6,795
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

[#]includes investment amount booked on account of stock options issued to employees of subsidiary company (refer note 25).

[#]During the year, the Company tendered 7.5 crore equity shares in the buy back offer issued by Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited, aggregating to Rs.75.

*Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) reflect investment in quoted equity securities. These equity shares are designated as FVTOCI as they are not held for trading purpose and are not in similar line of business of the Company, thus disclosing their fair value change in profit or loss will not reflect the purpose of holding.

**Pursuant to the NCLT order dated September 12, 2025, the Dalmia Magnesite Corporation and Govan Travels undertakings were demerged from the Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited and vested in Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ("DBRL"). Pursuant to the Scheme, DBRL issued 1 fully paid-up equity share of Rs. 10 each for every 48.18 fully paid-up equity shares of Rs. 2 each held by the Company.

(ii) Loans (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loans to employees	5	3
Loans to related parties (refer note 29)	-	129
	5	132
Included in Loans to employees		
i. Dues from officer of the Company	0	0

Notes:

- No loans or advances are due by directors 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.
- Unsecured loan given to related parties carry interest rate of 7.60% p.a. to 7.66% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 8.08% p.a. to 8.55% p.a.) and recoverable at the end of third year from the date of disbursement.

(iii) Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposits	8	0
	8	0

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

5. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepayments	2	2
Deposit and balances with government departments		
Unsecured, considered good	-	2
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0	0
	0	2
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful deposit)	(0)	(0)
	-	2
	2	4

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS

(i) Current investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Units of debt schemes of various mutual funds (unquoted)	464	56
	464	56
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	464	56
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment	-	-

(ii) Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 29)	58	21
	58	21
Break-up for security details:		
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	58	21
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	58	21

Note: No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person, or are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days.

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

S. No.	Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables:								
(a)	- considered good	49	9	0	-	-	-	58
(b)	- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	49	9	0	-	-	-	58

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

S. No.	Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables:								
(a)	- considered good	21	-	-	-	-	-	21
(b)	- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	21	-	-	-	-	-	21

There are no unbilled or disputed trade receivable as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	1	1
Cheques on hand	-	0
	1	1

At March 31, 2026, Company has undrawn committed borrowing facilities of Rs. 5 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 5).

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unclaimed/ unpaid dividend accounts	5	5
	5	5

(v) Loans (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loans to a related party (refer note 4(ii) and 29)	-	239
Loans to employees	2	4
Loans to others:		
- Considered good	-	-
- Credit impaired	30	30
	30	30
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful loans) (refer note (c) below)	(30)	(30)
	-	-
	2	243
Included in Loans to employees		
i. Dues from officer of the Company	0	0

Notes:

- The Company has no loans and advances which are either repayable on demand or are without specifying any terms or period of repayment except note (c) given below.
- No loans or advances are due by directors 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.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

- c) The Company had extended unsecured loan of Rs. 30 to a non-related party for general corporate purpose in the earlier years. The management basis the risk of recoverability of loan had considered impairment loss of Rs. 30 and the same was considered as an exceptional item in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

(vi) Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposits	0	0
Interest receivable		
- From related parties (refer note 29)	-	28
- From others	1	-
Dividend receivable from a related party (net of TDS, also refer note 29)	-	48
Other receivable	0	0
	1	76

7. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance to suppliers	1	1
Prepayments	6	2
Balances with government authorities	0	0
Other receivable		
- Considered doubtful	1	1
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful receivable)	(1)	(1)
	-	-
	7	3

8. ASSET CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Building (refer note below)	-	0
	-	0

Note:

During the current year, the Company has sold its land located at Secunderabad.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised share capital		
1,59,55,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,59,55,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 2/- each	319	319
1,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,00,000) Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	1	1
5,00,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 5,00,00,000) Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each	50	50
	370	370
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:		
18,75,65,953 (March 31, 2025: 18,75,65,161) Equity Shares of Rs. 2/- each	38	38
	38	38

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

a. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	18,75,65,161	38	18,75,47,629	38
Change in equity share capital:				
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options plan (refer note 25)	792	0	17,532	0
As at the end of the year	18,75,65,953	38	18,75,65,161	38

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 2 per share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is 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.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Keshav Power Limited*	6,75,94,720	36.04%	9,80,106	0.52%
Sita Investment Company Limited	1,38,88,260	7.40%	1,38,88,260	7.40%
Rama Investment Company Private Limited	94,51,790	5.04%	90,63,790	4.83%
Mayuka Investment Limited*	-	-	3,89,30,654	20.76%
Shree Nirman Limited*	-	-	1,55,22,020	8.28%
Ankita Pratisthan Limited*	-	-	1,28,82,940	6.87%

*During the year, Keshav Power Limited acquired 6,73,35,614 equity shares pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation involving Ankita Pratisthan Limited (Transferor Company 1), Mayuka Investment Limited (Transferor Company 2) and Shree Nirman Limited (Transferor Company 3) with Keshav Power Limited as the Transferee Company. The Scheme was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Cuttack Bench, vide its order dated May 30, 2025, and became effective on June 13, 2025, with effect from the appointed date of April 01, 2023.

As per records of the 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.

d. Shares reserved for issue under options

Information related to DBL ESOP Scheme 2018, including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and options outstanding at the end of the reporting period, is set out in note 25.



NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

e. Details of shares held by promoters:

S. No.	Promoter's Name	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
		No. of shares of Rs. 2/- each	% of total shares	% change during the year	No. of shares of Rs. 2/- each	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Mayuka Investment Limited	-	-	(100%)	3,89,30,654	20.76%	-
2	Shree Nirman Limited	-	-	(100%)	1,55,22,020	8.28%	-
3	Sita Investment Company Limited	1,38,88,260	7.40%	-	1,38,88,260	7.40%	-
4	Ankita Pratisthan Limited	-	-	(100%)	1,28,82,940	6.87%	-
5	Rama Investment Company Private Limited	94,51,790	5.04%	4.28%	90,63,790	4.83%	-
6	Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited	31,97,578	1.70%	-	31,97,578	1.70%	-
7	Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	35,24,952	1.88%	10.43%	31,91,952	1.70%	100.51%
8	J.H. Dalmia Trust	25,91,495	1.38%	-	25,91,495	1.38%	-
9	Kavita Dalmia Parivar Trust	25,91,493	1.38%	-	25,91,493	1.38%	-
10	MAJ Textiles Private Limited	12,90,773	0.69%	-	12,90,773	0.69%	-
11	Keshav Power Limited	6,75,94,720	36.04%	6796.67%	9,80,106	0.52%	(62.01%)
12	Shri Brahma Creation Trust	3,59,710	0.19%	-	3,59,710	0.19%	-
13	Alirox Abrasives Limited	2,40,720	0.13%	-	2,40,720	0.13%	-
14	Mrs. Bela Dalmia	30	0.00%	-	30	0.00%	-
15	Himgiri Commercial Limited	10	0.00%	-	10	0.00%	-
16	Valley Agro Industries Limited	10	0.00%	-	10	0.00%	-
17	Mr. Gautam Dalmia	7	0.00%	-	7	0.00%	-
	Total	10,47,31,548	55.84%		10,47,31,548	55.84%	

- f. The Company has not issued any bonus shares, shares for consideration other than cash or bought back any shares during five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

10. OTHER EQUITY*

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Share based payment reserve	-	0
Securities premium	6,917	6,917
General reserve	3	3
Capital reserve	88	88
Capital redemption reserve	1	1
Retained earnings	312	337
Other comprehensive income	516	453
	7,837	7,800

*For movement during the year, refer Statement of Changes in equity

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Distribution made and proposed:		
Cash dividends on equity shares paid:		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2025: Rs. 5.00 per share (March 31, 2024: Rs. 5.00 per share)	94	94
Interim dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2026: Rs. 4.00 per share (March 31, 2025: Rs. 4.00 per share)#	75	75
	169	169
Proposed dividend on equity shares:		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2026: Rs. 5.00 per share (March 31, 2025: Rs. 5.00 per share)	94	94
	94	94

Proposed dividend on equity shares is subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and is not recognised as a liability as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

#On October 17, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company declared an interim dividend of Rs. 75 for the financial year 2025-26, which has been paid during the year 2025-26.

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve

- Share based payment reserve** - Share based payment reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under employee stock option plan.
- Securities premium** - The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium reserve. In case of equity-settled share based payment transactions, the difference between fair value on grant date and nominal value of share is accounted as securities premium. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provision of the Companies Act, 2013.
- General reserve** - The Company has transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provisions of Companies Act, 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act, 2013.
- Capital reserve** - Capital reserve was created partly due to reduction of face value of equity share and partly due to cancellation and extinguishment of equity and preference share capital held by Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited, pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation sanctioned by Hon'ble NCLT.
- Capital redemption reserve** - Represents the nominal value of equity shares bought back pursuant to buyback in accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 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.
- Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive income** - The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the 'Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income' within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

11. PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for gratuity (refer note 24)	22	46
Provision for leave encashment	5	9
Provision for post-retirement medical benefits (refer note 24)	1	0
Provision for other employee benefits	0	1
	28	56

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

12. INCOME TAXES

(i) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit or loss section:		
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	11	21
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years*	(4)	(0)
Deferred tax:		
Relation to origination of temporary differences	3	(6)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years:		
- Others*	1	(0)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	11	15
OCI section:		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Net loss/ (gain) on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	(1)	0
Net gain on equity instrument through other comprehensive income**	8	(14)
Income tax expense charged to OCI	7	(14)

*included in the "Tax adjustments for earlier years" on the face of profit and loss

**On account of increased effective tax rate on long term capital gain on listed shares, the Company has recorded additional deferred tax charge of Rs. 13 included under the head Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) during the year ended March 31, 2025.

(ii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before tax	152	205
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	38	52
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years		
- Others	(3)	(0)
Income set off against deduction under Section 80M (net)	(25)	(38)
Other non-deductible expenses for tax purpose	1	1
Income tax reported in statement of profit and loss	11	15

(iii) Deferred tax:

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liabilities	Opening balance as at April 01, 2025	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2026
Property, plant and equipment (including other intangible assets)	9	(1)	-	8
Revaluation of FVTOCI investments to fair value	53	-	(8)	45
Expenditure debited in statement of profit and loss but allowable for tax purposes in subsequent years	(18)	5	-	(13)
Impairment allowance (for doubtful deposit and advance)	(0)	0	-	(0)
Right of use assets and lease liabilities differences	(0)	(3)	-	(3)
Others	1	3	1	5
	45	4	(7)	42

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liabilities	Opening balance as at April 01, 2024	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment (including other intangible assets)	10	(1)	-	9
Revaluation of FVTOCI investments to fair value	39	-	14	53
Expenditure debited in statement of profit and loss but allowable for tax purposes in subsequent years	(12)	(6)	-	(18)
Impairment allowance (for doubtful deposit and advance)	(2)	2	-	(0)
Right of use assets and lease liabilities differences	(0)	(0)	-	(0)
Others	2	(1)	(0)	1
	37	(6)	14	45

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.

13. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(i) Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 34)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	20	10
	20	10

*includes due to related parties Rs. 0 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 0) (refer note 29).

For maturity profile of trade payables and other financial liabilities, refer note 32.

Trade payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2026

S. No.	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	
Undisputed trade payables:								
(a)	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Others	3	16	1	0	0	-	20
	Total	3	16	1	0	0	-	20

Trade payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025

S. No.	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	
Undisputed trade payables:								
(a)	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Others	6	2	2	0	0	0	10
	Total	6	2	2	0	0	0	10

The Company does not have any disputed trade payables as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

ii) Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposit	0	0
Unclaimed/ unpaid dividend*	5	5
Liability for capital expenditure	0	11
Accrued employee liabilities**	14	8
Directors' commission payable (refer note 29)	1	1
Other payables	0	0
	20	25

*There is Rs. 0.66 crore amount deposited to Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year ended March 31, 2026 (Nil March 31, 2025)

**includes payable to related parties of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 0) (refer note 29).

14. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other liabilities		
- Advance received for assets held for sale	-	0
- Statutory dues*	18	11
- Others**	6	7
	24	18

*includes due to related parties Rs. 1 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 0) (refer note 29).

**includes Rs. 6 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 2) for PF interest shortfall (refer note 24).

15. PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for gratuity (refer note 24)	10	5
Provision for leave encashment	3	4
Provision for post-retirement medical benefits (refer note 24)	0	0
Provision for other employee benefits	0	0
	13	9

16. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Management service charges	361	202
Other operating revenue	0	0
	361	202

16.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Management service charges	361	202
	361	202

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

16.2 Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables from customers:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Receivables		
Trade receivables (refer note 6(ii))	58	21
	58	21

16.3 Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue as per contracted price	361	202
Adjustments:		
Discount	-	-
Revenue from contracts with customers	361	202

17. OTHER INCOME

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income	8	32
Interest income from other financial assets at amortised cost	1	0
Dividend income (refer note 29)	94	150
Gain/ (loss) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net):		
- Profit on sale of investments (net)	8	5
- On change of fair value of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	11	1
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	0	1
Miscellaneous receipts	1	0
	123	189

18. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	179	118
Contribution to provident and other funds	12	8
Gratuity expense (refer note 24)	4	3
Expenses on employee stock option scheme (refer note 25)	0	0
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	3	1
	198	130

19. FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest cost		
- On defined benefit obligations (net) (refer note 24)	7	0
- On lease liabilities (refer note 26)	10	1
- On others	0	0
	17	1

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

20 OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Repairs and maintenance - others	3	3
Rent	3	1
Rates and taxes	1	2
Insurance	0	1
Professional charges	29	19
Advertisement and publicity	0	0
Information management expenses	34	9
Travelling and conveyance	5	3
Recruitment expenses	2	3
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note (i) below)	1	1
Subscription charges	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses (refer note (ii) below)	10	7
	88	49

Notes:

(i) Disclosure in respect of Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	1	1
(b) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
(c) Excess amount spent on CSR as per Section 135(5) of Companies Act, 2013:		
(i) Opening balance	3	4
(ii) Amount required to be spent during the year	1	1
(iii) Amount spent during the year	-	0
(iv) Closing balance*	2	3
(d) Total of previous year shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	N.A.	N.A.
(f) Nature of CSR activities	Social infrastructure project	Social infrastructure project

*Asset has been recognised on the amount spent in excess of CSR liability. Rs. 1 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 2) is included in prepayments (Other non current assets) and Rs. 1 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 1) is included in prepayments (Other current assets).

(ii) Remuneration paid to auditors (included under Miscellaneous expenses)*:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
As auditor		
i) Statutory audit fee (Rs. 23 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 21 lakhs))	0	0
ii) Limited review fee (Rs. 15 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 15 lakhs))	0	0
iii) Reimbursement of expenses (Rs. 2 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 3 lakhs))	0	0
In other capacity		
i) Certification fee (Rs. 1 lakh (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil))	0	-

*excluding Goods and service tax

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

21. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
- New labour code impact	(4)	-
	(4)	-

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 Company has assessed the incremental impact of these changes amounting to Rs 4 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.

22. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Basic EPS		
Net profit for calculation of basic earnings (Rs.)	141	190
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	18,75,65,953	18,75,65,161
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (Nos.)	18,75,65,376	18,75,54,579
Basic earnings per share (In Rs.)	7.54	10.14
Diluted EPS		
Net profit for calculation of Diluted EPS (Rs.)	141	190
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (Nos.) (A)	18,75,65,376	18,75,54,579
Effect of dilution:		
Share options (Nos.) (B)	-	791
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS (Nos.) (C= A+B)	18,75,65,376	18,75,55,370
Diluted earnings per share (In Rs.)	7.54	10.14

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

23. DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's standalone 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 judgement, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements:

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 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).

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 standalone 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.

Share-based payments

The Company initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for equity-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility, risk free rate, expected dividend yield, market price and exercise price and making assumptions about them. For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be disclosed at the carrying amount at end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 25. Change in assumptions for estimating fair value of share-based payment transactions is expected to have insignificant impact on income statement.

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.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 12.

Defined benefit plans

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

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on mortality rates from Indian Assures 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 24.

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. 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 and 31 for further disclosures.

Property, plant and equipment

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life 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.

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 recognised for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets 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.

24. GRATUITY AND OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

(a) Gratuity

The Company has a well-defined benefit gratuity plan. As per the applicable law, the employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to gratuity on superannuation/ resignation @15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Scheme is funded through Gratuity Fund Trust with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy, except in case of employees of certain cement units of the Company. The Trust is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the determination of investment strategy. The Company makes provision for such gratuity asset/ liability in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary.

(b) Provident fund ('PF')

The Company contributes provident fund liability to Dalmia Cement Provident Fund Trust. As per the applicable accounting standard, provident funds set up by the employers, which require

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

interest shortfall to be met by the employer, needs to be treated as defined benefit plan. The actuarial valuation of Provident Fund was carried out in accordance with the guidance note issued by Actuarial Society of India for measurement of provident fund liabilities and a provision has been recognised in respect of future anticipated

shortfall with regard to interest rate obligation as at the balance sheet date.

c) Post-retirement medical benefits plan ('PRMB')

The Company provides post-retirement medical benefits to its certain retired employees. The plan is not funded by the Company.

The following tables summarize the components of net employee benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the above mentioned plan.

Net benefit expense (recognised in profit or loss)

Particulars	Gratuity		PF		PRMB	
	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
Current service cost	4	3	9	9	-	-
Past Service Cost	3	-	-	-	-	-
Net interest cost/ (income) on benefit obligation	3	0	0	0	0	0
Net benefit expense	10	3	9	9	0	0

Change in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Gratuity			PF			PRMB		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation
	(A)	(B)	(A-B)	(A)	(B)	(A-B)	(A)	(B)	(A-B)
April 01, 2025 (1)	52	1	51	211	206	5	0	0	0
Current service cost (2)	4	-	4	9	-	9	-	-	-
Past service cost (3)	3	-	3	-	-	-	0	-	0
Net interest expense (4)	3	0	3	14	14	0	0	-	0
Sub-total included in profit or loss (2+3+4)=(5)	10	0	10	23	14	9	0	-	0
Re-measurements									
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) (6)	-	0	(0)	-	2	(2)	-	-	-
(Gain)/ loss from changes in demographic assumptions (7)	0	-	0	(0)	-	(0)	-	-	-
(Gain)/ loss from changes in financial assumptions (8)	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	-	(0)	0	-	0
Experience (gains)/ losses (9)	(1)	-	(1)	1	-	1	(0)	-	(0)
Sub-total (6+7+8+9)=(10)	(1)	0	(1)	1	2	(1)	0	-	0
Contributions by employer (11)	-	25	(25)	-	8	(8)	-	-	-
Contribution by plan participation/ employees (12)	-	-	-	10	9	1	-	-	-
Settlements/ Transfer in/ (out) (13)	0	-	0	15	15	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid (14)	(3)	-	(3)	(30)	(30)	-	(0)	-	(0)
Sub-total (11+12+13+14)=(15)	(3)	25	(28)	(5)	2	(7)	(0)	-	(0)
March 31, 2026 (1+5+10+15)	58	26	32	230	224	6	0	-	0

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Change in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Gratuity			PF			PRMB		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation
	(A)	(B)	(A-B)	(A)	(B)	(A-B)	(A)	(B)	(A-B)
April 01, 2024 (1)	38	1	37	99	97	2	0	-	0
Current service cost (2)	3	-	3	9	-	9	-	-	-
Net interest expense (3)	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	-	0
Sub-total included in profit or loss (2+3)=(4)	3	0	3	19	10	9	0	-	0
Re-measurements									
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) (5)	-	(0)	0	-	3	(3)	-	-	-
(Gain)/ loss from changes in demographic assumptions (6)	0	-	0	1	-	1	0	-	0
(Gain)/ loss from changes in financial assumptions (7)	1	-	1	0	-	0	0	-	0
Experience (gains)/ losses (8)	(2)	-	(2)	4	-	4	(0)	-	(0)
Sub-total (5+6+7+8)=(9)	(0)	0	(1)	5	3	2	0	-	0
Contributions by employer (10)	-	-	-	-	8	(8)	-	-	-
Contribution by plan participation/ employees (11)	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Settlements/ Transfer in (12)	11	-	11	88	88	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid (13)	(0)	-	(0)	(10)	(10)	-	(0)	-	(0)
Sub-total (10+11+12+13)=(14)	11	-	11	88	96	(8)	(0)	-	(0)
March 31, 2025 (1+4+9+14)	52	1	51	211	206	5	0	-	0

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 34 (March 31, 2025 Rs. 54) to gratuity and Rs. 9 (March 31, 2025 Rs. 9) to PF in 2026-27.

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Gratuity and PF are as follows:-

Particulars	Gratuity		PF	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Investment pattern in plan assets:				
Insurance company products	26	1	-	-
Central government securities	-	-	18	16
State government securities	-	-	95	87
Special deposit scheme	-	-	2	2
Corporate bonds	-	-	90	84
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	0	0
Other investment	-	-	19	17
Total	26	1	224	206

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

The principal assumptions used in determining Gratuity, PF and PRMB for the Company are shown below:

Particulars	Gratuity		PF		PRMB	
	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
Discount rate (%)	6.80	6.65	6.80	6.65	6.95	6.80
Expected rate of return on plan assets (%)	6.80	6.65	6.80	6.65	-	-
Future salary increase (%)	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-
Normal Retirement age	60 years	60 years	60 years	60 years	-	-
Attrition/ withdrawal rate (%)	13.00	6.00	13.00	6.00	-	-
Guaranteed interest rate (%)	-	-	8.25	8.25	-	-
Medical cost inflation rate (%)	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00
Mortality Table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	90% (of IALM 2012-15)	90% (of IALM 2012-15)

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Gratuity	PF	PRMB	Gratuity	PF	PRMB
Increase/ (Decrease) in present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year						
One percentage decrease in discount rate	2	0	0	3	0	0
One percentage increase in discount rate	(2)	(0)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(0)
One percentage decrease in future salary rate	(2)	-	-	(3)	-	-
One percentage increase in future salary rate	2	-	-	3	-	-
One percentage decrease in Interest rate guarantee	-	(10)	-	-	(10)	-
One percentage increase in Interest rate guarantee	-	11	-	-	10	-
One percentage decrease in Premium Inflation Rate	-	-	(0)	-	-	(0)
One percentage increase in Premium Inflation Rate	-	-	0	-	-	0
Fifty percentage decrease in Attrition rate	(0)	-	-	0	-	-
Fifty percentage increase in Attrition rate	(0)	-	-	(0)	-	-
Ten percentage decrease in Attrition rate	-	(10)	-	-	-	-
Ten percentage increase in Attrition rate	-	0	-	-	-	-
Ten percentage decrease in Mortality rate	(0)	-	0	0	-	0
Ten percentage increase in Mortality rate	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	(0)

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years (undiscounted):

Particulars	Gratuity		PRMB	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	10	6	0	0
Between 2 and 5 years	35	27	0	0
Between 5 and 10 years	27	35	0	0
Beyond 10 years	6	9	1	1
Total expected payments	78	77	1	1

The weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period for gratuity is 4 years (March 31, 2025: 4 years) and for post-retirement medical benefits is 9 years (March 31, 2025: 10 years) and for provident fund benefits is 3 years (March 31, 2025: 3 year)

Risk Exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:-

Asset Volatility

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields, if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. Most of the plan asset investments are in fixed income securities and in government securities. The investments are expected to earn a return in excess of the discount rate and contribute to the plan deficit.

Asset liability matching risk

The Company ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the employee benefit plans. Within this framework, the Company's ALM objective is to match assets to the obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due.

Liquidity Risk

The Company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the employee benefit obligations. The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods.

Contribution to defined contribution plans:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Provident fund/ Pension fund	10	7
Superannuation fund	0	0
National pension scheme	2	1
	12	8

25. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Employee Stock Option Scheme 2018 namely "DBL ESOP 2018" was adopted by the Board of Directors pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation sanctioned by Hon'ble NCLT Chennai vide its order dated April 20, 2018. Under the DBL ESOP 2018, the Company granted 2 (two) new stock options ('New Options') to the eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiary company, in lieu of every existing 1 (one) stock option held by them under erstwhile DBEL ESOP Scheme 2011 (whether vested or unvested).

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Options granted under DBL ESOP 2018 would vest in not less than one year and not more than five years from the date of grant of the options. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company had approved multiple grants with related vesting conditions. Vesting of the options would be subject to continuous employment and certain performance parameters stipulated by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Hence the options would vest with passage of time on meeting the performance parameters.

The fair value of the stock options is estimated at the grant date using the Black- Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the stock options were granted. However, the above performance condition is only considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest.

There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these stock options. Options granted under the DBL ESOP 2018 will carry no dividend or voting rights. On exercise, each option is convertible into one equity share.

No options granted under DBL ESOP 2018 during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	0	0
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	0	0

The cost related to employee stock options of subsidiary company namely Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited of Rs. 0 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 2) has been recognised as an addition to investment (refer note 4(i)).

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Numbers	WAEP	Numbers	WAEP
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	792	2.00	18,324	2.00
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(792) ¹	2.00	(17,532) ²	2.00
Expired/ lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	792	2.00
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

- The weighted average share price at the date of exercise (December 23, 2025) of the options is Rs. 2059.40*.
- The weighted average share price at the date of exercise (November 6, 2024 to December 5, 2024) of the options is Rs. 1,821.90*.

*in absolute amount.

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2026 is Nil years (March 31, 2025: 3.67 years).

The following table list the inputs to the models used for the plan for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Grant 4	Grant 6
Dividend yield (%)	0.23	0.07
Expected volatility (%)*	43.11	40.90
Risk-free interest rate (%)	4.83	5.53
Average expected life of options (years)	4.20	4.20
Weighted average share price (Rs.) for each	859.83	1,856.48
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date	849.84	1,849.31
Exercise price (Rs. per share)	2.00	2.00
Date of Grant	November 5, 2020	December 1, 2021

*The expected volatility was determined based on historical volatility data.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

26. LEASES

A. Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various buildings (office and residential premises) and vehicles used in its operations. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

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

(i) Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
Cost			
As at April 01, 2024	3	3	7
Additions	0	11	11
Disposals	0	3	3
As at March 31, 2025	3	11	14
Additions	221	12	233
Disposals	12	4	16
As at March 31, 2026	212	19	231
Accumulated depreciation			
As at April 01, 2024	1	1	2
Charge for the year	0	2	2
Disposals	0	1	1
As at March 31, 2025	1	2	3
Charge for the year	14	4	18
Disposals	2	0	2
As at March 31, 2026	13	6	19
Net block			
As at March 31, 2026	199	13	212
As at March 31, 2025	2	9	11

(ii) 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 balance	12	5
Additions	225	11
Deletions	14	2
Accretion of interest	10	1
Payments	14	3
Closing balance	219	12
Non-current liabilities	200	8
Current liabilities	19	4

(iii) The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 31.

(iv) The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 7.30% to 8.00% (March 31, 2025: 8.00%), with maturity between 2026-34.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

(v) The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	18	2
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10	1
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	3	1
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	31	4

(vi) The Company has not revalued its right-of-use assets during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(vii) Amount recognised in statement of cash flows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Total Cash Outflow for leases	(14)	(3)

27. COMMITMENTS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	11	6

28. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES/ LITIGATIONS IN RESPECT OF:

a. Not provided for: Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Demands raised by following authorities in dispute		
(i) Demand of service tax	1	1
(ii) Income tax matter	0	0

Note: 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.

b. Guarantees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Guarantees* given to a bank on behalf of others of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2025: Rs. 1) – to the extent of loan outstanding	-	1

Security clause

*These are covered by first pari pasu charge created in favour of the Company's bank by way of hypothecation of current assets and receivables.

29. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

A) List of related parties and nature of relationship:

Related parties where control exists:-

(a) Subsidiaries/ Step-down subsidiaries

(i) Subsidiaries

- 1 Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL')
- 2 Dalmia Power Limited ('DPL')

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

(ii) Step down subsidiaries

- 1 Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited
- 2 Vinay Cement Limited
- 3 RCL Cements Limited
- 4 SCL Cements Limited
- 5 Alsthom Industries Limited
- 6 Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited
- 7 Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited
- 8 Cosmos Cements Limited
- 9 D.I. Properties Limited
- 10 Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited
- 11 Geetee Estates Limited
- 12 Golden Hills Resort Private Limited
- 13 Hemshila Properties Limited
- 14 Hopco Industries Limited
- 15 Ishita Properties Limited
- 16 JayeVijay Agro Farms Private Limited
- 17 Shri Rangam Properties Limited
- 18 Sri Madhusudana Mines & Properties Limited
- 19 Sri Shanmugha Mines & Minerals Limited
- 20 Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Limited
- 21 Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Limited
- 22 Sri Trivikrama Mines & Properties Limited
- 23 Sutnga Mines Private Limited
- 24 Rajputana Properties Private Limited
- 25 DPVL Ventures LLP
- 26 Ascension Mercantile Private Limited ('AMPL')
- 27 Ascension Multiventures Private Limited ('AMVPL')
- 28 Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited ('DBGVL')

(b) Joint venture

(i) Joint ventures of DCBL

- 1 Khappa Coal Company Private Limited
- 2 Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited

(c) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

(i) Key Management Personnel

- 1 Mr. Puneet Yadu Dalmia - Managing Director & CEO
- 2 Mr. Gautam Dalmia - Managing Director
- 3 Mr. Dharmender Tuteja - Chief Financial Officer
- 4 Mr. Rajeev Kumar - Company Secretary

(ii) Directors (other than KMP's)

- 1 Mr. Yadu Hari Dalmia - Non Executive Director
- 2 Dr. Niddodi Subrao Rajan - Non Executive Director
- 3 Mr. Paul Heinz Hungentobler - Independent Director



NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

- 4 Mrs. Anuradha Mookerjee - Independent Director
- 5 Mr. Anuj Gulati - Independent Director
- 6 Mr. Haigreve Khaitan- Independent Director (w.e.f. April 01, 2024)

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

(d) KMP controlled entity

(i) Enterprises controlled/ jointly controlled by key management personnel/ directors

- 1 Alirox Abrasives Limited
- 2 Keshav Power Limited
- 3 Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited ('DBSIL')
- 4 Rama Investment Company Private Limited
- 5 Sita Investment Company Limited
- 6 Himgiri Commercial Limited
- 7 Valley Agro Industries Limited
- 8 MAJ Textiles Private Limited
- 9 Khaitan & Co. LLP (w.e.f. April 01, 2024)
- 10 Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL')
- 11 Shree Nirman Limited (Merged with Keshav Power Limited w.e.f. June 13, 2025)
- 12 Mayuka Investment Limited (Merged with Keshav Power Limited w.e.f. June 13, 2025)
- 13 Ankita Pratisthan Limited (Merged with Keshav Power Limited w.e.f. June 13, 2025)
- 14 Hippostores Technology Private Limited

(e) Others

(i) Trust relating to retiral benefit plan

- 1 Dalmia Cement Provident Fund
- 2 Dalmia Cement Bharat Executive Superannuation Fund

(ii) Relative (close member) of key management personnel/ directors

- 1 Mrs. Bela Dalmia (mother of Mr. Puneet Yadu Dalmia)

(iii) Other related parties over which KMP/ relative of KMP has control/ significant influence

- 1 Kavita Dalmia Parivar Trust
- 2 Shri Brahma Creation Trust
- 3 J.H. Dalmia Trust

B) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Subsidiaries/ Step-down subsidiaries	KMP	KMP controlled entity	Others	Total
Purchase of goods and services	-	-	2	-	2
Purchase of assets	-	-	0	-	0
Lease rent Payable	4	-	-	-	4
Management service charges (to DCBL Rs. 298)	350	-	11	-	361
Sale of goods and Service	0	-	-	-	0
Loans received back from DBGVL	368	0	-	-	368

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Subsidiaries/ Step-down subsidiaries	KMP	KMP controlled entity	Others	Total
Dividend received from DPL and DBSIL	85	-	9	-	94
Interest income (from DBGVL)	3	-	-	-	3
Dividends paid	-	0	89	5	94
Director's sitting fees	-	0	-	-	0
Director' commission	-	1	-	-	1
Remuneration paid*	-	51	-	-	51
Reimbursement of expense payable	1	-	0	-	1
Reimbursement of expense receivable	1	-	-	-	1
Rent Income	0	-	-	-	0
Sale of Equity Share through Buy back	75	-	-	-	75
Contribution to post employment benefit plan trust	-	-	-	9	9

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Subsidiaries/ Step-down subsidiaries	KMP	KMP controlled entity	Others	Total
Purchase of goods and services	-	-	1	-	1
Purchase of assets	12	-	-	-	12
Management service charges (to DCBL Rs. 160)	194	-	8	-	202
Loans given to DCBL	59	-	-	-	59
Loans received back from DCBL	59	0	-	-	59
Dividend received from DPL and DBSIL	142	-	8	-	150
Interest income (from DBGVL Rs. 31 and DCBL Rs. 0)	31	-	-	-	31
Dividends paid	-	0	89	5	94
Director's sitting fees	-	0	-	-	0
Director's commission	-	1	-	-	1
Remuneration paid*	-	48	-	-	48
Professional fee	-	-	0	-	0
Reimbursement of expense payable	7	-	-	-	7
Reimbursement of expense receivable	20	-	0	-	20
Contribution to post employment benefit plan trust	-	-	-	7	7

*KMP are covered under the Company's 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.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

C) Balance outstanding at year end:

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Subsidiaries/ Step-down subsidiaries	KMP	KMP controlled entity	Others	Total
Trade payables	1	-	0	-	1
Trade receivables	57	-	1	-	58
Loans receivable	-	0	-	-	0
Directors' commission payable	-	1	-	-	1
Directors' sitting fees payable	-	0	-	-	0
Other current liabilities- statutory dues	-	-	-	1	1

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Subsidiaries/ Step-down subsidiaries	KMP	KMP controlled entity	Others	Total
Trade payables	0	-	0	-	0
Trade receivables	21	-	0	-	21
Loans receivable (from DBGVL Rs. 368)	368	0	-	-	368
Interest receivable from DBGVL	28	-	-	-	28
Other payables	12	-	-	-	12
Directors' commission payable	-	1	-	-	1
Dividend receivable from DPL	48	-	-	-	48
Other current liabilities- statutory dues	-	-	-	1	1
Remuneration payable	-	0	-	-	0

Investment with related parties are disclosed in note 4(i).

D) Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company:-

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Short-term employee benefits	46	43
Post employment benefits	5	5
Share-based payment transactions	0	0
Total compensation paid to key management personnel*	51	48

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period relating to key management personnel.

*Remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include provision made for gratuity and leave benefits as they are determined on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

E) 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. All amounts outstanding are unsecured.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Notes	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*					
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Security deposits	4(iii) & 6(vi)	8	0	8	0
Loans to employees	4(ii) & 6(v)	7	7	7	7
Loans to related parties	4(ii) & 6(v)	-	368	-	368
Trade receivables	6(ii)	58	21	58	21
Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	1	1	1	1
Bank balances other than above	6(iv)	5	5	5	5
Others	6(vi)	1	76	1	76
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in mutual funds	6(i)	464	56	464	56
Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investment in equity shares	4(i)	590	534	590	534
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Lease liabilities	26	219	12	219	12
Trade payables	13(i)	20	10	20	10
Other financial liabilities	13(ii)	20	25	20	25

*other than investments in subsidiaries accounted at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 'Separate Financial Statements'.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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:

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/ deposit are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, risk factors, individual credit worthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.
- The fair value of unquoted instruments are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.
- The fair value of investment in equity shares are based on quoted market price at the reporting date. Fair value of investment in mutual funds/ other venture capital fund are based on market observable inputs i.e. Net Asset Value at the reporting date.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation (Level 3):

Discount rate are determined using prevailing bank lending rate.



NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

31. 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	Amount	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value				
Investment in equity shares	590	590	-	-
Investment in mutual funds	464	-	464	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 30)				
Security deposits	8	-	-	8
Loans to employees	7	-	-	7
Trade receivables	58	-	-	58
Cash and cash equivalents	1	-	-	1
Bank balances other than above	5	-	-	5
Others	1	-	-	1
Liabilities for which fair value are disclosed (refer note 30)				
Lease liabilities	219	-	-	219
Trade payables	20	-	-	20
Other financial liabilities	20	-	-	20

There have been no transfer 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	Amount	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value				
Investment in equity shares	534	534	-	-
Investment in mutual funds	56	-	56	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 30)				
Security deposits	0	-	-	0
Loans to employees	7	-	-	7
Loans to related parties	368	-	-	368
Trade receivables	21	-	-	21
Cash and cash equivalents	1	-	-	1
Bank balances other than above	5	-	-	5
Others	76	-	-	76
Liabilities for which fair value are disclosed (refer note 30)				
Lease liabilities	12	-	-	12
Trade payables	10	-	-	10
Other financial liabilities	25	-	-	25

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

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and lease liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, investments (debt and equity), trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets 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, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investments & deposits, debt and equity investments, trade receivables and trade payables.

The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

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. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management. There is no outstanding borrowings at the year end, hence there is no exposure to interest rate risk.

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. There is no outstanding forward contract and unhedged foreign currency exposure at the year end.

Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. Equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Company does not actively trade these investments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party 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).

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients.



NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Outstanding balances of trade receivable comprises primarily recoverable from group companies against provision of management services. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, the trade receivables are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

Ageing	Up to 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2026			
Gross carrying amount (A)	58	-	58
Expected credit losses (B)	-	-	-
Net carrying amount (A-B)	58	-	58
As at March 31, 2025			
Gross carrying amount (A)	21	-	21
Expected credit losses (B)	-	-	-
Net carrying amount (A-B)	21	-	21

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 only with approved authorities. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Company.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and lease contracts.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contracted undiscounted payments:

Ageing	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying value
As at March 31, 2026						
Lease liabilities	36	69	67	133	305	219
Trade payables	20	-	-	-	20	20
Other financials liabilities	20	-	-	-	20	20
As at March 31, 2025						
Lease liabilities	4	7	2	-	13	12
Trade payables	10	-	-	-	10	10
Other financials liabilities	25	-	-	-	25	25

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders. The Company includes within net debt, borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and current investments.

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 6(iii))	(1)	(1)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 6(iv))	(5)	(5)
Less: Current investments (refer note 6(i))	(464)	(56)
Net debt	(470)	(62)
Total equity	7,875	7,838
Equity and net debt	7,405	7,776
Gearing ratio	N/A	N/A

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

34. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER THE MSMED ACT, 2006

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
- Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
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 year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

35. Details of loans to subsidiaries, parties in which directors are interested and Investments by the loanee in the shares of the Company as required by Regulation 34(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015:-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Outstanding amount	Maximum amount outstanding during financial year	Outstanding amount	Maximum amount outstanding during financial year
Loans to subsidiary/ step-down subsidiary companies				
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	-	-	-	59
Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited	-	368	368	368

Note: Investment in subsidiaries are disclosed in note 4(i).

The loanee has not made any investments in the shares of the Company.

36. The Company has given loans to various companies. Loans outstanding as at year end is given in below mentioned table along with purpose of the loan as required u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	Amount outstanding	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loans given for general corporate purpose		
Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited (8.08% p.a. to 8.55% p.a.)*	-	368
Rewas Ports Limited (10.00% p.a.)**	30	30

*The above loans are unsecured and are receivable at the end of 36 months from the date of grant of loan.

**loan amount was impaired during earlier years.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars of guarantee given:

S. No.	Particulars	Purpose	Guarantee given during the financial year		Outstanding amount	
			Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
1	Guarantees given	Business purpose	-	-	-	1

The details of investment of the Company are given in note 4(i).

37. DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO IND AS 27 - SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Investments in the following subsidiary companies are accounted for at cost.

Name of subsidiary company	Country of incorporation	% of ownership held	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Dalmia Power Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%

38. SEGMENT INFORMATION:

The Company is primarily engaged in providing management services to the group companies in India. There are no separate reportable segments (business and/ or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 'Operating segment' and hence no additional disclosures are provided in the standalone financial statements.

Revenue from major customers:

Revenue from major customers with % of total revenue are as below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Revenue	Revenue%	Revenue	Revenue%
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	298	82.42%	160	79.34%

39. 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.

40. OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATIONS:

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with struck off companies under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

- iii. The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.
- iv. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- v. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- vi. The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- vii. The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- viii. 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.
- ix. 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.
- x. The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

41. FINANCIAL RATIOS:

Sl. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at/ For the year ended March 31, 2026	As at/ For the year ended March 31, 2025	% change
1	Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	5.61	6.17	(9%)
2	Debt equity ratio (in times)	Total debt = Current borrowings	Total equity = Issued share capital + Other equity	-	-	-
3	Debt service coverage ratio ¹ (in times)	Earnings available for debt service = Profit before exceptional item and tax + finance costs + depreciation and amortisation	Debt service = Finance costs for the year	11.54	190.96	(94%)
4	Return on equity ² (%)	Net profits after taxes	Average total equity	1.80%	2.43%	(26%)
5	Inventory Turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from sale of products	Average inventory	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Sl. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at/ For the year ended March 31, 2026	As at/ For the year ended March 31, 2025	% change
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio ³ (in times)	Revenue from sale of products and services	Average accounts receivable	9.15	12.61	(27%)
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Net purchases of goods and services availed	Average trade payables	5.91	7.33	(19%)
8	Net capital turnover ratio ⁴ (in times)	Revenue from sale of services	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	0.82	0.60	37%
9	Net profit ratio ⁵ (%)	Net profits after taxes	Revenue from operations	39.14%	94.11%	(58%)
10	Return on capital employed (%)	Earnings before interest, exceptional item and taxes (including other income)	Capital employed = Average total equity + Average total debt	2.20%	2.63%	(16%)
11	Return on investment (%)	Interest income on fixed deposits and bonds + profit on sale of investments + fair valuation gain/ (loss) of investments carried at FVTPL	Average treasury investment	7.26%	9.23%	(21%)

Explanations for change in ratio by more than 25%:

- Debt service coverage ratio:** Due to decrease in earnings and increase in interest cost.
- Return on equity:** Decreased primarily on account of decrease in net profits.
- Trade receivables turnover ratio:** Decreased primarily on account of increase average trade receivables.
- Net capital turnover ratio:** Increased primarily on account of increase in revenue.
- Net profit ratio:** Decreased primarily on account of decrease in net profit.

As per our report of even date

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

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 99514

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Bharat Limited

Puneet Yadu Dalmia
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00022633

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: M10569

Gautam Dalmia
Managing Director
DIN: 00009758

Rajeev Kumar
Company Secretary
Membership No. F- 5297

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Dalmia Bharat Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

OPINION

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Dalmia Bharat Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group') and joint ventures, 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 and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint venture, 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 and its joint venture, 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 and its joint venture 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 together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 15 of the Other Matter section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and its joint venture, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.
5. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Revenue recognition - Discounts, incentive and rebates: (refer note 1(B)(ii)(c) and 21 to the consolidated financial statements)</p> <p>Revenue for the Group primarily comprises of revenue from sale of Cement. The Group records revenue net of discounts, incentives, rebates and other related charges.</p> <p>The estimation of discounts, incentives, rebates and other related charges recognised, related to sales made during the year, is material and considered to be complex and subject to judgments.</p> <p>The complexity mainly relates to variability in discounts, incentives, rebates and other related charges on account of various schemes offered by the Group, diverse range of market presence and complex contractual agreements/commercial terms across those markets.</p>	<p>Our audit relating to revenue recognition included, but was not limited to, the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained an understanding of the management's process for estimation and accounting treatment of discounts, incentives, rebates and other related charges; • Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Group's internal controls, including general IT controls, key IT application controls exercised by the management, over measurement of various discount, incentives, rebates and other related charges; • Obtained management workings for amounts recognised towards discounts, incentives, rebates and other related charges during the year and as at year end. On a sample basis, tested the underlying calculations for amounts recorded as accruals and provisions towards the



Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Therefore, there is a risk of revenue being misstated as a result of inaccurate estimation of discounts, incentives, rebates and other related charges.</p> <p>The Group also focuses on revenue as a key performance measure, which could create an incentive for overstating revenue by influencing the computation of rebates and discounts.</p> <p>Considering the materiality of amounts involved and significant judgements related to estimation of discounts, incentives, rebates and other related charges, the same has been considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>aforementioned obligations, as per the terms of related schemes and contracts; traced the underlying data to source documents;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performed the comparison of the historical trend of payments and reversal of discounts, incentives and rebates to provisions made to assess the current year accruals; • Tested, on sample basis, manual journal entries recorded in revenue accounts, credit notes and claims, to the relevant approvals and the supporting documents; and • Evaluated the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
<p>Recognition and measurement of Income taxes (refer note 1(B)(ii)(e), 17 and 36(A)(i) to the consolidated financial statements)</p> <p>The Group operates in a complex tax jurisdiction and is subject to challenges by tax authorities on various matters relating to claims for tax exemptions / deductions and also exposed to variety of litigations on income-tax matters.</p> <p>The determination of provision for income tax and deferred taxes including write backs of provisions involves significant judgements and estimates and interpreting the prevailing tax laws and rules.</p> <p>These also involve significant judgment to determine the possible outcome of the uncertain tax positions, consequently having an impact on related accounting and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Considering the complexity and significant level of estimation and judgement, this is a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit relating to recognition and measurement of income tax included, but was not limited to, the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understood and evaluated the processes, design and implementation of controls and tested the operating effectiveness of the Group's controls over the recording and re-assessment of uncertain tax positions, claims (including claims receivables) and contingent liabilities including disclosures relating to income tax; • Analysed the tax computations (both current and deferred tax) for compliance with the relevant tax legislation including assessment of availability of future taxable profits for utilisation of deferred tax assets created on past business losses; • Critically challenged the key assumptions made by the management in estimating tax liabilities by involving auditor's tax specialists; • Read and analysed select key correspondences, external legal opinions/confirmations obtained by the management for direct tax matters. Critically challenged the management estimate of the possible outcome of the disputed direct tax cases by considering legal precedence and other judicial rulings by involving auditor's direct tax specialists; and • Ensured the adequacy of the disclosures for income taxes in consolidated financial statements.
<p>Litigation and claims (refer note 1(B)(ii)(l), 3, 36, 47(b), and 55 to the consolidated financial statements)</p> <p>The Group is exposed to a large number of litigations with various authorities and third parties which could have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements based on eventual outcome of these legal proceedings.</p> <p>The amounts involved are material, and the application of accounting standards to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, in each case, is inherently subjective.</p> <p>We have determined the evaluation of litigations matters as a key audit matter because the outcome of such litigations is uncertain and requires careful evaluation and significant judgment by management to determine the likelihood and/or timing of cash outflows, resulting from such matters.</p> <p>We further draw attention to the following specific matters involving litigations that are considered to be fundamental to the understanding of the users of the audit report of the standalone financial statements of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL'), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Holding Company:</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in relation to the assessment of litigation and claims included but were not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design and tested the operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigations to ensure the accounting and disclosures are in compliance with the requirements of applicable accounting standards; • Obtained and read the summary of litigation matters provided by management and held discussions with the management of the Group; • For claims/matters/disputes settled during the year if any, we have read the related orders/directions issued by the courts/ settlement agreements in order to verify whether the settlements were appropriately accounted for and disclosed; • Evaluated various legal opinions/confirmations obtained by management and conducted a review of the assessment done by the management through internal and external management's legal experts for the likelihood of contingencies and potential impact of various litigations, examining the available supporting documents;

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note 36(B) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which describes the pending proceedings in respect of dispute between DCBL and Bawri Group ('BG') under the shareholders agreement dated 16 January 2012 with respect to one of the DCBL's subsidiaries. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide its judgement dated 17 October 2022 ('the Judgement'), has set aside certain awards granted to BG by Arbitral Tribunal vide its order dated 20 March 2021 and has directed that the claims of DCBL which were earlier rejected by Arbitral Tribunal, have to be considered de novo. BG has filed an appeal before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court against the Judgement which is currently pending. Based on the management assessment of the aforesaid matter, no adjustment has been made by the management in the consolidated financial statements. Note 36(C) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, relating to bank guarantee of Rs.100 crore and corporate guarantee of Rs. 300 crore submitted by DCBL pursuant to orders dated 16 March 2021 and 11 April 2022 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court with respect to release of certain mutual fund units of DCBL that were earlier fraudulently transferred by Allied Financial Services Private Limited ('Allied'), the Depository Participant ("DP") in collusion with ILFS Securities Services Limited ('ISSL'), the Clearing Agent of Allied, from demat account of erstwhile subsidiaries of DCBL that were subsequently merged with DCBL. The management is fully confident that there will be no loss to DCBL and hence no adjustment has been made to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and analysed select key correspondences, external legal opinions/confirmations obtained by the management for indirect tax matters. Critically challenged the management estimate of the possible outcome of the disputed indirect tax cases by considering legal precedence and other judicial rulings by involving auditor's indirect tax specialists; and Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable accounting standards.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

6. 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. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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 identified above when it becomes available 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.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. 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 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 including its joint venture 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 Holding Company's Board of Directors are also responsible for ensuring accuracy of records including financial information considered necessary for the preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Further, in terms of the provisions of the Act the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and its joint venture 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.

8. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and its joint venture are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its joint venture 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.
9. Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies included in the Group and of its joint venture.

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

10. 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.
11. 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 and its joint venture 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. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its joint venture 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, and its joint venture, 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. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible

for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

12. 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.
13. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

OTHER MATTER

15. We did not audit the financial statements of 23 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 2,040 Crore as at 31 March 2026, total revenues of ₹ 14 Crore and net cash outflows amounting to ₹ 20 Crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 0.17 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026 in respect of a joint venture, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statement has been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Holding Company's management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in

respect of these subsidiaries and joint venture, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint venture, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

16. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors, referred to in paragraph 15, on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and joint venture, we report that the Holding Company and a subsidiaries 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 28 subsidiaries and a joint venture 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 and joint venture.
17. 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 till date by us and by the respective other auditors as mentioned in paragraph 15 above, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 and covered under the Act we report that following are the qualifications/adverse remarks reported by us and the other auditors in the Order reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 for which such Order reports have been issued till date and made available to us:

S No	Name	CIN	Holding Company/ Joint Venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse
1	Dalmia Bharat Limited	L14200TN2013PLC112346	Holding Company	Clause 3 (iii) (c) and 3 (iii) (d)
2	Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	U10100OR2010PTC011795	Joint Venture	Clause 3(iii) (c)

18. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint venture incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, 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 matter(s) described in paragraph 18(h)(vi) and 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, its subsidiaries and joint venture and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and joint venture, respectively covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and joint venture, 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 with respect to the consolidated financial statements are as stated in paragraph 18(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 18(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 and joint venture 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, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint venture incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act:
 - i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group and its joint venture as detailed in Note 3, 36, 47(b), and 55 to the consolidated financial statements;
 - ii. The Holding Company, its subsidiaries and joint venture 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiaries and joint venture during the year ended 31 March 2026;
 - iv. a. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries and joint venture incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries and joint venture respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, on the date of this audit report as disclosed in note 57(iii) 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 and joint venture 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 and joint venture ('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 and joint venture incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries and joint venture respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 57(iv) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiaries and joint venture 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 and joint venture 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 and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries and joint venture, as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our or other auditors' notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v.
 - a. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries during the year ended 31 March 2026 and until the date of this audit report is in compliance with section 123 of the Act;
 - b. The final dividend paid by the Holding Company during the year ended 31 March 2026 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend; and
 - c. As stated in note 13 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.
 - vi. As stated in note 56 to the consolidated financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances/matters below, the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and joint venture, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2025, has used an 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 exceptions given below. Furthermore, except for the instances/ matters mentioned below the audit trail has been preserved by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and joint venture 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 its books of account by the Holding Company and its 7 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 Organisation), 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

Neeraj Goel

Partner

Membership No.: 99514

UDIN: 26099514BPJPYU8908

Place: New Delhi

Date: 28 April 2026

ANNEXURE I

LIST OF ENTITIES INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(I) Subsidiaries / step down subsidiaries:

1. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
2. Dalmia Power Limited
3. D.I. Properties Limited
4. Shri Rangam Properties Limited
5. Dalmia Minerals and Properties Limited
6. Sri Shanamugha Mines & Minerals Limited
7. Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Limited
8. Ishita Properties Limited
9. Hemshila Properties Limited
10. Geetee Estates Limited
11. Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Limited
12. Sri Trivikrama Mines & Properties Limited
13. Sri Madhusudana Mines and Properties Limited
14. Golden Hills Resort Private Limited
15. Rajputana Properties Private Limited
16. Sutnga Mines Private Limited

17. Cosmos Cements Limited
18. Dalmia Cement North-East Limited
19. RCL Cements Limited
20. SCL Cements Limited
21. Vinay Cement Limited
22. Bangaru Kamakshiamman Agro Farms Private Limited
23. JayeVijay Agro Farms Private Limited
24. Alsthom Industries Limited
25. Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited
26. HOPCO Industries Limited
27. DPVL Venture LLP
28. Ascension Mercantile Private Limited
29. Ascension Multiventure Private Limited
30. Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited

(II) Joint venture:

1. Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited
2. Khappa Coal Company Private Limited (share of profit / loss not considered)



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 Bharat Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group') and joint ventures 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, its subsidiary companies and joint venture 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, its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal control financial reporting criteria established by the Group considering the essential component of internal control stated in the guidance note on audit of Internal Financial Control 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 CONSOLIDATED 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, its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, 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 issued by the ICAI. 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and joint ventures 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 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 and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the subsidiary companies and joint ventures, the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, 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 the 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.

OTHER MATTER

9. We did not audit the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to 23 subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose consolidated financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 2,040 Crore as at 31 March 2026, and net assets of ₹1,804 cores as at 31 March 2026, total revenues of ₹ 14 Crore and net cash outflow amounting to ₹ 20 Crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 0.17 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2026, in respect of a joint ventures, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements have not been audited by us. The internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies and joint ventures have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements for the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies and joint ventures is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel

Partner

Membership No.: 99514

UDIN: 26099514BPJPYU8908

Place: New Delhi

Date: 28 April 2026



CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	16,118	14,180
Capital work-in-progress	3	2,593	2,497
Investment properties	4(a)	41	41
Goodwill	4(b)	374	374
Other intangible assets	4(c)	2,084	2,177
Right-of-use assets	34(a)	754	534
Intangible assets under development	4(d)	133	119
Biological assets other than bearer plants	4(e)	0	0
Investments accounted using equity method	5	2	2
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6(i)	771	673
(ii) Loans	6(ii)	19	14
(iii) Other financial assets	6(iii)	693	414
Income tax assets (net)		91	80
Deferred tax assets (net)	17	53	55
Other non-current assets	7	809	737
Total non-current assets		24,535	21,897
Current assets			
Inventories	8	1,192	1,386
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	9(i)	5,105	4,444
(ii) Trade receivables	9(ii)	864	889
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	9(iii)	212	149
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	9(iv)	12	9
(v) Loans	9(v)	13	12
(vi) Other financial assets	9(vi)	447	644
Income tax assets (net)		26	15
Other current assets	10	892	766
Total current assets		8,763	8,314
Assets or disposal group classified as held for sale	11	14	15
		8,777	8,329
Total assets		33,312	30,226
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	38	38
Other equity	13	17,941	17,336
Equity attributable to Owners of the Parent Company		17,979	17,374
Non-controlling interest	50	144	126
Total equity		18,123	17,500
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14(i)	6,168	4,605
(ii) Lease liabilities	34(a)	591	395
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14(ii)	1	0
Provisions	15	330	313
Government grants	16	188	154
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	2,237	2,036
Total non-current liabilities		9,515	7,503
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18(i)	584	653
(ii) Lease liabilities	34(a)	63	49
(iii) Trade payables	18(ii)		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		97	75
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,197	1,464
(iv) Other financial liabilities	18(iii)	2,665	1,712
Provisions	19	127	115
Government grants	16	22	20
Other current liabilities	20	816	981
Current tax liabilities (net)		103	154
Total current liabilities		5,674	5,223
Total liabilities		15,189	12,726
Total equity and liabilities		33,312	30,226
Material accounting policies	1B		

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's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 99514

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Bharat Limited

Puneet Yadu Dalmia
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00022633

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: M10569

Gautam Dalmia
Managing Director
DIN: 00009758

Rajeev Kumar
Company Secretary
Membership No. F- 5297

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Continuing operations:			
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	21	14,804	13,980
Other income	22	222	253
Total income		15,026	14,233
EXPENSES			
Cost of raw materials consumed	23	2,324	2,241
Purchases of stock in trade		-	106
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work-in-progress	24	14	(19)
Employee benefits expense	25	894	885
Finance costs	26	480	399
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2(iv)	1,349	1,331
Power and fuel (refer note 44 and 45)		2,980	2,903
Freight charges (refer note 44):			
- on finished goods		2,804	2,785
- on internal clinker transfer		430	501
Other expenses	27	2,275	2,171
Total expenses		13,550	13,303
Profit before share of profit in joint venture and exceptional items		1,476	930
Add: Share of profit in joint venture accounted for using equity method (net of tax)		0	0
Profit before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		1,476	930
Exceptional items (net)	28	(26)	(113)
Profit before tax from continuing operations		1,450	817
Tax expense	17		
Current tax		29	114
Deferred tax charge		337	76
Tax adjustments for earlier years		(74)	(72)
Total tax expense		292	118
Profit after tax for the year from continuing operations		1,158	699
Discontinued operation:	30		
(Loss) /profit before tax from discontinued operations		(1)	0
Tax expense on discontinued operations		(0)	-
(Loss) /profit for the year from discontinued operations		(1)	0
Profit for the year (I)		1,157	699
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		18	16
Owners of the Parent Company		1,139	683
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans		4	(3)
(b) Change in fair value of financial instruments through other comprehensive income		(440)	581
(ii) Income tax credit/ (expense) relating to above items		57	(113)
B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges		10	(3)
(ii) Income tax (expense)/ credit relating to above items		(2)	1
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year (II)		(371)	463
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		(0)	0
Owners of the Parent Company		(371)	463
Total comprehensive income for the year (I+II)		786	1,162
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:-			
Non-controlling interest		18	16
Owners of the Parent Company		768	1,146
Earnings per Share [Face value of Rs. 2 each]	29		
(a) Continuing operations			
Basic (In Rs.)		60.80	36.41
Diluted (In Rs.)		60.80	36.41
(b) Discontinued operations			
Basic (In Rs.)		(0.07)	0.01
Diluted (In Rs.)		(0.07)	0.01
(c) Continuing and discontinued operations			
Basic (In Rs.)		60.73	36.42
Diluted (In Rs.)		60.73	36.42
Material accounting policies	1B		

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's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 99514

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Bharat Limited

Puneet Yadu Dalmia
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00022633

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: M10569

Gautam Dalmia
Managing Director
DIN: 00009758

Rajeev Kumar
Company Secretary
Membership No. F- 5297

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2024	18,75,47,629	38
Change in equity share capital:		
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options plan (refer note 33)	17,532	0
As at March 31, 2025	18,75,65,161	38
Change in equity share capital:		
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options plan (refer note 33)	792	0
As at March 31, 2026	18,75,65,953	38

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company										Attributable to non-controlling interest	Total other equity
	Reserves and surplus						Other comprehensive income			Total other equity attributable to Owners of the Parent Company		
	Securities premium	Capital reserve	General reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Share based payment reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	Equity instruments through OCI			
As at April 01, 2024	7,359	1,006	2	1	6,386	1	0	-	1,604	16,359	110	16,469
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	683	-	-	-	-	683	16	699
Other comprehensive income (net of tax):												
Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)	(0)	(2)
Change in fair value of financial instruments through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	467	467	-	467
Effective portion of cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	(0)	(2)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	681	-	(2)	-	467	1,146	16	1,162
Exercise of employee stock options plan	1	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option expense (refer note 33)	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Dividends paid (refer note 13)	-	-	-	-	(169)	-	-	-	-	(169)	-	(169)
As at March 31, 2025	7,360	1,006	2	1	6,898	0	(2)	-	2,071	17,336	126	17,462

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company										Attributable to non-controlling interest	Total other equity
	Reserves and surplus						Other comprehensive income			Total other equity attributable to Owners of the Parent Company		
	Securities premium	Capital reserve	General reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Share based payment reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	Equity instruments through OCI			
As at April 01, 2025	7,360	1,006	2	1	6,898	0	(2)	-	2,071	17,336	126	17,462
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,139	-	-	-	-	1,139	18	1,157
Other comprehensive income (net of tax):												
Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	(0)	4
Change in fair value of financial instruments through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(383)	(383)	-	(383)
Effective portion of cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	(0)	8
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	1,143	-	8	-	(383)	768	18	786
Employee stock option expense (refer note 33)	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Creation of Capital Redemption Reserve (refer note 13)	-	-	-	75	(75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings on sale of equity instruments through OCI (net of tax) (refer note 9(i))	-	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	(424)	-	-	-
Refund of Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Dividends paid (refer note 13)	-	-	-	-	(169)	-	-	-	-	(169)	-	(169)
As at March 31, 2026	7,360	1,006	2	76	8,227	0	6	-	1,264	17,941	144	18,085

For description of the purposes of each reserve within equity, refer note 13 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's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 99514

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Bharat Limited

Puneet Yadu Dalmia
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00022633

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: M10569

Gautam Dalmia
Managing Director
DIN: 00009758

Rajeev Kumar
Company Secretary
Membership No. F- 5297

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss)/ profit before tax from :		
Continuing operations	1,450	817
Discontinued operations	(1)	0
	1,449	817
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,349	1,331
Exceptional item (refer note 28)	(16)	113
Impairment allowance (net)	0	17
Bad debts/ advances written off (net)	1	2
Expenses on employees stock options scheme	0	0
Dividend income	(43)	(49)
Exchange difference (net)	3	3
Interest expense (including other borrowing costs)	480	399
Interest income	(49)	(92)
Interest income on government grant	(16)	(17)
Gain on termination of leases	(4)	(3)
Change of fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	(12)	(15)
Profit on sale of investments (net)	(104)	(82)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	(2)	(6)
Share of profit in joint venture	(0)	(0)
Operating profit before working capital changes	3,036	2,418
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	194	(184)
Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	25	(66)
Increase in financial and other assets	(401)	(290)
(Decrease)/ increase in trade and other payables	(536)	284
Increase in provisions and government grants	59	26
Cash generated from operations	2,377	2,188
Income tax paid (net)	(99)	(71)
Net cash flow from operating activities	2,278	2,117
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangibles	(2,056)	(2,664)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	15	38
Purchase of non-current investments	(47)	(54)
(Purchase)/ sale of investments (net)	(1,036)	77
Fixed deposits matured (having original maturity of more than three months) (net)	34	197
Interest received	24	87
Dividend received	43	49
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,023)	(2,270)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares on exercise of stock options	0	0
Proceeds from long term borrowings	1,847	465
Repayment of long term borrowings	(201)	(259)
(Repayment)/ proceeds of short term borrowings (net)	(115)	442
Interest paid	(446)	(444)
Payment of Interest on lease liabilities	(48)	(20)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(60)	(54)
Dividends paid	(169)	(169)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities	808	(39)

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

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	63	(192)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	149	341
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 9(iii))	212	149
Cash and cash equivalents includes :		
Continuing operations	212	149
Discontinued operations	-	-
	212	149

Notes:

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

Particulars	As at April 01, 2025	Cash flows	Fair value changes	As at March 31, 2026
Non current borrowings (including current maturities of non current borrowings)	4,804	1,646	(37)	6,413
Current borrowings	454	(115)	0	339

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Cash flows	Fair value changes	As at March 31, 2025
Non current borrowings (including current maturities of non current borrowings)	4,616	206	(18)	4,804
Current borrowings	14	442	(2)	454

For lease liabilities, refer note 34(a).

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

As per our report of even date

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

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 99514

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Bharat Limited

Puneet Yadu Dalmia
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00022633

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: M10569

Gautam Dalmia
Managing Director
DIN: 00009758

Rajeev Kumar
Company Secretary
Membership No. F- 5297

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

NOTE 1

A. Corporate Information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Dalmia Bharat Limited (CIN: L14200TN2013PLC112346) ("the Company" or "Parent Company"), its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) and joint ventures for the year ended March 31, 2026.

The Parent Company is a public company domiciled in India. It was incorporated on July 12, 2013, in the name of Odisha Cement Limited under the Companies Act, 1956 and as per the Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai, the name of the Company was changed from Odisha Cement Limited to Dalmia Bharat Limited vide fresh certificate of incorporation dated April 15, 2019. Its equity shares are listed on National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Dalmiapuram, District Tiruchirappalli Tamil Nadu-621651.

The Group is principally engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling of cement and its related products. Information on the Group's structure is provided in note 49.

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 28, 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) and the guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), as applicable.

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 [refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments];

- Assets held for disposal - measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell;
- Assets and liabilities acquired under business combination measured at fair value; and
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.) and all the values are rounded off to the nearest crore, except number of shares, face value of share, earning per share or wherever otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represented Rs. '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 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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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:

- a. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b. 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 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 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.



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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 31)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 40)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 39)

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods and 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, 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 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 to 90 days.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the 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 provide 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. 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.

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

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive dividend is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Insurance and other claims

Insurance and other claims are accounted for to the extent the Group is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.

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 and credited to the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by government or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities. Income from such benefit is recognised on a systematic basis over the period of the loan during which the Group recognises interest expense corresponding to such loan. Income arising from below-market rate of interest loans/ interest free loans, are included under 'Other income'.

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'.

If the grant received is to compensate the import cost of assets, and is subject to an export obligation as prescribed in the EPCG scheme, than the recognition of the grant would be linked to fulfilment of the associated export obligations. At the year end, the portion of grant for which the export obligation has not been met is retained in deferred revenue under 'Government grants'.

e. Income taxes

Tax expense comprise current 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



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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 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 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 or loss is recognised outside statement of profit or 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.

In the situations, where one or more entities in the Group are entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned entity's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Group restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability and is considered as an asset if it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these tax credit can be utilised. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to

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the concerned company. MAT credit is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

f. Non-current assets (or disposal group) held for sale and discontinued operation

Non-current assets (or disposal group) 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. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other items in the balance sheet. Assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group 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.

Additional disclosures are provided in note 30. All other notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned.

g. Property, plant and equipment

The Group had measured property, plant and equipment (PPE) except leasehold land, vehicle, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and mines development at fair value as on transition date i.e. April 01, 2015 which has become its deemed cost. In respect of vehicle, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and mines development, the Group had applied applicable Ind AS from a retrospective basis and arrived at the carrying value as per Ind AS as at April 01, 2015.

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 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 31) and provisions (note 43) for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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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), 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' or 'Intangible assets under development', as the case may be.

Depreciation charge

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 equipment	
- Continuous process plant	25 years
- Other plant and equipment *	1 to 20 years

Type of Asset	Useful life (in years)
- Plant and equipment related to captive power plant *	25 years
- Mines related assets *	4 to 8 years
- Certain diesel generator sets and workshop appliances *	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	3 to 6 years
Vehicles *	5 to 13 years

* The Group, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates these items of 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.

Freehold land bearing mineral reserves, and Mines development cost (either included in PPE or in other intangible assets, as the case may be) are amortised over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method. Freehold non-mining land is not depreciated.

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.

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h. Goodwill and other intangible assets

(i) Goodwill as per Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation (Scheme) approved by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLTs)

- a) Goodwill arose on amalgamation of Group's erstwhile step-down subsidiary namely Adhunik Cement Limited ('ACL') with DCBL had been recognised in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said goodwill is initially measured, being the excess of cost of investment in ACL cancelled over net identifiable assets (including fair value of mining rights) acquired and liability assumed. The subsequent measurement is at deemed cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The said goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually. The carrying value of the same as on March 31, 2026 is Rs 22.
- b) Goodwill arose on amalgamation of Group's erstwhile subsidiary namely Adwetha Cement Holdings Limited ('ACHL') with Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL'), subsidiary of the Group, had been recognised in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said goodwill is initially measured, being the excess of cost of investment in ACHL cancelled over net identifiable assets acquired and liability assumed. Said goodwill is being amortised in accordance with Scheme over a period of 4 years. The same has been fully amortised.
- c) Goodwill arose on amalgamation of Group's erstwhile step-down subsidiary namely Dalmia DSP Limited ('Dalmia DSP') with DCBL had been recognised in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. The said goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually. The carrying value of the same as on March 31, 2026 is Rs 138.
- d) Goodwill having underlying intangible assets, acquired pursuant to transfer of Undertakings of Odisha Cement

Limited ('ODCL') (renamed to Dalmia Bharat Limited) to DCBL by way of slump exchange had been recognised in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said goodwill and goodwill having underlying intangible assets is being amortised in accordance with approved Scheme over a period of 5 years and 10 years respectively. The same has been fully amortised.

(ii) Mining rights

- a) DCBL has carried out fair valuation of mining rights of the mines of ACL (amalgamated with DCBL from appointed date January 01, 2015 in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT). Said mining rights are amortised over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.
- b) Mining rights acquired pursuant to transfer of Undertakings of ODCL to DCBL by way of slump exchange has been recognised at fair value in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said mining rights are amortised over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

Net carrying value of above mentioned mining rights as on transition date to Ind AS i.e. April 01, 2015 has been considered as deemed cost.
- c) Mining rights include amounts paid for securing mining rights and are amortised over their estimated commercial life based on the unit of production method.

(iii) Brands and Raw materials procurement rights (other than limestone)

Brands and Raw materials procurement rights acquired pursuant to transfer of Undertakings of ODCL to DCBL by way of slump exchange have been recognised at fair value in accordance with Scheme approved by NCLT. Said intangible assets have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.



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Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis, based on the respective estimate of useful lives as given below:

Type of Intangible Asset	Useful life (in years)
Brands	20 and 27 years
Raw Materials procurement rights (other than limestone)	3.25 and 26.50 years

Net carrying value of brands and raw materials procurement rights as on transition date to Ind AS i.e. April 01, 2015 have been considered as deemed cost.

(iv) Other intangible assets

The Group has measured intangible assets at carrying value as recognised in the financial statements as on transition date i.e. April 01, 2015 which has become its deemed cost.

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.

i. 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.

j. 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 and leases of low-value assets. 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, and 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	2 to 99 years
Buildings	1 to 90 years
Vehicles	1 to 5 years
Other equipment	1 to 15 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

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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.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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 and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease.

k. 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 Stores and spares 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.

l. Provisions and 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.



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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 Group 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.

Enterprise social commitment

Enterprise social commitment is the amount to be spent on social and economic development of the surrounding area over a period of time where any new project is set up. Such obligation arises out of conditions mentioned in the Environment Clearance Certificate given by the Government for new projects and are generally defined as a percentage of total project cost. The present value of such future cash flows discounted at appropriate and applicable discount rates are capitalised in property, plant and equipment against the obligation created. Actual cash flows that happen over the period are adjusted against the obligation. The obligation is increased over a period of time and the differential is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as 'Finance costs'.

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 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.

m. 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 Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds. The Group 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 Group 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 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 profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

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

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The 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 utilised 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. Re-measurement gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

n. 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 value plus, in the case of financial assets 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 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)
- 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:



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- 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. The Group'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:

- 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.

The Group 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 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 investment included under non-current and current financial assets, and unquoted investment in compulsorily convertible preference shares included under non-current financial assets 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 listed equity instrument, 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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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- 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, 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.



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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 Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including 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 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 14(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.

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 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.

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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
- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability attributable to a particular risk.

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.

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.

Fair value hedges

The Group designates certain interest rate swaps as fair value hedges of the benchmark interest rate component of fixed-rate borrowings. The carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted for the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The gain or loss arising from remeasurement of the hedging instrument at fair value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Hedge ineffectiveness, if any, is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

When the hedge relationship is discontinued, the adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortised to the statement of profit and loss over the remaining life of the hedged item using the effective interest rate method.

The Group designates the benchmark interest rate risk of the borrowings for the hedged period as the hedged item.

C. Recent accounting pronouncements

a) Amendments effective from April 01, 2025

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025 on the following effective from April 01, 2025:



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- 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 Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and evaluated the impact as follows:

Applicable Standard	Key Requirement	Impact on the Group
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 group has reviewed the supplier finance arrangements to ensure appropriate disclosures which are disclosed in note 18(ii)

All other new pronouncements issued by the MCA effective from April 01, 2025 were not applicable or material to the Group.

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 01, 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 Group 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 Group.

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All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Mines development	Total
Deemed cost / Cost								
As at April 01, 2024	1,738	1,759	15,182	58	56	123	199	19,115
Additions	161	169	2,099	4	7	15	100	2,555
Disposals	(1)	(8)	(104)	(0)	(2)	(4)	-	(119)
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale	-	-	(8)	(0)	(0)	(0)	-	(8)
Reclassification*	-	0	(2)	-	1	1	(2)	(2)
As at March 31, 2025	1,898	1,920	17,167	62	62	135	297	21,541
Additions	349	286	2,267	5	3	26	140	3,076
Disposals	(5)	(3)	(130)	(1)	(1)	(10)	-	(150)
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale	-	-	(29)	-	(0)	(0)	-	(29)
As at March 31, 2026	2,242	2,203	19,275	66	64	151	437	24,438
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 01, 2024	73	618	5,626	25	32	76	43	6,493
Charge for the year	10	64	824	5	5	18	38	964
Disposals	-	(5)	(82)	(0)	(1)	(3)	-	(91)
Transfer (to)/ from assets classified as held for sale	-	-	(5)	(0)	(0)	(0)	-	(5)
Reclassification*	-	-	(1)	-	1	0	(0)	(0)
As at March 31, 2025	83	677	6,362	30	37	91	81	7,361
Charge for the year	10	73	929	5	5	16	87	1,125
Disposals	-	(2)	(124)	(1)	(1)	(10)	-	(138)
Transfer (to)/ from assets classified as held for sale	-	(0)	(28)	-	(0)	0	-	(28)
As at March 31, 2026	93	748	7,139	34	41	97	168	8,320
Net block								
As at March 31, 2026	2,149	1,455	12,136	32	23	54	269	16,118
As at March 31, 2025	1,815	1,243	10,805	32	25	44	216	14,180

* Rs. Nil (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 2) reclassified from gross block and Rs. Nil (March 31, 2025 : Rs.0) from accumulated depreciation of Mines development to mining rights under other intangible assets.

Notes:

- The Group has pledged certain assets against borrowings which has been disclosed in note 14(i).
- Refer note 35 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- Gross block of property, plant and equipment includes land and building aggregating to Rs. 86, which are currently under dispute, but the management expects a favourable outcome in this matter.
- Details of depreciation and amortisation expense:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation and amortisation expense on:		
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	1,125	964
Investment properties	-	0
Goodwill	-	153
Other intangible assets	140	150
Right-of-use assets (refer note 34(a))	93	69
As per PPE, Investment properties, Goodwill, Other intangible assets and Right-of-use assets Schedule	1,358	1,336
Less:		
Cost allocated to capital work-in-progress (refer note 44)	(4)	(3)
Adjustment against recoupment from deferred capital subsidy (refer note 16(i))	(5)	(2)
Total	1,349	1,331
As per statement of profit and loss - continuing operations	1,349	1,331

- The Group has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
- Certain land parcels of the DCBL has been provisionally attached in the year ended March 31, 2025. refer note 36 (E) for details.

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All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

3. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS (CWIP)

Movement of capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	2,497	2,284
Additions	3,094	2,649
Capitalised	(2,998)	(2,436)
Closing balance (refer note (i) below)	2,593	2,497

Notes:

- (i). Section 10A was inserted in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act ("MMDR Act"), 1957 and further MMDR Act was amended with effect from March 28, 2021 which stated that the right to obtain a prospecting licence followed by a mining lease or a mining lease, as the case may be, shall lapse on the date of commencement of the MMDR Act, 2021

The Group had spent Rs. 18 in connection with certain mining rights in different parts of the country. With a view to assert the mining rights, the Group has filed writ petitions before different High Courts as it is of the view that as Grant Order/ Letter of Intent issued by the State and hence the right to get ML will not lapse. In one of the writ petitions, where Grant Order was issued by the State, the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court vide its judgment dated May 27, 2022 allowed the petition directing the State Government to execute the mine development and production agreement and mining lease within six weeks. As a matter of prudence, a provision of Rs.18 recognised during the earlier year is being carried as of March 31, 2026. The State of Karnataka has challenged the judgment of the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court by filing a SLP in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The matter is pending for final hearing.

- (ii). Details of expenses capitalised and carried forward as a part of capital work-in-progress are disclosed in note 44.

(iii). Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years * / **	
As at March 31, 2026					
- Projects in progress	1,790	349	282	165	2,586
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	6	1	7
Total	1,790	349	288	166	2,593
As at March 31, 2025					
- Projects in progress	1,529	668	129	92	2,418
- Project temporarily suspended	1	40	28	10	79
Total	1,530	708	157	102	2,497

* includes Rs. 87 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 56) related to incubation projects (new mining projects).

** Further it includes mineral block situated at Sathkanda of Rs. 14 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 14). DCBL has already received letter of intent being the highest bidder. One of the prerequisite condition was for DCBL to provide alternate land. DCBL procured the land and made application to District collector for surrender of alternate land with request to issue no objection certificate ('NOC'). DCBL filed a writ petition seeking directions from revenue department to issue NOC and direction from mines department to execute mining lease. Revenue department has issued the NOC to DCBL during the pendency of the writ petition. For the remaining reliefs sought under the writ petition, the matter is ripe for final arguments.

The Group is of the view that it has a good case and hence considering the grant of NOC and pendency of the appeal, no adjustments are required to be made in this regard in the financial statements.

Note :

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the management of the Group has decided to defer the setting up of its new grinding unit located at Bihar having capacity of 2.5 MnTPA. As of March 31, 2026, the Group is carrying Rs. 7 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 79).

- (iv). There are no capital work-in-progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
- (v). There are no cost overrun as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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4. (a) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

4. (b) GOODWILL

4. (c) OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	4(a). Investment properties		4(b). Goodwill		4(c). Other intangible assets					Total		
	Freehold land	Buildings	Total	Goodwill on consolidation	Goodwill	Brands ^s	Mining rights [^]	Raw materials procurement rights [#]	Mines development		Computer software	
Deemed cost / Cost												
As at April 01, 2024	0	1	1	357	3,087	3,444	1,973	1,247	279	35	41	3,575
Additions	40	-	40	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	4	14
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
As at March 31, 2025	40	1	41	357	3,087	3,444	1,973	1,259	279	35	45	3,591
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	16	47
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Reclassification*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	40	1	41	357	3,087	3,444	1,973	1,290	279	35	59	3,636
Accumulated amortisation and impairment												
As at April 01, 2024	-	0	0	4	2,912	2,916	686	405	116	28	29	1,264
Charge for the year	-	0	0	-	153	153	76	59	9	-	6	150
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
As at March 31, 2025	-	0	0	4	3,065	3,069	762	464	125	28	35	1,414
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	46	9	-	8	140
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Transfer to classified as held for sale (refer note 11)	(0)	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	(0)	-	(0)	4	3,065	3,069	839	510	134	28	41	1,552
Net block												
As at March 31, 2026	40	1	41	353	22	375	1,134	780	145	7	18	2,084
As at March 31, 2025	40	1	41	353	22	375	1,211	795	154	7	10	2,177

The Group has not revalued any of its intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

* Rs. Nil (March 31, 2025 Rs. 2) reclassified from gross block and Rs. Nil (March 31, 2025: Rs. 0) from accumulated depreciation of Mines development to mining rights under other intangible assets.

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All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Notes:

4(a). Investment properties

- (i) The Group's investment properties consist of freehold land and buildings for capital appreciation. The Group has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment property and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.
- (ii) Buildings include Rs. 1 being cost of 36,000 unquoted equity shares (March 31, 2025: 36,000) in a company entitling the right of use and occupancy.
- (iii) There is no material expenses incurred for the maintenance of investment properties nor income derived out of the same.
- (iv) Fair value of the Group's investment properties are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Freehold land	46	44
Buildings	9	9
Total	55	53

The fair valuation of investment properties are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer. The said property valuer is a registered valuer as defined under Rule 2 of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. The fair value of Investment Property has been derived using the Direct Comparison Method based on recent market prices without any significant adjustments being made in observable data. Accordingly, fair value estimates for Investment properties is classified as Level 3.

4(b). Goodwill

i) Impairment testing of goodwill

The carrying amount of goodwill acquired pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation or in business combinations, has been allocated to Cement Cash Generating Unit (CGU) for impairment testing. The Group performs annual impairment test for carrying value of goodwill. The Group considers the relationship between its market capitalization based on other comparable companies and its book value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment.

The recoverable amount of the Cement Business Unit (CGU) has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial projections approved by senior management of the Group, which are part of overall business plan covering a five-year period. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year is 18.16% to 18.78% (March 31, 2025: 19.94% to 20.05%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 4.00% (March 31, 2025: 4.00%) growth rate which is consistent with the industry forecasts. As a result of the analysis, management did not identify any impairment for this CGU and accordingly, there is no need for impairment of goodwill.

The management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based would not cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations

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

EBITDA margins

EBITDA margins are estimated based on the trend of actual EBITDA of cement segment for past 1 year preceding the beginning of the budget period.

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All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Discount rate

Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and the CGU and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service. CGU specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factor. The beta factor is evaluated annually based on publicly available market data. Adjustments to the discount rate are made to factor in the specific amount and timing of the future tax flows in order to reflect a pre-tax discount rate.

Growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period

The Group has considered growth rate of 4.00% to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period which is in line with the industry forecasts.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The Group has also performed sensitivity analysis calculations on the projections used and discount rate applied. The Group has concluded that, given the significant headroom that exists, and the results of the sensitivity analysis performed, there is no significant risk that reasonable changes in any key assumptions would cause the carrying value of goodwill to exceed its value in use.

(ii) Amortisation of recognised goodwill

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited ('DCBL') has continued to amortise goodwill acquired on account of slump exchange of the assets and liabilities forming part of transferred undertakings of Odisha Cement Limited ('ODCL') (renamed to Dalmia Bharat Limited), over a period of 10 years from the appointed date, pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation sanctioned by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench which overrides the requirements of Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets. The said goodwill amount is fully amortised as on March 31, 2025.

As a result of amortisation as specified under the approved scheme, Group's profit before tax from continuing operations for the year ended March 31, 2026 is lower by Rs. Nil (March 31, 2025: Rs. 153).

4(c). Other intangible assets

\$ Brands:

Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation, the Group had recorded value of 'Brands' acquired from ODCL based on the fair valuation carried out by independent valuer, as at the appointed date January 1, 2015 at an aggregate value of Rs. 1,991 (net book value of Rs. 1,973 as on April 01, 2015 considered as deemed cost).

^ Mining rights include:

- (a) Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement, the Group had carried out fair valuation of mining rights of the mines at Adhunik Cement Limited (amalgamated with DCBL from appointed date January 1, 2015). A sum of Rs. 194 was assigned to these mining rights (net book value of Rs. 193 as on April 01, 2015 considered as deemed cost).
- (b) Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation, mining rights of the mines forming part of Undertakings of ODCL transfer to DCBL by way of slump exchange from appointed date January 1, 2015. A sum of Rs. 969 was assigned to these mining rights (net book value of Rs. 962 as on April 01, 2015 considered as deemed cost).

Raw materials procurement rights:

Pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation, the Group had recorded value of 'Raw materials procurement rights' from ODCL based on the the fair valuation carried out by independent valuer as at the appointed date January 1, 2015 at an aggregate value of Rs.284 (net book value of Rs. 279 as on April 01, 2015 considered as deemed cost).

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All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

4(d). Intangible assets under development (IAUD)

(i). Movement of Intangible assets under development

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	119	114
Additions	25	20
Deletions	(10)	(11)
Capitalised	(1)	(4)
Closing balance	133	119

(ii). There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

(iii). Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

Particulars	Amount in IAUD for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2026					
- Projects in progress	26	0	96	6	128
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	5	5
Total	26	0	96	11	133
As at March 31, 2025					
- Projects in progress	10	99	0	5	114
- Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	5	5
Total	10	99	0	10	119

4(e). Biological assets other than bearer plants

Particulars	Livestock
Cost	
As at April 01, 2024	0
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2025	0
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2026	0
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 01, 2024	0
Charge for the year	0
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2025	0
Charge for the year	0
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2026	0
Net block	
As at March 31, 2026	0
As at March 31, 2025	0

Note: The livestock comprises of milch cattle and the produce is utilised for welfare of the employees.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

5. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED USING EQUITY METHOD

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investment in equity shares		
(i) Joint ventures - unquoted		
18,36,500 (March 31, 2025: 18,36,500) Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up in Khappa Coal Company Private Limited (refer note (a) below)	2	2
Less : Impairment in the value of investment	(2)	(2)
	-	-
14,69,600 (March 31, 2025: 14,69,600) Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up in Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited (refer note 51)	2	2
Total	2	2
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	2	2
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	2	2

Note:

- (a) DCBL, in joint venture with Sun Flag Iron & Steel Limited, was allocated Khappa & Extension Coal Block by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India vide their letter dated May 29, 2009 for development of coal mine and use of coal for captive mining. DCBL had invested Rs. 2 in equity shares of Khappa Coal Company Private Limited and given advance against share application money of Rs. 4. Consequent upon decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for cancellation of coal block vide order dated September 24, 2014, Group in earlier years had provided for its exposure in its joint venture viz. Khappa Coal Company Private Limited aggregating to Rs. 6.

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS

(i) Non-current investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Investment in equity shares		
(a) Investment measured at fair value through profit or loss[^]		
Unquoted		
10,000 (March 31, 2025: 10,000) Shares of Rs. 25/- each fully paid up in Shikshak Sahakari Bank Limited	0	0
200 (March 31, 2025: 200) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Vimla Infrastructure (India) Private Limited	0	0
1,80,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,80,000) Shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up in Atria Wind Power (Basavana Begawadi) Private Limited	4	4
1,71,01,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,71,01,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Amplus IRU Private Limited	17	17
1,03,12,500 (March 31, 2025: 1,03,12,500) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Solarcraft Power India 23 Private Limited	10	10
1,16,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 69,60,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Dalavaipuram Renewables Private Limited	12	7
48,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 39,00,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Bijlee Kandasamy Private Limited	5	4
12,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 12,00,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Velan Infra Projects Private Limited	1	1
36,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 30,00,000) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Kilavikulam Rajalakshmi Solar Power Developer Private Limited	4	3

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
4,07,738 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Watsun Infrabuild Private Limited	0	-
1,62,61,600 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Amplus Kaveri Solar Private Limited	16	-
18,00,000 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Arunachalam Solar Power Private Limited	2	-
2,62,60,337 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Truere Surya Private Limited	43	-
(b) Investments measured at fair value through OCI */**		
Quoted		
1,48,29,764 (March 31, 2025: 1,48,29,764) Shares of Rs. 2/- each fully paid up in Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited	585	535
3,07,799 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	5	-
Sub-total (A)	704	581
B. Investment in preference shares		
Investments measured at fair value through OCI */***		
Unquoted		
62,621 (March 31, 2025: 62,621) Series A1 Compulsorily Convertible Participative Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid up in Freight Commerce Solutions Private Limited	17	21
7,231 (March 31, 2025: 7,231) Series A2 Compulsorily Convertible Participative Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid up in Freight Commerce Solutions Private Limited	3	3
Less: Reclassified to current investment (refer note 9(B))	(20)	-
Sub-total (B)	-	24
C. Investment in debentures or bonds		
(a) Investment measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Others (unquoted)		
8,43,750 (March 31, 2025: 8,43,750) 0.01% compulsorily convertible debentures of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up in Solarcraft Power India 23 Private Limited	8	9
(b) Others (unquoted) - measured at amortised cost, unless otherwise stated		
5,900 (March 31, 2025: 5,900) zero coupon optionally redeemable convertible debentures of Rs. 1,00,000/- each in Saroj Sunrise Private Limited - at cost (refer note (a) below)	59	59
12 (March 31, 2025: 12) 8% non convertible secured debentures of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up in Indian Chamber of Commerce	0	0
2 (March 31, 2025: 2) 8% non convertible secured debentures of Rs. 25/- each partly paid up in Indian Chamber of Commerce	0	0
Sub-total (C)	67	68
D. Investment in mutual funds		
Investment measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Units of debt based schemes of various mutual funds (unquoted)	0	0
Sub-total (D)	0	0

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
E. Investment in Others		
Unquoted - at cost		
Property Rights in Holiday Resort	0	0
50 (March 31, 2025: 50) units of Rs.100/- each fully paid up in Co-operative Society	0	0
Sub-total (E)	0	0
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	771	673
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	590	535
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	181	138
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

^The carrying value of the investments approximates their fair value and the impact of fair valuation is immaterial.

* These investments are designated as FVTOCI as they are not held for trading purpose and are not in similar line of business as the Group, thus disclosing their fair value change in profit or loss will not reflect the purpose of holding.

** Pursuant to the NCLT order dated September 12, 2025, the Dalmia Magnesite Corporation and Govan Travels undertakings were demerged from the Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited and vested in Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL'). Pursuant to the Scheme, DBRL issued 1 fully paid-up equity share of Rs. 10 each for every 48.18 fully paid-up equity shares of Rs. 2 each held by the Group.

*** During the year ended March 31, 2026, Alstom Industries Limited ('AIL') has reclassified the above investment from non current to current as the management intends to sell these investments in the near term.

Note:

- (a) DCBL had invested an amount of Rs. 59 in the Optionally Redeemable Convertible Debentures ('OCDs') of Saroj Sunrise Private Limited ('SSPL'). The OCDs are non-interest bearing and are secured by the pledge of equity shares of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited ('DCNEL'), a step-down subsidiary of the Group, held by SSPL. If certain conditions as stipulated in the Shareholders Agreement for performance by Bawri Group ('BG'), other shareholder of DCNEL, are met, these OCDs are convertible into equity shares constituting 0.01% shareholding of SSPL, else DCBL has an option either to get the debentures redeemed for an aggregate amount of Rs. 59 or convert into equity shares constituting 99.99% shareholding of SSPL. The investment in zero coupon OCDs are in the nature of equity investment. (also, refer note 36(B))

(ii) Loans (Unsecured considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loans to employees	19	14
	19	14

Included in Loans to employees

- i. Dues from officer of the Company 0 0

No loans or advances are due by directors 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.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

(iii) Other financial assets (Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	125	131
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1	1
	126	132
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful deposits)	(1)	(1)
	125	131
Subsidies/ incentive receivable (refer note 36(F)(c))	551	239
Other receivable		
Unsecured, considered good	10	-
Advance against share application money (refer note 5(i)(a))	4	4
Less: Impairment allowance	(4)	(4)
	-	-
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months *	7	43
Interest receivable	0	1
	693	414

* includes Rs. 7 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 41), deposits kept with banks against bank guarantees given/ are pledged with various authorities as margin money.

7. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital advances		
Secured *	28	23
Unsecured, considered good	340	451
Unsecured, considered doubtful	3	23
	371	497
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful advances)	(3)	(23)
	368	474
Advances other than capital advances		
Prepayments	50	39
Deposit and balances with government departments and other authorities		
Unsecured, considered good	391	224
Unsecured, considered doubtful	8	8
	399	232
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful deposits)	(8)	(8)
	391	224
	809	737

* secured against bank guarantees held.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw materials		
On hand	202	197
In transit	9	36
Work-in-progress	129	138
Finished goods		
On hand	104	95
In transit	26	29
Stock in trade		
On hand	0	0
In transit	-	-
Stores, spares etc.		
On hand	374	343
In transit	7	2
Fuel		
On hand	223	308
In transit	63	204
Packing materials		
On hand	47	34
In transit	8	0
	1,192	1,386

Notes :-

- Inventories are hypothecated against the secured borrowings of the Group as disclosed in note 18(i).
- The Group recorded inventory written down (net of reversal) in the statement of profit and loss of Rs. 7 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 25).

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS

(i) Current investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Investment measured at fair value through profit or loss		
(a) Corporate bonds (quoted)	125	179
(b) Units of debt based schemes of various mutual funds (unquoted)	3,846	1,882
(c) Alternative investment fund (unquoted)	0	0
(d) Equity shares (unquoted)- at fair value through profit or loss*		
Nil (March 31, 2025: 96,81,978) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in O2 Renewable Energy V Private Limited	-	11
Nil (March 31, 2025: 3,25,22,013) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Amplus IRU Private Limited	-	33
27,00,000 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Apple India Solar Products Private Limited	3	-
30,00,000 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in GEE YESS India Engineering Technology Private Limited	3	-
30,00,000 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in San Power Generation Transmission Private Limited	3	-
(e) Commercial papers (quoted)	0	0

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
B. Investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**		
Equity shares (quoted)		
9,63,66,708 (March 31, 2025: 13,30,96,821) Shares of Rs. 1/- each in Indian Energy Exchange Limited***	1,105	2,339
Investment in preference shares (Unquoted)^		
62,621 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Series A1 Compulsorily Convertible Participative Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid up in Freight Commerce Solutions Private Limited (Refer note 6(i)(B))	17	-
7,231 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Series A2 Compulsorily Convertible Participative Preference Shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid up in Freight Commerce Solutions Private Limited (Refer note 6(i)(B))	3	-
Total (A + B)	5,105	4,444
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	1,230	2,518
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	3,875	1,926
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

Notes:

*The carrying value of the investments approximates their fair value and the impact of fair valuation is immaterial.

** The investment is designated as FVTOCI as it is not held for trading purpose and is not in similar line of business as the Group, thus disclosing its fair value change in profit or loss will not reflect the purpose of holding.

***During the year ended March 31, 2026, 3,67,30,113 shares are sold and the gain on sale of such equity instruments through OCI (net of tax) is transferred to retained earnings.

^During the year ended March 31, 2026, Alstom Industries Limited ("AIL") has reclassified the above investment from non current to current as the management intends to sell these investments in the near term.

(ii) Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	862	888
Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 38)	2	1
	864	889
Break-up for security details :		
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good (refer note (a) below)	399	483
Unsecured, considered good	465	406
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables – credit impaired	40	41
	904	930
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful receivables):		
Trade receivables – credit impaired	(40)	(41)
	864	889

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Notes:

- Secured by way of security deposits collected from customers or bank guarantees or letter of credit held against them.
- No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Parent Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 90 days.
- Trade receivables are hypothecated against the secured borrowings of the Group as disclosed in note 18(i).
- For information on financial risk management objectives and policies, refer note 41.
- Set out below is the movement in the allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivables as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	41	31
Amount provided for during the year (net)	-	12
Amount written off during the year	(1)	(2)
Closing balance	40	41

- Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
				Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i)	Undisputed trade receivables								
(a)	- considered good	5	793	57	-	0	0	1	856
(b)	- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	- credit impaired	-	0	0	2	2	1	3	8
ii)	Disputed trade receivables								
(a)	- considered good (refer note 36(D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
(b)	- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	- credit impaired (refer note 36(D))	-	0	0	0	4	3	25	32
	Total	5	793	57	2	6	4	37	904

As at March 31, 2025

Sl. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i)	Undisputed trade receivables							
(a)	- considered good	812	63	3	2	1	0	881
(b)	- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	- credit impaired	-	0	1	1	1	2	5
ii)	Disputed trade receivables							
(a)	- considered good (refer note 36(D))	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
(b)	- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	- credit impaired (refer note 36(D))	0	0	4	8	0	24	36
	Total	812	63	8	11	2	34	930

There is no unbilled trade receivable as on March 31, 2025.



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore 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	93	61
On cash credit	6	15
On deposit accounts with original maturity of less than three months	113	68
Cheques on hand	0	5
Cash on hand	0	0
	212	149

At March 31, 2026, the Group had available Rs. 1,294 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 1,064) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

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 (iii) above

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unclaimed/ unpaid dividend accounts	5	5
Deposits with remaining maturity of less than 12 months */ **	7	4
Other bank balances ***	0	0
	12	9

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 earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates ranging from 5.50% p.a. to 7.95% p.a. (March 31, 2025 : 4.75% p.a. to 7.25% p.a.).

* includes Rs. 2 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 2), deposits kept with banks against bank guarantee given / are pledged with various authorities for margin money.

** includes Rs. 1 (March 31, 2025: Rs.1) relating to unclaimed amount with respect to redeemed preference shares.

*** Amount deposited with separate bank account towards cancelled equity shares of erstwhile Murli Industries Limited (now a unit of DCBL) acquired as per approved Resolution Plan.

(v) Loans (Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loans to employees		
Unsecured, considered good	13	12
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0	0
	13	12
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful loans)	(0)	(0)
	13	12
Loans to others		
Unsecured, considered good	0	0
Unsecured, considered doubtful	30	30
	30	30
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful loans)	(30)	(30)
	0	0
	13	12

Included in Loans to employees

i. Dues from officer of the Company	0	0
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

No loans or advances are due by directors of the Parent 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. The Parent Company had extended unsecured loan of Rs. 30 to a non-related party for general corporate purpose in the earlier years. The management basis the risk of recoverability of loan had considered impairment loss of Rs. 30 and the same was considered as an exceptional item in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

(vi) Other financial assets (Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	28	26
Unsecured, considered doubtful	4	4
	32	30
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful deposits)	(4)	(4)
	28	26
Subsidies/ incentive receivable		
Unsecured, considered good (refer note 36(F)(a) & (b))	289	503
Unsecured, considered doubtful	9	9
	298	512
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful receivable)	(9)	(9)
	289	503
Interest receivable *		
Unsecured, considered good	19	18
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0	0
	19	18
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful receivable)	(0)	(0)
	19	18
Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI **		
Cash flow hedges		
Foreign currency forward contracts	6	0
Other receivable***		
Unsecured, considered good	105	97
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0	0
	105	97
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful receivable)	(0)	(0)
	105	97
	447	644

* includes Rs. 6 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 9) on corporate bonds classified in current investments in note 9(i) above.

** 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), GBP, SEK, JPY and EURO.

***includes receivable in nature of green fuel, green material and others

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (UNSECURED CONSIDERED GOOD, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advances other than capital advances		
Advances to suppliers		
Secured (refer note below)	25	25
Unsecured, considered good	267	274
Unsecured, considered doubtful	12	49
	304	348
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful advances)	(12)	(49)
	292	299
Prepayments	53	50
Deposits and balances with government departments and other authorities		
Unsecured, considered good	547	417
Unsecured, considered doubtful	2	2
	549	419
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful deposits)	(2)	(2)
	547	417
Other receivable	0	0
	892	766

Note:

Secured by way of a first ranking exclusive charge over the Hypothecated Property as prescribed in Deed of Hypothecation dated March 17, 2017. Also, refer note 36(D).

11. ASSETS OR DISPOSAL GROUP CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Disposal groups classified as held for sale (refer note (i) below)	11	11
(b) Other assets classified as held for sale	3	4
	14	15

Notes:

- (i) Represents property, plant and equipment of Paper and Solvent Extraction Undertakings of erstwhile Murli Industries Limited ('MIL') (now, a unit of DCBL) (together referred to as "disposal groups"), as these are considered non core business to the Group and management is committed to sell these disposal groups.
- (ii) There are no liabilities associated with disposal groups held for sale as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised share capital:		
1,59,55,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,59,55,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 2/- each	319	319
1,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,00,000) Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	1	1
5,00,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 5,00,00,000) Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each	50	50
	370	370
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :		
18,75,65,953 (March 31, 2025: 18,75,65,161) Equity Shares of Rs. 2/- each	38	38
	38	38

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

a. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	18,75,65,161	38	18,75,47,629	38
Change in equity share capital:				
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options plan (refer note 33)	792	0	17,532	0
At the end of the year	18,75,65,953	38	18,75,65,161	38

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

The Parent Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 2 per share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. The Parent Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rs. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is 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.

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

c. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Parent Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Keshav Power Limited*	6,75,94,720	36.04%	9,80,106	0.52%
Sita Investment Company Limited	1,38,88,260	7.40%	1,38,88,260	7.40%
Rama Investment Company Private Limited	94,51,790	5.04%	90,63,790	4.83%
Mayuka Investment Limited*	-	-	3,89,30,654	20.76%
Shree Nirman Limited*	-	-	1,55,22,020	8.28%
Ankita Pratisthan Limited*	-	-	1,28,82,940	6.87%

As per records of the Parent 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.

*During the year, Keshav Power Limited acquired 6,73,35,614 equity shares pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation involving Ankita Pratisthan Limited (Transferor Company 1), Mayuka Investment Limited (Transferor Company 2) and Shree Nirman Limited (Transferor Company 3) with Keshav Power Limited as the Transferee Company. The Scheme was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Cuttack Bench, vide its order dated May 30, 2025, and became effective on June 13, 2025, with effect from the appointed date of April 01, 2023.

d. Shares reserved for issue under options plan

Information related to DBL ESOP 2018, including details of options granted, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and options outstanding at the end of the reporting period, is set out in note 33.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

e. Details of shares held by promoters:

S. No.	Promoter's Name	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
		No. of shares of Rs. 2/- each	% of total shares	% change during the year	No. of shares of Rs. 2/- each	% of total shares	% change during the year
1.	Mayuka Investment Limited	-	-	(100.00%)	3,89,30,654	20.76%	-
2.	Shree Nirman Limited	-	-	(100.00%)	1,55,22,020	8.28%	-
3.	Sita Investment Company Limited	1,38,88,260	7.40%	-	1,38,88,260	7.40%	-
4.	Ankita Pratisthan Limited	-	-	(100.00%)	1,28,82,940	6.87%	-
5.	Rama Investment Company Private Limited	94,51,790	5.04%	4.28%	90,63,790	4.83%	-
6.	Keshav Power Limited	6,75,94,720	36.04%	6796.67%	9,80,106	0.52%	(62.01%)
7.	Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited	31,97,578	1.70%	-	31,97,578	1.70%	-
8.	J.H. Dalmia Trust	25,91,495	1.38%	-	25,91,495	1.38%	-
9.	Kavita Dalmia Parivar Trust	25,91,493	1.38%	-	25,91,493	1.38%	-
10.	MAJ Textiles Private Limited	12,90,773	0.69%	-	12,90,773	0.69%	-
11.	Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited	35,24,952	1.88%	10.43%	31,91,952	1.70%	100.51%
12.	Shri Brahma Creation Trust	3,59,710	0.19%	-	3,59,710	0.19%	-
13.	Alirox Abrasives Limited	2,40,720	0.13%	-	2,40,720	0.13%	-
14.	Mrs. Bela Dalmia	30	0.00%	-	30	0.00%	-
15.	Himgiri Commercial Limited	10	0.00%	-	10	0.00%	-
16.	Valley Agro Industries Limited	10	0.00%	-	10	0.00%	-
17.	Mr. Gautam Dalmia	7	0.00%	-	7	0.00%	-
	Total	10,47,31,548	55.84%		10,47,31,548	55.84%	

f. Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash:

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

13. OTHER EQUITY *

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Securities premium	7,360	7,360
Capital reserve	1,006	1,006
General reserve	2	2
Capital redemption reserve	76	1
Retained earnings	8,227	6,898
Share based payment reserve	0	0
Cash flow hedge reserve	6	(2)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	1,264	2,071
	17,941	17,336

* For movement during the year, refer Statement of Changes in Equity.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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Distribution made and proposed

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash dividends on equity shares paid :		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2025: Rs. 5.00 per share (March 31, 2024: Rs. 5.00 per share)	94	94
Interim dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2026: Rs. 4.00 per share (March 31, 2025: Rs. 4.00 per share) #	75	75
Refund of Dividend Distribution Tax	(6)	-
	163	169
Proposed dividend on equity shares:		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2026: Rs. 5.00 per share (March 31, 2025: Rs. 5.00 per share)	94	94
	94	94

Proposed dividend on equity shares is subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and is not recognised as a liability as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

On October 17, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company declared an interim dividend of Rs. 75.00 for the financial year 2025-26, which has been paid during the year 2025-26.

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve

- Securities premium-** The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities premium. In case of equity-settled share based payment transactions, the difference between fair value on grant date and nominal value of share is accounted as securities premium. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provision of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Capital reserve-** Capital reserve mainly includes reserve created pursuant to Scheme(s) of Arrangement and Amalgamation and acquisition of subsidiaries.
- General reserve-** The Group has transferred a portion of the net profit of the Group before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provisions of Companies Act, 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act, 2013.
- Capital redemption reserve-** Represents the nominal value of equity share capital bought back pursuant to section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013 and nominal value of preference share capital redeemed in earlier years.
- Retained earnings-** Retained earnings are the profits that the Group has earned till date, less any transfers to debenture redemption reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.
- Share based payment reserve-** Share based payment reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under Employee stock option plan. Refer note 33 for further details.
- Cash flow hedge reserve-** Represents the effective portion of the fair value of foreign currency forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedge. Amounts recognised in the effective portion of cash flow hedges is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.
- Equity instruments through other comprehensive income-** The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments and preference shares in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the 'Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income' within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant investments are derecognised.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

14. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(i) Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
A. Term loans:		
i. From banks (refer sub note 1 below)		
a. Indian rupee loan	5,292	4,646
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings	(245)	(199)
	5,047	4,447
ii. From others (refer sub note 2 below)	5	5
B. Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD) (refer sub note 3 below)	927	-
C. Deferred payment liabilities (refer sub note 4 below)	189	153
Total non current borrowings (A + B + C)	6,168	4,605
Current maturities of long term borrowings - Secured	245	199
Current maturities of long term borrowings - Unsecured	-	-
Total current maturities of long term borrowings disclosed in note 18(i)	245	199

1. Term loans from banks referred to in A (i) above:

S. No.	Particulars/ Securities	Term of repayments	Rate of Interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) of the cement plant located at Rajgangpur, Orissa both present and future	Unequal 60 structured quarterly instalments starting from March 2017 till December 2031.	1 month Treasury Bill (T-bill) plus 1.54% p.a. (present 6.09% p.a.)	162	189
ii)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) of the cement plant located at Rajgangpur, Orissa both present and future	Unequal 60 structured quarterly instalments starting from March 2017 till December 2031.	1 month T-bill plus 1.54% p.a. (present 6.09% p.a.)	108	126
iii)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) of the cement plants of DCBL situated at Rajgangpur Cement Works (Odisha), Kapilas Cement Manufacturing Works (Cuttack), Bengal Cement Works (Midnapore, West Bengal) (both present and future).	Unequal 48 structured quarterly instalments commencing from March 2019 till December 2030.	1 month T-bill plus 1.54% p.a. (present 6.09% p.a.)	118	149
iv)	First pari-passu charge on all movable and immovable (both present and future) of the cement plant of DCBL located at Jharkhand Cement Works, Bokaro.	Unequal 54 structured quarterly instalments commencing from November 2016 till February 2030.	1 month T-bill plus 1.54% p.a. (present 6.09% p.a.)	96	120
v)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable Fixed Assets) of cement plant located at Rajgangpur (Orissa) plant of the company, both present and future .	The loan is repayable in 54 structured quarterly instalments from December 31, 2024 to March 2038.	Overnight MCLR plus 0.05% p.a. (present 7.85% p.a.)	271	276

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

S. No.	Particulars/ Securities	Term of repayments	Rate of Interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
vi)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) of the cement plant of DCBL located at Rajgangpur (Orissa) both present and future.	Unequal 40 structured quarterly instalments commencing from October 2022 till July 2032.	3 month T-bill rate plus 1.24% p.a. (present 6.71% p.a.)	409	449
vii)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) of the cement plant located at Rajgangpur, Orissa both present and future.	Unequal 60 structured quarterly instalments commencing from March 2026 till December, 2040.	Repo rate plus 2% (present 7.25% p.a.)	500	-
viii)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) of the cement plants of DCBL situated at Kapilas Cement Manufacturing Works (Cuttack), Bengal Cement Works (Midnapore, West Bengal) and Jharkhand Cement Works (Jharkhand) (both present and future).	Unequal 52 structured quarterly instalments commencing from April 2025 till January 2038.	3 month T-bill plus 1.45% p.a.(present 6.69% p.a.)	920	927
ix)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) of the cement plant of DCBL situated at Dalmiapuram (Tamil Nadu) both present and future.	Unequal 60 structured quarterly instalments commencing from March 2024 till December 2038.	3 month T-bill plus 1.20% p.a.(present 6.48% p.a.)	888	896
x)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) of Clinker unit at Umrangshu, North Cachar Hills and Grinding unit at Lanka, Village Pipolpukhuri, Nagaon District, both present and future.	Unequal 48 structured quarterly instalments commencing from September 2026 till June 2038.	3 month T-bill plus 1.45% p.a.(present 6.87% and 6.88% p.a.)	373	373
xi)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) of cement plants of DCBL located at Ariyalur (Tamil Nadu), both present and future.	Unequal 32 structured quarterly instalments commencing from February 2025 till November 2032.	3 month T-bill plus 1.40% p.a.(present 6.69% and 6.77% p.a.)	750	791
xii)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) situated at Umrangshu, North Cachar Hills and Grinding unit at Lanka, Village Pipolpukhuri, Nagaon District, both present and future.	Unequal 48 structured quarterly instalments commencing from February 2028 till May 2036.	1 month T-bill plus 1.50% p.a. (present 6.76% p.a.)	697	350
	Total			5,292	4,646

2) Term loans from others referred to in A (ii) above:

S. No.	Particulars/ Securities	Term of repayments	Rate of Interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i)	Second charge on pari-passu basis on property, plant and equipment (created/ proposed to be created) of cement units of DCBL located at Dalmiapuram and Ariyalur.	Yearly instalments from April 2025 till April 2029.	0.10% p.a.	5	5
	Total			5	5

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

3) Debentures referred to in B above:

S. No.	Particulars/ Securities	Term of repayments	Rate of Interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i)	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (movable and immovable) of the cement plant located at Chandrapur, Nagpur (Maharashtra) and Umsoo Mootang, District-East Jantia Hills, Meghalaya, both present and future.	Repayable in bullet payment in June 2032 (Rs. 350) and June 2035 (Rs. 600).	7.42% p.a (Rs. 350) 7.49% p.a. (Rs. 600)	927	-
(ii)	NCD includes Rs. 22 (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil) fair value adjustment following the fair value hedge accounting of fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps and Rs. 1 (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil) Ind AS impact. Also, refer note 18(iii).				
Total				927	-

4) Deferred payment liabilities referred to in C above:

S. No.	Particulars/ Securities	Term of repayments	Rate of Interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i)	Loan from Government of Karnataka in relation to Industrial Policy of the state towards VAT incentive for the period March 28, 2015 to June 30, 2017 on sale of goods produced from Belagavi plant of DCBL and sold within the state of Karnataka. The loan is secured by way of a bank guarantee issued by the DCBL.	Four annual instalments which commences with an initial moratorium period of 10 years from the date of disbursement of each instalment.	Interest free	26	24
ii)	From Government of Karnataka in relation to Industrial Policy of the state towards SGST incentive for the period July 2017 to March 2025 on sale of goods produced from Belagavi plant of DCBL and sold within the state of Karnataka. The loan is secured by way of a bank guarantee issued by the DCBL.	Four annual instalments which commences with an initial moratorium period of 10 years from the date of disbursement of each instalment.	Interest free	163	129
Total				189	153

(ii) Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other payable *	1	0
	1	0

* includes amount payable towards cancelled equity shares of erstwhile Murli Industries Limited (now a unit of DCBL) as per approved Resolution Plan.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

15. PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provisions for :-		
Mines reclamation liability (refer note 43)	134	141
Gratuity (refer note 32)	148	131
Leave encashment	10	14
Other employee benefits	7	5
Post retirement medical benefit (refer note 32)	7	7
Contingencies (refer note 43)	6	6
Enterprise social commitment (refer note 43)	5	0
Others (refer note 43)	13	9
	330	313

16. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Deferred capital investment subsidy (refer sub note (a) below)		
At the beginning of the year	24	26
Accrual during the year	26	(0)
Released to the statement of profit and loss (refer note 2(iv))	(5)	(2)
At the end of the year	45	24
(ii) Deferred government grant (refer sub note (b) below)		
At the beginning of the year	150	130
Accrual during the year	31	37
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(16)	(17)
At the end of the year	165	150
Total (i)+(ii)	210	174
Non current	188	154
Current	22	20

Notes:

- The Group had received grant towards capital investment 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. The grant is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets.
- The benefit of a government loan at below current market rate of interest is treated as a government grant. The loan is recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 109. The benefit of the below market rate of interest/ interest free loans is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan determined in accordance with Ind AS 109 (at fair value) and the proceeds received. Government grant is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the period of the loan during which the entity recognises as interest expense, the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

17. INCOME TAXES

(i) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit or loss section:		
(a) Continuing operations		
A. Current income tax :		
Current income tax charge	29	114
Sub-total (A)	29	114
B. Deferred tax :		
Relation to origination of temporary differences	351	90
MAT credit entitlement	(14)	(14)
Sub-total (B)	337	76
C. Tax adjustments for earlier years* :		
Current income tax	(67)	(107)
Deferred tax :		
Others (net of MAT credit reversal)	(7)	35
Sub-total (C)	(74)	(72)
Total income tax expense for continuing operations (A+B+C) (i)	292	118
(b) Discontinued operation		
Deferred tax :		
Total income tax expense for discontinued operations (refer note 30) (ii)	(0)	-
Net income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss (i+ii)	292	118
Other comprehensive income (OCI) section (including discontinued operation):		
Current tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Gain on sale of equity investments measured at FVTOCI	(71)	-
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:		
Net (loss)/ gain on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	(1)	0
Net loss/ (gain) on equity instruments through other comprehensive income*	129	(113)
Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedge	(2)	1
Deferred tax expense/ (credit) reported in OCI	126	(112)
Income tax expense/ (credit) reported in OCI	55	(112)

(ii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	1,450	817
Accounting (loss) /profit before tax from discontinued operation	(1)	0
Accounting profit before tax	1,449	817
Income tax expense at tax rates applicable to individual entities	389	253
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	(74)	(73)
Income set off against deduction under Section 80M	(25)	(38)
Temporary difference reversing within tax holiday period	(8)	(25)
Unrecognised tax assets on losses of current year	0	0
Others	10	1
Income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	292	118
Income tax expense from continuing operations	292	118
Income tax credit attributable to discontinued operations	(0)	-

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss

*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 Rs. 54. Further, it has increased its deferred tax asset on account of brought forward losses/ unabsorbed depreciation amounting to Rs. 21 under the head 'Tax adjustments for earlier years'.
- (b) During the year ended March 31, 2025, 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 the same to the tune of Rs. 102 included under the head 'Tax adjustments for earlier years' and recognised interest income on income tax refunds of Rs. 17 included under the head 'Other Income' (note 22).
- (c) On account of increased effective tax rate and withdrawal of indexation benefit on long term capital gain on listed shares and sale of land respectively, the Group has recorded additional deferred tax charge of Rs. 32 and Rs. 60 included under the head 'Tax adjustments for earlier years' and Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) respectively during the year ended March 31, 2025.

(iii) Deferred tax:

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liabilities	Opening balance as at April 01, 2025	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2026
Property, plant and equipment (including goodwill and other intangible assets)	2,042	111	-	2,153
Right of use assets and lease liabilities differences	14	2	-	16
Revaluation of FVTOCI investments to fair value	281	-	(128)	153
Effect of cash flow hedge through OCI	(2)	-	2	0
Expenditure debited in statement of profit and loss but allowable for tax purposes in subsequent years	(87)	(3)	-	(90)
Carry forward of tax losses/ unabsorbed depreciation	(490)	90	-	(400)
Impairment allowance (for doubtful debts, advances and deposit)	(48)	25	-	(23)
MAT credit entitlement	(40)	(2)	-	(42)
Others	75	82	-	157
Subsidy/ incentives accrued but not received	236	24	-	260
Total	1,981	329	(126)	2,184

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Significant component of deferred tax (assets) and liabilities	Opening balance as at April 01, 2024	Charged/ (credited) to statement of profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment (including goodwill and other intangible assets)	1,909	133	-	2,042
Right of use assets and lease liabilities differences	10	4	-	14
Revaluation of FVTOCI investments to fair value	168	-	113	281
Effect of cash flow hedge through OCI	(1)	-	(1)	(2)
Expenditure debited in statement of profit and loss but allowable for tax purposes in subsequent years	(75)	(12)	-	(87)
Carry forward of tax losses/ unabsorbed depreciation	(451)	(39)	-	(490)
Impairment allowance (for doubtful debts, advances and deposit)	(23)	(25)	-	(48)
MAT credit entitlement	(31)	(9)	-	(40)
Others	62	13	-	75
Subsidy/ incentives accrued but not received	190	46	-	236
Total	1,758	111	112	1,981

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	(53)	(55)
Deferred tax liabilities	2,237	2,036
Net deferred tax liabilities	2,184	1,981

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.

The Group has unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses, that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits of the companies in which the unabsorbed depreciation or losses arose.

The management at the end of each reporting period, assess Group's ability to recognise deferred tax assets on tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation carried forward, taking into account forecasts of future taxable profits and the law and jurisdiction of the taxable items and the assumptions on which these projections are based. The management based on the future profitability projections, is confident that there would be sufficient taxable profits in the future which will enable the Group to utilise the above MAT credit entitlement and carried forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation.

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	123	31	124	31
Unabsorbed depreciation	71	18	71	18
Total	194	49	195	49

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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	123	124
Within three to five years	0	0
Above five years	0	0
Unlimited	71	71
Total	194	195

18. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(i) Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
(a) Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 14(i))	245	199
(b) Working capital loan from banks (refer sub note 1 below)	329	243
Total (I)	574	442
Unsecured		
(c) Commercial papers (refer sub note 2 below)	-	198
(d) Loan from banks	-	2
(e) Loan from others (refer sub note 3 below)	10	11
Total (II)	10	211
Total short term borrowings (I+II)	584	653

- 1) Working capital loan from banks referred to in (b) above are repayable on demand; secured by way of first pari passu charge over current assets of the Group and carried interest rate in the range of 6.10% p.a. to 9.00% p.a. (March 31, 2025 :7.39% p.a. to 7.55% p.a)
- 2) Commercial papers referred to in (c) above were payable in three months and carried interest rate in the range of 7.12% p.a. to 7.53% p.a. during the year ended March 31, 2025.
- 3) **Loan from others referred to in (e) above to the extent of:**
 - i) Rs. 7 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 7) from bodies corporate are repayable on demand and carry interest @ 18.00% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 18.00% p.a.). Not paid due to ongoing litigation, refer note 36 (B).
 - ii) Rs. 3 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 4) payable by erstwhile Dalmia DSP Limited, to unsecured financial creditors towards full and final settlement of their claims as per Resolution Plan approved by NCLT. The amount shall be paid within 30 days from the effective date subject to grant of incentive from State Government of Bihar as specified in the Resolution Plan. During the earlier years, the State Government of Bihar had sanctioned the incentive package, however as per the terms of sanction, the loan is repayable in the same proportion in which the incentive package shall be released by the government.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

(ii) Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 37)	97	75
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises *	1,197	1,464
	1,294	1,539

* includes due to related parties Rs. 1 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 1) (refer note 38)

For maturity profile of trade payables and other financial liabilities, refer note 41.

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Sl. No.	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)	Undisputed trade payables:							
(a)	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	1	96	-	-	-	-	97
(b)	Others	288	531	343	18	3	1	1,184
ii)	Disputed trade payables:							
(a)	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Others	1	4	3	1	1	3	13
	Total	290	631	346	19	4	4	1,294

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

S. No.	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)	Undisputed trade payables:							
(a)	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	4	71	-	-	-	-	75
(b)	Others	388	734	317	13	2	1	1,455
ii)	Disputed trade payables:							
(a)	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Others	1	4	0	0	1	3	9
	Total	393	809	317	13	3	4	1,539

Supplier Financing Arrangements

The Group has arrangements with financial institutions to facilitate early payment to certain suppliers based on invoices approved by the Group. Under these arrangements, suppliers may, at their discretion, obtain early payment from financial institutions and the Group 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.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

The carrying amount of liabilities subject to such arrangements is Rs 19, representing approximately 1% 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 (refer note (ii) below)	93	36
Security deposits received	713	783
Rebate to customers	348	418
Liability for capital expenditure		
Acceptances*	904	0
Other than acceptances^	477	382
Accrued employee liabilities (including due to related parties Rs. Nil (March 31, 2025: Rs. 0) (refer note 38))	64	45
Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI **		
Cash flow hedges		
Foreign currency forward contracts	0	4
Derivatives not designated as hedges ***		
Foreign currency forward contracts	0	0
Financial liabilities at fair value through P&L ****		
Fair value hedges		
Interest rate swap contracts	22	-
Directors' commission payable (refer note 38)	1	2
Unclaimed/ unpaid dividend #	5	5
Unclaimed redeemed preference shares #	1	1
Contingent consideration (refer note (i) below)	30	30
Other interest payable	1	1
Other liabilities	6	5
	2,665	1,712

*Acceptances are given for invoices payable within the prevailing credit terms against letter of credit and are non-interest bearing.

^including dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises of Rs. 45 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 30) (refer note 37) and payable to related parties Rs. 4 (March 31, 2025: Nil) (refer note 36)

**Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI reflect the change in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable future purchases in US dollars (USD), GBP, SEK, JPY and EURO.

***While the Group entered into other foreign currency forward contracts with the intention of reducing the foreign exchange risk for payment of borrowed funds and expected purchases, these other contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

****Interest rate swap contracts designated as fair value hedges are used to hedge changes in the fair value of fixed-rate borrowings due to interest rate risk. Fair value changes of both the derivatives and the hedged borrowings are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

There is no amount required to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Notes:

- (i) A sum of Rs. 30 was payable to Bawri Group upon fulfilment of certain project conditions as part of Shareholder's Agreement. As the project conditions were not fulfilled, the liability to pay Rs. 30 has been disputed by DCBL (also refer note 36(B)).
- (ii) Considering that project conditions have not been fulfilled by Bawri Group and the terms & conditions of the agreement, the borrowings have not become due and payable, this includes interest for the year ended March 31, 2026 of Rs. 28 (March 31, 2025 of Rs. 28).

19. PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provisions for :-		
Gratuity (refer note 32)	61	50
Leave encashment	17	18
Post retirement medical benefit (refer note 32)	1	1
Enterprise social commitment (refer note 43)	29	5
Contingencies (refer note 43)	17	39
Other employee benefits	1	1
Others (refer note 43)	1	1
	127	115

20. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Liability towards dealer incentive *	262	196
Advances received from customers	286	287
Other liabilities		
Statutory dues **	205	450
Others	63	48
	816	981

* 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.

** Includes Rs. 2 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 2) payable to related parties (refer note 38).

21. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products	14,455	13,557
Sale of services	12	11
Total sale of products and services	14,467	13,568
Other operating revenue		
Subsidies on sale of manufactured goods	270	335
Scrap sale	20	31
Others	47	46
Total other operating revenue	337	412
	14,804	13,980

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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	14,448	13,549
Power	7	8
Total sale of products	14,455	13,557
Sale of services		
Management service charges	12	11
Total sale of services	12	11
Total revenue from contracts with customers	14,467	13,568
Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss:		
Revenue as per contract price	17,983	17,075
Less: Discounts and incentives	(3,516)	(3,507)
Revenue from contracts with customers	14,467	13,568
Set out below is the revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to profit and loss account:		
Total revenue from contracts with customers	14,467	13,568
Add: Items not included in disaggregated revenue:		
Other operating revenue	337	412
Revenue as per the statement of profit and loss	14,804	13,980

b. Contract balances

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Contract liabilities *:		
Advances received from customers (refer note 20)	286	287
Rebate to customers (refer note 18(iii))	348	418
Receivables:		
Trade receivables (refer note 9(ii))	864	889

* The contract liabilities outstanding at the beginning of the year have been recognised as revenue during the year ended March 31, 2026.

22. OTHER INCOME

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income	27	75
Interest income from other financial assets at amortised cost	20	15
Unwinding of interest income on financial instruments	3	2
Dividend income	43	49
Gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net):		
Profit on sale of investments (net)	104	82
On change of fair value of investments measured at FVTPL	12	15
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	2	6
Miscellaneous income	11	9
	222	253

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

23. COST OF RAW MATERIALS CONSUMED

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening stock	234	209
Add: Purchases	2,301	2,266
	2,535	2,475
Less: Closing stock	(211)	(234)
Cost of raw materials consumed (refer note 44 and 45)	2,324	2,241

24. CHANGES 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	130	124
Opening stock	124	120
	(6)	(4)
Stock in trade		
Closing stock	0	0
Opening stock	0	11
	(0)	11
Work-in-progress		
Closing stock	129	138
Opening stock	138	110
	9	(28)
Net decrease/ (increase) in inventories	3	(21)
Add: Trial run production transferred from capital work-in-progress (refer note 44)	11	2
	14	(19)

25. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE *

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	785	787
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	43	41
Gratuity expense (refer note 32)	14	11
Employee stock option scheme (refer note 33)	0	0
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	52	46
	894	885

* Also, refer note 38 and 44.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

26. FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Interest cost:		
-On borrowings - at amortised cost	444	387
-On deposits from dealers and others	39	35
-On lease liabilities (refer note 34(a))	46	20
-On unwinding of discount on provision and other liabilities	20	27
-On net interest on defined benefit obligations (refer note 32)	18	13
-On others (including interest on income tax of Rs. 2 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 2))	2	5
	569	487
Less: Capitalisation of interest cost (refer note 44)	(92)	(91)
Total interest cost (I)	477	396
(b) Other borrowing costs		
Other finance costs	3	3
Total other borrowing costs (II)	3	3
Total finance costs (I + II)	480	399

27. OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Packing expenses	556	535
Consumption of stores and spare parts *	177	110
Repairs and maintenance :		
- Plant and machinery (refer note 45) *	247	267
- Buildings	14	11
- Others	65	85
Rent *	33	31
Rates and taxes *	40	24
Insurance *	27	24
Depot expenses	234	248
Professional charges *	114	99
Advertisement and sales promotion	130	142
Travelling and conveyance *	77	72
Bad debts/ advances/ other assets written off (net)	1	2
Provision for impairment allowance for doubtful receivables, advances and deposits (net)	0	17
Corporate social responsibility expenses	18	19
Miscellaneous expenses (refer note 38) *	542	485
	2,275	2,171

* Also, refer note 44.



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

28. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS (NET)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Reversal/ (provision) for doubtful assets (refer note 47 (a))	16	(113)
New Labour code impact (refer note 47 (c))	(42)	-
	(26)	(113)

29. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Net profit attributable to equity shareholders from continuing operations (Rs.)	1,140	683
(b) Net loss attributable to equity shareholders from discontinued operations (Rs.)	(1)	0
(c) Net profit attributable to equity shareholders (Rs.) [(a)+(b)]	1,139	683
(d) Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	18,75,65,953	18,75,65,161
(e) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	18,75,65,376	18,75,54,579
(f) Effect of potential equity shares on employee stock options outstanding	-	791
(g) Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS [(e)+(f)]	18,75,65,376	18,75,55,370
(h) Face value of equity shares (in Rs.)	2.00	2.00
Continuing operations		
(i) Basic earnings per share (in Rs.) (a)/ (e)	60.80	36.41
(j) Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.) (a)/ (g)	60.80	36.41
Discontinued operations		
(k) Basic earnings per share (in Rs.) (b)/ (e)	(0.07)	0.01
(l) Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.) (b)/ (g)	(0.07)	0.01
Continuing and discontinued operations		
(m) Basic earnings per share (in Rs.) (c)/ (e)	60.73	36.42
(n) Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.) (c)/ (g)	60.73	36.42

30. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Reconciliation of (loss)/ profit recognised in statement of profit and loss for discontinued operations:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(Loss)/ profit before tax from discontinued operations:		
Disposal groups classified as held for sale	(1)	0
Total (loss)/ profit before tax	(1)	0
Tax credit on discontinued operations		
Disposal groups classified as held for sale	(0)	-
Total tax credit	(0)	-
(Loss) /profit for the year from discontinued operations	(1)	0

Note: The above (loss)/ profit for the year ended March 31, 2026 is Rs. (1) (March 31, 2025 is Rs. 0) pertains to solvent business which is classified as assets held for sale.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

31. 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 Company's financial position or profitability. These are set out in note 36.

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) Share-based payments

The Group initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for equity-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility, risk free rate, expected



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

dividend yield, market price and exercise price and making assumptions about them. For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be disclosed at the carrying amount at end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 33. Change in assumptions for estimating fair value of share-based payment transactions is expected to have insignificant impact on income statement.

(ii) 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, business losses and MAT credit that may be used to offset taxable income.

MAT credit entitlement is recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the MAT credit can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of MAT credit 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 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.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 17.

(iii) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan, post-retirement medical benefits and other defined benefit 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, 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 Assures 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 32.

(iv) 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. 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 39 and 40 for further disclosures.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

(v) Provision for mines reclamation

The Group has recognised a provision for mines 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 Group calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 6.59% p.a. to 7.11% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 6.62% p.a. to 7.79% p.a.) and the expected timing of those costs. Details of such provision are disclosed in note 43.

Change in estimate

During the current year, the Group reviewed the assumptions used in determining the fair value of provision, and accordingly revised the estimate for provision for mines reclamation resulting in (decrease)/ increase in provision by Rs. (7) (March 31, 2025: Rs. 8).

(vi) Provision for enterprise social commitment

The Group 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 Group calculates the provision using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) based on discount rate of 5.39% p.a. to 8.50% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 5.71% p.a. to 8.00% p.a.). Details of such provision are disclosed in note 43.

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

The Group estimates the fair value of non-cash incentives awarded by applying market rate offered by vendors to the Group. The assumption for determining fair value of non-cash incentives is based on the market rate of such schemes. As at March 31, 2026, the estimated liability towards non-cash incentive is Rs. 262 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 196). Change in assumptions for estimating fair value of non-cash incentives does not have any significant impact on income statement.

(viii) Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

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.

(ix) 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.

(x) Subsidies receivable

The Group is entitled to various subsidies from Government in the form of government grant and recognise 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.

(xi) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provision for financial assets disclosed in note 6 and 9 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.



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

32. GRATUITY AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

(a) Gratuity

The Group has a well-defined benefit gratuity plan. As per the applicable law, the employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to gratuity on superannuation/resignation @15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Scheme is funded through Gratuity Fund Trust with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy, except in case of employees of certain cement units of the Company. The Trust is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the determination of investment strategy. The Company makes provision for such gratuity asset/ liability in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary.

(b) Provident fund ('PF')

The Group contributes provident fund liability of certain employees of the Parent Company and DCBL

to "Dalmia Cement Provident Fund", and in case of employees and workers of one of the unit of DCBL to (i) Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Employees of Kalyanpur Cements Limited and (ii) Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Supervisory Staffs of Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Limited. As per the applicable accounting standard, provident funds set up by the employers, which require interest shortfall to be met by the employer, needs to be treated as defined benefit plan. The actuarial valuation of Provident Fund was carried out in accordance with the guidance note issued by Actuarial Society of India for measurement of provident fund liabilities and a provision has been recognised in respect of future anticipated shortfall with regard to interest rate obligation as at the balance sheet date.

(c) Post-retirement medical benefits plan ('PRMB')

The Group provides post-retirement medical benefits to its certain retired employees. The plan is not funded by the Group.

The following tables summarise the components of defined benefit costs recognised in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the above mentioned plans.

Statement of profit and loss

Components of defined benefit costs

Particulars	Gratuity		PF		PRMB	
	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
Current service cost	15	14	20	19	-	-
Past service cost	42	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allocated to CWIP during the year (refer note 44)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(3)	-	-
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss - continuing operations	57	13	16	16	-	-
Interest expense	13	12	2	1	0	1
Less: Allocated to CWIP during the year	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss - continuing operations	12	11	2	1	0	1

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Change in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Gratuity			PF			PRMB		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation
	(A)	(B)	(A-B)	(A)	(B)	(A-B)	(A)	(B)	(A-B)
April 01, 2025 (1)	198	17	181	574	548	26	8	-	8
Current service cost (2)	15	-	15	20	-	20	-	-	-
Past service cost (3)	42	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense (4)	14	1	13	36	34	2	0	-	0
Sub-total included in profit or loss (2+3+4)=(5)	72	1	71	56	34	22	0	-	0
Re-measurements									
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) (6)	-	0	(0)	-	2	(2)	-	-	-
Loss/ (gains) from changes in demographic assumptions (7)	0	-	0	(1)	-	(1)	0	-	0
(Gain)/ loss from changes in financial assumptions (8)	(2)	-	(2)	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	-	(0)
Experience losses/(gains) (9)	1	-	1	(2)	-	(2)	1	-	1
Sub-total (6+7+8+9)=(10)	(1)	0	(1)	(3)	2	(5)	1	-	1
Contributions by employer (11)	-	26	(26)	-	18	(18)	-	-	-
Contribution by plan participation/ employees (12)	-	-	-	25	25	0	-	-	-
Settlements/ (Transfer in) (13)	(0)	-	(0)	34	34	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid (14)	(19)	(3)	(16)	(156)	(156)	-	(1)	-	(1)
Sub-total (11+12+13+14)=(15)	(19)	23	(42)	(97)	(79)	(18)	(1)	-	(1)
March 31, 2026 (1+5+10+15)	250	41	209	530	505	25	8	-	8



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Change in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Gratuity			PF			PRMB		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net obligation
	(A)	(B)	(A-B)	(A)	(B)	(A-B)	(A)	(B)	(A-B)
April 01, 2024 (1)	183	18	165	513	493	20	8	-	8
Current service cost (2)	14	-	14	19	-	19	-	-	-
Interest expense(3)	13	1	12	37	36	1	1	-	1
Sub-total included in profit or loss (2+3)=(4)	27	1	26	56	36	20	1	-	1
Re-measurements									
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) (5)	-	(0)	0	-	(1)	1	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions (6)	0	-	0	1	-	1	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions (7)	4	-	4	1	-	1	0	-	0
Experience (gains)/losses (8)	(6)	-	(6)	(0)	-	(0)	0	-	0
Sub-total (5+6+7+8)=(9)	(2)	(0)	(2)	2	(1)	3	0	-	0
Contributions by employer (10)	-	-	-	-	17	(17)	-	-	-
Contribution by plan participation/ employees (11)	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-
Settlements/ (Transfer in) (12)	(0)	-	(0)	23	23	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid (13)	(10)	(2)	(8)	(45)	(45)	-	(1)	-	(1)
Sub-total (10+11+12+13)=(14)	(10)	(2)	(8)	3	20	(17)	(1)	-	(1)
March 31, 2025 (1+4+9+14)	198	17	181	574	548	26	8	-	8

The Group expects to contribute Rs. 202 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 181) and Rs. 19 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 19) to gratuity and PF, respectively in 2026-27.

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Gratuity and PF are as follows:-

Particulars	Gratuity		PF	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Investment pattern in plan assets:				
Insurance company products	32	7	-	-
Central Government securities	0	0	39	42
State Government securities	6	7	207	226
Special deposit scheme	1	1	18	17
Corporate bonds	1	1	198	214
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	1	4
Equity shares of listed companies	-	-	42	45
Other investment	1	1	-	-
Total	41	17	505	548

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

The principal assumptions used in determining Gratuity and PF for the Group are shown below:

Particulars	Gratuity		PF		PRMB	
	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
Discount rate (%)	6.80	6.65	6.80	6.65	6.95	6.80
Expected rate of return on plan assets (%)	6.80	6.65	6.80	6.65	-	-
Future salary increase (%)	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-
Guaranteed interest rate (%)	-	-	8.25	8.25	-	-
Medical cost inflation rate (%)	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00
Normal retirement age (years)	60	60	60	60	-	-
Attrition/ withdrawal rate	6.00% to 22.00%	6.00% to 16.00%	13.00% to 14.00%	6.00% to 15.00%	-	-
Mortality Table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	90% (of IALM 2012-15)	90% (of IALM 2012-15)

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

Gratuity Plan:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Gratuity	PF	PRMB	Gratuity	PF	PRMB
Increase/ (Decrease) in present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year						
One percentage decrease in discount rate	11	(1)	1	9	1	1
One percentage increase in discount rate	(10)	(2)	(1)	(8)	(1)	(1)
One percentage decrease in future salary rate	(9)	-	-	(8)	-	-
One percentage increase in future salary rate	10	-	-	9	-	-
One percentage decrease in Interest rate guarantee	-	(23)	-	-	(25)	-
One percentage increase in Interest rate guarantee	-	20	-	-	26	-
One percentage decrease in Premium Inflation Rate	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
One percentage increase in Premium Inflation Rate	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fifty percentage decrease in Attrition rate	0	(23)	-	2	-	-
Fifty percentage increase in Attrition rate	(1)	0	-	(1)	-	-
Ten percentage decrease in Attrition rate	-	-	-	-	(14)	-
Ten percentage increase in Attrition rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ten percentage decrease in Mortality rate	0	-	0	0	-	1
Ten percentage increase in Mortality rate	0	-	(0)	(0)	-	1

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years (undiscounted):

Particulars	Gratuity		PRMB	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	69	57	1	1
Between 2 and 5 years	127	95	3	3
Between 5 and 10 years	89	80	3	3
Beyond 10 years	54	41	8	8
Total expected payments	339	273	15	15

The weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) of the defined benefit plan obligation for gratuity at the end of the reporting period is 4-10 years (March 31, 2025: 4-10 years) and for PRMB is 10-11 years (March 31, 2025: 10-11 years).

Risk Exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Group is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:-

Asset Volatility

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to government bond yields, if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. Most of the plan asset investments is in insurance company products, in government securities and corporate bonds. The investments are expected to earn a return in excess of the discount rate and contribute to the plan deficit.

Asset liability matching risk

The Group ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the employee benefit plans. Within this framework, the Group's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due.

Liquidity Risk

The Group actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the employee benefit obligations. The Group has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods.

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Provident fund/ Pension fund	18	19
Superannuation fund	1	1
National Pension Scheme	1	4

33. SHARE - BASED PAYMENTS

Employee Stock Option Scheme 2018 namely "DBL ESOP 2018" was adopted by the Board of Directors pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation sanctioned by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai vide its order dated April 20, 2018. Under the DBL ESOP 2018, the Parent Company granted 2 (two) new stock options ("New Options") to the eligible employees of the Group in lieu of every existing 1 (one) stock option held by them under erstwhile DBEL ESOP Scheme 2011 (whether vested or unvested).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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Options granted under DBL ESOP 2018 would vest in not less than one year and not more than five years from the date of grant of the options. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Parent Company had approved multiple grants with related vesting conditions. Vesting of the options would be subject to continuous employment and certain performance parameters stipulated by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Hence the options would vest with passage of time on meeting the performance parameters.

The fair value of the stock options is estimated at the grant date using the Black- Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the stock options were granted. However, the above performance condition is only considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest.

No options granted under DBL ESOP 2018 during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Parent Company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these stock options. Options granted under the DBL ESOP 2018 will carry no dividend or voting rights. On exercise, each option is convertible into one equity share.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	0	0
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	0	0

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Numbers	WAEP	Numbers	WAEP
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	792	2.00	18,324	2.00
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(792) ¹	2.00	(17,532) ²	2.00
Expired/ lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	792	2.00
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

- The weighted average share price at the date of exercise (December 23, 2025) of the options is Rs. 2,059.40*.
- The weighted average share price at the date of exercise (November 6, 2024 to December 5, 2024) of the options is Rs. 1,821.90*.

* in absolute amount.

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2026 is Nil years (March 31, 2025: 3.67 years).

The following table list the inputs to the models used for the plan for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Grant 4	Grant 6
Dividend yield (%)	0.23	0.07
Expected volatility (%) *	43.11	40.90
Risk-free interest rate (%)	4.83	5.53
Average expected life of options (years)	4.20	4.20
Weighted average share price (Rs.) for each	859.83	1,856.48
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date	849.84	1,849.31
Exercise price (Rs. per share)	2.00	2.00
Date of grant	November 05, 2020	December 1, 2021

* The expected volatility was determined based on historical volatility data.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

34. LEASES

a) Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various land, buildings (godowns, office and residential premises), vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Group also has certain leases of godowns and other equipment with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Other equipment	Total
Cost					
As at April 01, 2024	142	151	66	57	416
Additions	7	40	35	293	375
Disposals	(1)	(76)	(38)	(9)	(124)
As at March 31, 2025	148	115	63	341	667
Additions	37	261	38	32	368
Disposals	(7)	(54)	(23)	(3)	(87)
As at March 31, 2026	178	322	78	370	948
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 01, 2024	25	86	29	5	145
Charge for the year	8	34	13	14	69
Disposals	(0)	(62)	(19)	(0)	(81)
As at March 31, 2025	33	58	23	19	133
Charge for the year	9	42	18	24	93
Disposals	-	(20)	(9)	(3)	(32)
As at March 31, 2026	42	80	32	40	194
Net block					
As at March 31, 2026	136	242	46	330	754
As at March 31, 2025	115	57	40	322	534

Note : The Group has not revalued right-of-use assets during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

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 balance as at April 01, 2025	443	175
Additions	324	367
Deletions	(53)	(44)
Accretion of interest	48	20
Payments	(108)	(74)
Closing balance as at March 31, 2026	654	444
Non-current liabilities	591	395
Current liabilities	63	49

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 41.

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 7.30% to 10.00% (March 31, 2025: 8.00% to 10.00%) with maturity between 2025-2123.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

The following are the amounts recognised in financial statements during the year:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	93	69
Interest expense on lease liabilities	48	20
Expense relating to short-term leases	33	31
Total amount recognised	174	120

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Total cash outflow for leases	(108)	(74)

b) Group as a lessor

DCBL had purchased wagons under “own your wagon scheme” of Railways and leased it to Railways on rent, the wagons were recognised as assets and carried in the books at written down value. It qualifies to be recognised as finance lease arrangement where Railways is the lessee.

Future minimum lease receivables ('MLR') and its present value under finance leases are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Future Gross MLR	Present value of MLR	Future Gross MLR	Present value of MLR
Unguaranteed residual values	1	1	1	1
Total future minimum lease receivables	1	1	1	1
Unearned finance income	-	-	-	-
Total present value of MLR	1	1	1	1

There is no income recognised on above assets during the year.

35. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	2,130	1,242

36. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES / LITIGATIONS IN RESPECT OF :

A. Not provided for:

i) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts

Particulars	Brief description of matter	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Demands raised/ show cause notices issued by following authorities in dispute (including cases which have been remanded back for re-assessment):			
- Market fee	Levy of market fee on sale of cement within the market notified by Mineral Area Development Authority	199	176
- Rat hole mining matter	Refer note (a) below	145	145
- Stamp duty	Stamp duty on royalty payable on extraction of limestone and dolomite	83	83

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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Particulars	Brief description of matter	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
- Excise and Service tax	Denial of Cenvat Credit, demand of Service Tax on Government payment and other miscellaneous matters	34	45
- Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act	Demand in respect of limestone (refer note (b) below)	146	137
- Income tax matters	Disallowance of expenses relating to exempt income, non-consideration of subsidy as capital receipt	18	51
- Sales tax/ VAT/ Entry tax/ GST matters	Denial of Input Tax Credit, demand of GST on Government payment and other miscellaneous matters	25	212
¹ - Mineral Cess Liability	Refer note (c) below	198	154
- Royalty on Coal	Refer note (d) below	133	16
- Customs	Relating to coal classification dispute, duty payable on demurrage charges and other miscellaneous matters	19	25
- Other matters	Other claims related to royalty on coal, electricity duty, vendor claims etc.	98	116

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 consolidated financial statements. The Group does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

Notes :

- (a) DCBL had received demand of Rs. 116 (Rs. 50 on account of royalty, Rs. 36 on account of Meghalaya Environment and Restoration Protection Fund (MERPF) and Rs. 30 on account of VAT/ GST) which was on the basis of the National Green Tribunal ('NGT') order dated January 17, 2020 for alleged illegal coal procurement. Basis certain newspaper reports, that certain person were carrying illegal mining operations (Rat Hole mining), NGT had taken suo moto cognizance and constituted a Committee to look into the matter. The Committee in its Fifth Report made arbitrary observations with regard to various companies regarding gap in coal used and clinker produced and basis that, estimated the amount of royalty, contribution to MEPRF and GST/ VAT payable by these companies. Directorate of Mineral Resources (DMR), Meghalaya has further demanded Rs. 29. The total demand as on March 31, 2026 is Rs. 145. DCBL has filed its response on the interim reports of the committee before NGT. The matter is currently subjudice before NGT at the stage of final arguments.
- (b) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the DCBL has received demand notice on account of differential royalty on the ground that it is liable to pay highest rate of royalty as specified in the Second Schedule of the MMDR Act, 1957, as required under rule 10(7) of the OMPTS Rules, 2007, for type of mineral Limestone which the Company never extracted. Such demand was raised from the previous periods during which the stacking & sampling exemption under rule 10(7) of OMPTS Rules, 2007 was availed. The DCBL filed writ petitions before the respective High Courts of Madras and Odisha challenging the demand and the demand notices have been stayed by the Hon'ble High Court. The total demand against the DCBL stands at Rs.146. Basis merits of the case, the Group is confident that there will be no liability to DCBL and hence, no provision is considered in these financial statements.
- (c) The Nine Judge Constitutional Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court (Apex Court), vide its judgment dated July 25, 2024, held that royalty is not a tax and upheld the legislative competence

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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of States to levy mineral tax. Further, vide order dated August 14, 2024, it held that the States could levy/demand tax on minerals w.e.f. April 01, 2005 and the same can be paid in 12 instalments commencing from April 01, 2026.

As there are various issues involved and pending clarity, based upon management evaluation and independent legal opinion, the Group estimated a contingent liability of Rs. 279 (Present value of Rs. 198) which will be evaluated from time-to-time basis further development in this matter.

- (d) The DCBL had participated in an auction for Mandla North Coal Block in the year 2022, and post being the successful bidder, the Mining Lease was executed in March 2024 taking coal grade as G9, and Rs. 37 stamp duty was duly paid basis the royalty payable. After a gap of more than one year the Collector unilaterally reclassified coal as G7 grade and raised a demand of Rs. 23, which the DCBL challenged in appeal. At the time of filing the appeal an amount of Rs. 5 was deposited by the DCBL as a mandatory pre-deposit to file the said appeal. During appeal, relying on an Accountant General audit report, authorities further sought to include the final price offer for calculation of stamp duty, raising a fresh demand of Rs.117 included in Rs.133 above, and the Commissioner remanded the matter without hearing DCBL. DCBL has filed a writ before the Hon'ble Madhya Pradesh challenging the demand. The Hon'ble High Court has granted interim protection against coercive action and writ is pending adjudication.

- B.** DCBL 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.** During the financial year ended March 31, 2019, certain mutual fund units ("Securities") valued at Rs. 344 were illegally and fraudulently transferred by Allied Financial Services Private Limited ("Allied"), the Depository participant in collusion with IL&FS Securities Services Limited ("ISSL"), the clearing agent of Allied from demat accounts of Company's erstwhile step-down subsidiaries namely OCL India Limited and Dalmia Cement East Limited (which were merged with DCBL). Pursuant to the order passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Securities were released to DCBL on furnishing bank guarantee of Rs. 100 and corporate guarantee of Rs. 300 and the matter is currently pending disposal. Considering the overall facts and legal position, the Group is of the view that it has a good case on merits and hence, no provision is required in these accompanying financial statements.
- D.** DCBL had entered into certain agreements with Kanodia Infratech Limited ('KIL'). Certain disputes arose between the parties which were referred to arbitration. DCBL filed its claim and KIL filed its counter claim before the Arbitral Tribunal. The Arbitral Tribunal passed an award dated March 9, 2021 which after setting off the amounts payable to KIL is, inter alia, for payment of Rs. 21 along with interest @ 18% p.a. w.e.f. October



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11, 2018 and Rs. 25 along with interest @ 18% p.a. compounded quarterly w.e.f. March 17, 2017 by KIL to DCBL.

The said award was challenged by KIL before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, which was dismissed by the High Court. Further, KIL has filed an appeal against the said order before High Court, wherein the Division Bench has restrained KIL from transferring or creating any third-party rights on the hypothecated assets and has stayed the operation of the award. The said appeal is pending disposal. DCBL has also filed an execution petition before the High Court seeking execution of the award which is pending.

The Group has total receivables of Rs. 47 from KIL as at the balance sheet date, out of which an amount of Rs. 14 have been provided for as impairment allowance in the earlier years. Further, the Group has not accounted for the aforesaid interest as income in the books of accounts as at March 31, 2026.

- E.** DCBL has received a Provisional Attachment Order ("PAO") dated March 31, 2025 issued by Enforcement Directorate ("ED") under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 ("PMLA") quantifying the alleged Proceeds of Crime ("PoC") to Rs. 793 against which certain land parcels of DCBL amounting to Rs. 377 (carrying value of Rs. 444 in the books as on March 31, 2026) was provisionally attached. The Adjudicating Authority ("AA") under the PMLA vide its order dated September 22, 2025 confirmed the PAO.

The provisional attachment emanates from an earlier case by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the year 2011 against DCBL wherein certain allegations were made against DCBL regarding investments in Bharathi Cement Corporation Private Limited.

DCBL filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal ("AT") under PMLA against the AA order. The AT vide Final Order dated March 09, 2026 has partially allowed the appeal, reducing the PoC to Rs. 93.

In furtherance of the Final Order, DCBL approached ED for release of properties and submitted a Bank Guarantee ("BG") of Rs. 93. ED vide order dated April 21, 2026 has accepted the BG and released all the properties attached under the PAO.

DCBL, basis the legal advice, will be challenging the final order dated March 09, 2026 as there is no PoC

and no offence is made out against the Group, and no material adverse impact is expected to devolve on the Group in aforesaid matter.

F. Subsidies/ incentive receivable

The Group reviews subsidies/ incentive receivables on regular intervals and takes necessary steps (including legal action wherever required) for the recovery of these balances. The Group is confident to realise the value stated good in the financial statements.

- (a) DCBL is entitled to Industrial Promotional Assistance ("IPA") under The West Bengal State Support for Industries Scheme, 2013 (WBSSIS, 2013) in relation to the cement manufacturing unit- Bengal Cement Works located at Salboni, Paschim Midnapore. The total IPA on net VAT/ GST paid and accrued to DCBL till March 31, 2018 amounts to Rs. 250 and is included under the head 'Subsidies/ incentive receivable' in note 6(iii) of the financial statements. The Registration Certificate under WBSSIS -2013 (Part -II) was issued on March 20, 2017.

On a writ petition filed by DCBL before the Calcutta High Court for release of IPA on VAT amounting to Rs. 236 under the WBSSIS, 2013, the Calcutta High Court vide order dated June 27, 2023 directed the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited (WBIDC) to release the IPA in three instalments during the period July – September 2023 along with interest. Despite dismissal of appeals and review petitions against the Hon'ble High Court Order, the amount remains unpaid. Writ appeals by WBIDC/ State is currently pending on issue of its maintainability before the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court against the dismissal of review petition filed by the State against challenging the order dated June 27, 2023.

On April 02, 2025 the West Bengal Legislature has enacted the "Revocation of West Bengal Incentive Schemes and Obligations in the nature of Grants and Incentives Act, 2025" ("The Revocation Act"). The Revocation Act rescinds, revoke and discontinues the Incentive Schemes enlisted in the Schedule (including the 'WB State Support Industries Scheme 2013' under which the incentive of the Company was approved),

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

retrospectively from the date of implementation of the respective Schemes, overriding any judgment, order, decree of any court, or direction of any authority or any other law to the contrary. The Group has filed a writ petition challenging the constitutional validity of The Revocation Act before the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court and same is pending adjudication.

- (b) DCBL is entitled to Incentive - VAT re-imburement under Industrial Policy Resolution – 2007 (IPR-07) of the State of Odisha for seventy- five percent (75%) of net VAT paid for a period of ten years from the date of start of commercial production limited to 200% of fixed capital investment. Under this policy, DCBL is certified as a Thrust Sector and has received the approved VAT reimbursement amount upto June 2017. The Policy was amended by a resolution dated August 18, 2020 whereby the cement manufacturing / grinding units were relegated to the exception clause for availing of SGST re-imburement. The change in policy was challenged by Ultratech Cement Limited before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa. The Hon'ble High Court vide judgment dated January 4, 2022 has held that the said amendment in the policy would have prospective effect and would not affect the entitlement of the petitioner to the incentives for the period prior to the said amendment. The State of Odisha preferred a Special Leave Petition ('SLP') before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the said judgment of Hon'ble High Court. The SLP was dismissed vide order dated October 14, 2022. Pursuant to order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the judgment dated January 04, 2022 has attained finality. DCBL had made representations

to the Department of Industries ('DI') for processing the reimbursement accrued to DCBL to the tune of Rs. 96.

Following the subsequent representations and scrutiny proceedings of the claim of SGST incentives, the DI has released incentives of Rs 92 till the year ended March 31, 2026. The remaining amount of Rs. 4 is under scrutiny and subject to be released during the upcoming year. The same is included under the head 'Subsidies/ incentive receivable' in note 9(vi) of the financial statements.

The matter is being pursued with the authorities and given the judgments of the Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Group is hopeful of receiving the amount in due course.

- (c) In terms of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Investment Promotion Policy, DCBL claimed the Fuel Surcharge Adjustment charges paid to Department of Industries. The said claim was rejected by the said department, which has been challenged by way of a writ petition before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh vide order dated February 22, 2024 has allowed the writ petition of DCBL and set aside the proceedings dated January 20, 2014 and directed the Industries Department to consider the application and pass the appropriate orders within eight weeks. The total amount due for recovery as at the balance sheet date is Rs. 18 and is included under the head 'Subsidies/ incentive receivable' in note 6(iii) of the financial statements. The Group is hopeful of receiving the amount in due course.

G. Guarantees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Guarantees * given to a bank on behalf of others of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2025: Rs. 8) – to the extent of loan outstanding	-	1
(ii) Corporate guarantee given to a bank for issuance of bank guarantee towards grant of mining lease	12	12

* These are covered by first pari pasu charge created in favour of the Parent Company's bank by way of hypothecation of current assets and receivables.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

37. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO ENTERPRISES AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER THE MSMED ACT, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	142	105
- Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
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 year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Group.

38. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

A) List of related parties and nature of relationship:

a) Joint ventures ('JV')

(i) Joint ventures

1. Khappa Coal Company Private Limited
2. Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited

b) Key Management Personnel ('KMP')

(i) Key Management Personnel

1. Mr. Puneet Yadu Dalmia - Managing Director & CEO
2. Mr. Gautam Dalmia - Managing Director
3. Mr. Dharmender Tuteja - Chief Financial Officer
4. Mr. Rajeev Kumar - Company Secretary

(ii) Directors (other than KMPs)

1. Mr. Yadu Hari Dalmia - Non- Executive Director
2. Dr. Niddodi Subrao Rajan - Non- Executive Director
3. Mr. Paul Heinz Hungentobler - Independent Director
4. Mrs. Anuradha Mookerjee - Independent Director
5. Mr. Anuj Gulati - Independent Director
6. Mr. Haigreave Khaitan- Independent Director (w.e.f. April 01, 2024)

Note:

The Group holds more than 20% in the companies listed below. However, the Group does not exercise significant influence or control on decisions of the investees. Hence, they are not being construed as associate companies. These investments are

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

included in note 6(i)- non-current investments and 9(i)- current investments" under Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss in the financial statements.

1. Solarcraft Power India 23 Private Limited
2. O2 Renewable Energy V Private Limited (ceased w.e.f October 30, 2025)
3. Bijlee Kandasamy Private Limited
4. Kilavikulam Rajalakshmi Solar Power Developer Private Limited
5. Apple India Solar Products Private Limited
6. TrueRe Surya Private Limited
7. Gee Yess India Engineering Technology Private Limited
8. San Power Generation Transmission Private Limited
9. Arunachalam Solar Power Private Limited

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

c) KMP/ directors controlled entities

(i) Enterprises controlled/ jointly controlled by the key management personnel/ directors

1. Alirox Abrasives Limited
2. Keshav Power Limited
3. Dalmia Bharat Foundation
4. Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited
5. Rama Investment Company Private Limited
6. Sita Investment Company Limited
7. Himgiri Commercial Limited
8. Valley Agro Industries Limited
9. MAJ Textiles Private Limited
10. Khaitan & Co. LLP (w.e.f. April 01, 2024)
11. Hippostores technology private limited
12. Dalmia Bharat Refractories Limited ('DBRL')
13. Shree Nirman Limited (Merged with Keshav Power Limited w.e.f June 13, 2025)
14. Mayuka Investment Limited (Merged with Keshav Power Limited w.e.f June 13, 2025)
15. Ankita Pratisthan Limited (Merged with Keshav Power Limited w.e.f June 13, 2025)
16. Sarvapriya Healthcare Solutions Private Limited (Merged with Keshav Power Limited w.e.f June 13, 2025)
17. Baghaulti Sugar and Distillery Limited (Merged with Dalmia Bharat Sugar and Industries Limited w.e.f May 8, 2025)

d) Others

(i) Trusts relating to retiral benefit plan

1. Dalmia Cement Provident Fund
2. Dalmia Cement Bharat Executive Superannuation Fund
3. Orissa Cement Executives Superannuation Fund
4. Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Employees of Kalyanpur Cements Limited
5. Board of Trustees Provident Fund for the Supervisory Staffs of Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Limited

(ii) Relative (close member) of key management personnel/ directors

1. Mrs. Bela Dalmia (mother of Mr. Puneet Yadu Dalmia)

(iii) Other related parties over which KMP/ relative of KMP has control/ significant influence

1. Kavita Dalmia Parivar Trust
2. Shri Brahma Creation Trust
3. J.H. Dalmia Trust

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

B) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	KMP	KMP/ directors controlled entities	Others	Total
Dividend paid	0	89	5	94
Dividend income	-	9	-	9
Loans and advances received back	0	-	-	0
Remuneration paid*	64	-	-	64
Directors sitting fees	1	-	-	1
Directors commission	1	-	-	1
Professional fees	-	1	-	1
Sale of goods and services	-	14	-	14
Purchase of goods and services	-	31	-	31
Purchase of assets	-	0	-	0
Sale of assets	-	1	-	1
Reimbursement of expense payable	-	0	-	0
Reimbursement of expense receivable	-	0	-	0
Rent received	-	0	-	0
Contribution to post employment benefit plan trust	-	-	19	19
Corporate social responsibility (CSR)	-	16	-	16

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	KMP	KMP/ directors controlled entities	Others	Total
Dividend paid	0	89	5	94
Dividend income	-	9	-	9
Interest income	-	12	-	12
Loans and advances received back	0	-	-	0
Remuneration paid*	64	-	-	64
Directors sitting fees	1	-	-	1
Directors commission	2	-	-	2
Professional fees	-	1	-	1
Sale of goods and services	-	14	-	14
Purchase of goods and services	-	12	-	12
Purchase of assets	-	4	-	4
Reimbursement of expense payable	-	0	-	0
Reimbursement of expense receivable	-	0	-	0
Redemption of non convertible debenture (refer note below)	-	320	-	320
Rent received	-	0	-	0
Contribution to post employment benefit plan trust	-	-	19	19
Corporate social responsibility (CSR)	-	15	-	15

Note: Rs. 320 for Sarvapriya Healthcare Solutions Private Limited.

* 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.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

C) Balance outstanding at year end:

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	KMP	KMP/ directors controlled entities	Others	Total
Loans receivable	0	-	-	0
Director's sitting fees payable	0	-	-	0
Directors' commission payable	1	-	-	1
Other current liabilities	-	-	2	2
Trade payables	-	1	-	1
Capital payables	-	4	-	4
Trade receivables	-	2	-	2

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	KMP	KMP/ directors controlled entities	Others	Total
Loans receivable	0	-	-	0
Directors' commission payable	1	-	-	1
Remuneration payable	0	-	-	0
Other current liabilities	-	-	2	2
Trade payables	-	1	-	1
Trade receivables	-	1	-	1

Investment with related parties are disclosed in note 5 and 6(i).

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	58	58
Post- employment benefits	6	6
Share-based payment transactions	0	0
Total compensation paid to key management personnel *	64	64

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period relating to key management personnel.

* Remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include provision made for gratuity and leave benefits as they are determined on actuarial basis for the Group as a whole.

E) Directors' interests in the Employees Stock Option Scheme

No stock options are held by the Directors under the employees stock option scheme as on the reporting dates.

F) 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. All amounts outstanding are unsecured.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Notes	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					
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Investment in optionally redeemable debentures	6(i)	59	59	59	59
Investment in non-convertible secured debentures	6(i)	0	0	0	0
Loans to employees	6(ii) & 9(v)	32	26	32	26
Loans to others	9(v)	0	0	0	0
Security deposits	6(iii) & 9(vi)	153	157	153	157
Subsidies/ incentives receivable	6(iii) & 9(vi)	840	742	840	742
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months	6(iii)	7	43	7	43
Trade receivables	9(ii)	864	889	864	889
Cash and cash equivalents	9(iii)	212	149	212	149
Bank balances other than above	9(iv)	12	9	12	9
Others	6(iii) & 9(vi)	134	116	134	116
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in compulsory convertible debenture ('CCD')	6(i)	8	9	8	9
Investment in equity shares (unquoted)	6(i) & 9(i)	123	90	123	90
Investment in mutual funds	6(i) & 9(i)	3,846	1,882	3,846	1,882
Investment in alternative investment fund	9(i)	0	0	0	0
Investment in commercial papers (quoted)	9(i)	0	-	0	-
Investment in corporate bonds	9(i)	125	179	125	179
Financial assets carried at fair value through OCI					
Foreign currency forward contracts in cash flow hedges	9(vi)	6	0	6	0
Investment in equity shares (quoted)	6(i) & 9(i)	1,695	2,874	1,695	2,874
Investment in compulsorily participative convertible preference shares ('CPCPS')	6(i) & 9(i)	20	24	20	24
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	14(i) & 18(i)	6,752	5,258	6,752	5,258
Security deposits received	18(iii)	713	783	713	783
Lease liabilities	34(a)	654	444	654	444
Trade payables	18(ii)	1,294	1,539	1,294	1,539
Other financial liabilities	14(ii) & 18(iii)	1,931	925	1,931	925
Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss					
Interest rate swap contract	18(iii)	22	-	22	-
Financial liabilities carried at fair value through OCI					
Foreign currency forward contracts	18(iii)	0	4	0	4

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, other current financial assets (except derivative financial instruments), trade payables and other current financial liabilities (except derivative financial liabilities) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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 :

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/ deposit/ investment are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, risk factors, individual credit worthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.
- The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities as well as other non-current financial liabilities are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.
- The fair value of investment in equity shares and corporate bonds are based on quoted market price at the reporting date. Fair value of investment in mutual funds, alternative investment fund and venture capital fund are based on market observable inputs i.e. Net Asset Value at the reporting date.
- The fair values of the derivative financial instruments are determined using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The derivatives are entered into with the banks / counterparties with investment grade credit ratings.
- The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings are determined by using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer'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.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation (Level 3):

- Discount rate are determined using prevailing bank lending rate
- The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined using the discounted cash flow analysis

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the investments categorised at level 3:

Particulars	Investment in unquoted CCD (At FVTPL)	Investment in unquoted equity shares (At FVTPL)	Investment in compulsorily convertible preference shares (At FVTOCI)
As at April 1, 2024	-	0	25
Purchases of investments	8	90	-
Redemption of investments	-	-	-
Re-measurement recognised in profit and loss	-	0	-
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	-	-	(1)
As at March 31, 2025	8	90	24
Purchases of investments	-	77	-
Redemption of investments	-	(44)	-
Re-measurement recognised in profit and loss	-	0	-
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	-	-	(4)
As at March 31, 2026	8	123	20

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

40. 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)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 39)				
Investment in redeemable convertible debentures	59	-	-	59
Investment in non-convertible secured debentures	0	-	-	0
Loans to employees	32	-	-	32
Loans to others	0	-	-	0
Security deposits	153	-	-	153
Subsidies/ incentives receivable	840	-	-	840
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months	7	-	7	-
Trade receivables	864	-	-	864
Cash and cash equivalents	212	-	-	212
Bank balances other than above	12	-	-	12
Others	134	-	-	134
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (note 39)				
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	6,752	-	6,752	-
Security deposits received	713	-	-	713
Lease liabilities	654	-	-	654
Trade payables	1,294	-	-	1,294
Other financial liabilities	1,931	-	-	1,931
Interest rate swap contract	22	-	-	22
Assets measured at fair value				
Investment in compulsory convertible debenture (CCD)	8	-	-	8
Foreign currency forward contracts in cash flow hedges	6	-	6	-
Investment in equity shares (quoted)	1,695	1,695	-	-
Investment in mutual funds	3,846	-	3,846	-
Investment in alternative investment fund	0	-	0	-
Investment in equity (unquoted)	123	-	-	123
Investment in corporate bonds	125	125	-	-
Investment in commercial papers (quoted)	0	0	-	-
Investment in compulsorily participative convertible preference shares ('CPCPS')	20	-	-	20
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Foreign currency forward contracts	0	-	0	-

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

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)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (note 39)				
Investment in optionally redeemable convertible debentures	59	-	-	59
Investment in non-convertible secured debentures	0	-	-	0
Loans to employees	26	-	-	26
Loans to others	0	-	-	0
Security deposits	157	-	-	157
Subsidies/ incentives receivable	742	-	-	742
Deposit with banks having remaining maturity of more than twelve months	43	-	43	-
Trade receivables	889	-	-	889
Cash and cash equivalents	149	-	-	149
Bank balances other than above	9	-	-	9
Others	116	-	-	116
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (note 39)				
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	5,258	-	5,258	-
Security deposits received	783	-	-	783
Lease liabilities	444	-	-	444
Trade payables	1,539	-	-	1,539
Other financial liabilities	925	-	-	925
Assets measured at fair value				
Investment in compulsory convertible debenture (CCD)	9	-	-	9
Foreign currency forward contracts in cash flow hedges	0	-	0	-
Investment in equity shares (quoted)	2,874	2,874	-	-
Investment in mutual funds	1,882	-	1,882	-
Investment in alternative investment fund	0	-	0	-
Investment in equity (unquoted)	90	-	-	90
Investment in corporate bonds	179	179	-	-
Investment in commercial papers (quoted)	-	-	-	-
Investment in compulsorily participative convertible preference shares ('CPCPS')	24	-	-	24
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Foreign currency forward contracts	4	-	4	-

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

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, investments, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations. The Group also enters into derivative transactions.

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. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes will be undertaken.

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

I. 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, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investments and deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

The Group manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

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. In order to optimise the Group's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on the unhedged 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:

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2026		
INR	+ 50 BPS	(28)
INR	- 50 BPS	28
March 31, 2025		
INR	+ 50 BPS	(25)
INR	- 50 BPS	25

Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowings outstanding at the reporting date have been outstanding for the entire reporting period.

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 operating and financing activities and the same are hedged in line with established risk management policies of the Group including use of foreign exchange forward contracts and options.

The Group manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum 12 month period for hedges of forecasted purchases.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Group negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions, the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

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All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EURO and other exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for currencies other than USD and EURO are not material.

Particulars	Change in foreign currency rate	Effect on profit before tax March 31, 2026	Effect on profit before tax March 31, 2025
USD	+5%	(1)	(0)
	-5%	1	0
EURO and Others	+5%	(1)	(0)
	-5%	1	0

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

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 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.

II. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party 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 and other financial instruments. The Group only deals with parties which has good credit rating/ worthiness given by external rating agencies or based on groups internal assessment.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed and 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 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. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 9(ii). The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counter party.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Ageing	Upto 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2026			
Gross carrying amount (A)	855	49	904
Expected credit losses (B)	0	40	40
Net carrying amount (A-B)	855	9	864
As at March 31, 2025			
Gross carrying amount (A)	875	55	930
Expected credit losses (B)	0	41	41
Net carrying amount (A-B)	875	14	889

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved authorities. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Group.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets.

III. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Group's treasury department monitors liquidity on an ongoing basis through rolling cash flow forecasts. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans, debentures and cash credit facilities. Approximately 9% of the Group's debt will mature in less than one year as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: 12%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements.

The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be below.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contracted undiscounted payments (excluding transaction cost on borrowings).

Ageing	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Carrying value
As at March 31, 2026						
Borrowings	584	933	969	4,465	6,951	6,752
Lease liabilities	116	196	167	669	1,148	654
Trade payables	1,294	-	-	-	1,294	1,294
Other financial liabilities (excluding derivatives)	2,644	-	-	-	2,644	2,644
Derivatives	22	-	-	-	22	22
As at March 31, 2025						
Borrowings	653	528	814	3,426	5,421	5,258
Lease liabilities	88	135	93	378	694	444
Trade payables	1,539	-	-	-	1,539	1,539
Other financial liabilities (excluding derivatives)	1,712	0	-	-	1,712	1,712
Derivatives	0	-	-	-	0	0

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

42. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders and net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings and interest accrued and due thereon less current investments, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and receivables. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, internal accruals, long term borrowings and short term borrowings. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt, excluding discontinued operation.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long term borrowings	6,168	4,605
Short term borrowings	584	674
Less : Current investments	(5,105)	(4,400)
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	(212)	(149)
Less : Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(12)	(9)
Less : Interest accrued on above assets	(10)	(11)
Net debt (a)	1,413	710
Total equity (including non-controlling interest)	18,123	17,500
Total equity and net debt (b)	19,536	18,210
Gearing ratio (a/b)	7.23%	3.90%

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.

43. MOVEMENT OF PROVISION DURING THE YEAR:

Particulars	Mines reclamation	Contingencies	Enterprise social commitment	Others
As at April 01, 2024	122	10	6	7
Additions	12	35	-	3
Reversal	(2)	-	-	-
Utilised	-	-	(1)	-
Interest on unwinding	9	-	0	0
As at March 31, 2025	141	45	5	10
Additions	0	1	30	4
Reversal	(11)	(23)	-	-
Utilised	(1)	-	(1)	-
Interest on unwinding	5	-	-	0
As at March 31, 2026	134	23	34	14

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Mines reclamation

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.

Contingencies

The Group has made provision in respect of probable contingent liabilities. The Group has assessed that the probability of paying this amount is high.

Enterprise social commitment

Enterprise social commitment is the amount to be spent on social and economic development of the surrounding area where new project is being setup. This is generally defined as a certain percentage of the total cost of the project. This has been appropriately discounted wherever necessary.

Provision- Others

Represents provision under the Manufacturing & Other Operations in Warehouse (MOOWR) Scheme, for deferred custom duties.

- 44.** During the year, 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 capitalised and carried forward are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Brought forward from last year	287	251
Expenditure incurred during the year		
Cost of raw materials consumed	9	20
Employee benefits expense		
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	90	70
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	4	3
c) Gratuity expense	1	1
d) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	7	2
Interest cost *	92	91
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	3
Power and fuel	15	13
Freight charges	10	6
Other expenses		
a) Consumption of stores and spare parts	2	0
b) Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	0	1
c) Rent	1	1
d) Rates and taxes	2	2
e) Insurance	3	3
f) Professional charges	4	1
g) Travelling and conveyance	9	4
h) Enterprise social commitment (refer note 43)	29	1
i) Miscellaneous expenses	32	22
Total expenditure during the year	314	244
Less : Change in inventory due to trial run production	(14)	(2)
Less : Revenue from operations during trial run	(20)	(38)
Net expenditure	280	204
Less : Capitalised during the year	(276)	(168)
Capitalisation of expenditure (pending for allocation)	291	287

* Interest comprises Rs. 92 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 91) on general borrowings for qualifying assets, using the weighted average interest rate applicable during the year which is 7.30% p.a to 7.66% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 7.95% p.a to 8.55% p.a.).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

45. The Group has debited direct expenses relating to limestone mining, captive power generation etc. to cost of raw material consumed, power and fuel and other expenses as under:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cost of raw materials consumed	747	610
Power and fuel	77	112
Other expenses:		
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	49	61
Total	873	783

These expenses if reclassified on 'nature of expense' basis will be as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Employee benefit expenses	49	49
Power and fuel	36	58
Other expenses :		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	175	194
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	83	56
Repairs and maintenance – Others	18	29
Rent	23	21
Rates and taxes (including royalty on limestone)	428	312
Insurance	1	1
Professional charges	2	1
Miscellaneous expenses	92	95
Other operating revenue:		
Sundry sales/ income	(34)	(33)
Total	873	783

46. HEDGING ACTIVITIES AND DERIVATIVES

(a) Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Group uses foreign currency denominated borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts (including option contracts - seagull structure) to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions, generally from one to eighteen months.

Foreign currency risk

The Group has entered into foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option contracts with the intention to reduce the foreign exchange risk on repayment of buyer's credit, foreign currency loan and import letter of credit, these contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forward/ option contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	0

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

(b) Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

Cash flow hedges

Foreign currency risk:

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 orders have already been 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	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	6	4	0	4

The critical terms of the foreign currency forward contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable forecast purchase transactions. As a result, no hedge ineffectiveness arises requiring recognition through profit or loss. The cash flow hedges of the forecasted purchase transactions during the year ended March 31, 2026 were assessed to be highly effective and unrealised gain/ (loss) of Rs. 10 (March 31, 2025: Rs. (3)), with a deferred tax (charge)/ credit of Rs.(2) (March 31, 2025: Rs. 1) relating to the hedging instruments, 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	183	29	4	0	April 2026 to March 2027	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	8	-	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	19	223	0	4	April 2025 to December 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	(4)	-	(0)	Other income

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

(c) Derivatives designated as hedging instruments - Fair value hedges

Interest rate risk:

The Group has designated interest rate swap contracts as hedging instruments in fair value hedges to hedge exposure to changes in the fair value of fixed-rate borrowings arising from movements in benchmark interest rates. The hedge relationship covers the benchmark interest rate component of the borrowings for the hedged period.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of interest rate swap contracts designated as hedging instruments	-	22	-	-

The critical terms of the interest rate swap contracts are aligned with those of the hedged borrowings. Accordingly, the hedge relationship is expected to be highly effective. Changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments and the corresponding changes in the fair value of the hedged borrowings attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. No material hedge ineffectiveness has been recognised during the year ending March 31, 2026.

Disclosure of effects of Hedge accounting

As at March 31, 2026

Interest rate risk on fair value hedge	Nominal value of hedging instrument		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Line item in balance sheet where hedging instrument is disclosed	Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities			
Interest rate swaps (notional amount)	-	950	-	22	Other Financial Liabilities	June 2029	1:1

The hedged item is presented under "Borrowings" in the balance sheet.

Fair value hedge	Change in the value of hedging instrument recognised in profit or loss	Change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk recognised in profit or loss	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss
Interest rate risk	(22)	22	-

As at March 31, 2025

Interest rate risk on fair value hedge	Nominal value of hedging instrument		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Line item in balance sheet where hedging instrument is disclosed	Maturity date	Hedge ratio
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities			
Interest rate swaps (notional amount)	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA

The hedged item is presented under "Borrowings" in the balance sheet.

Fair value hedge	Change in the value of hedging instrument recognised in profit or loss	Change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk recognised in profit or loss	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss
Interest rate risk	-	-	-

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

- 47.** (a) DCBL had signed definitive agreements with Jaiprakash Associates Limited ('JAL') to acquire identified cement assets and the same was awaiting the JAL lenders approval. However, in the year ended March 31, 2025, JAL was admitted into Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") by Allahabad Bench of National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT").

DCBL had filed a claim with the Interim Resolution Professional, which was partially admitted as at March 31, 2025. Accordingly, based on the facts and circumstances prevailing at that date, the DCBL recognised an impact of Rs. 113 for all the balances related to JAL, classified as an exceptional item for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Based on a reassessment of the position considering this subsequent developments, the impact recognised earlier was reduced by Rs.16 in the year ended March 31, 2026. Pursuant to the order passed by the NCLT, the CIRP proceedings have been concluded, and no further adjustment is required in the financial statements.

- (b) DCBL entered into a long term clinker sale agreement with Jaiprakash Associates Limited ('JAL') for supply of clinker which was valid till July 2041. There were issues in terms of irregular and short supply of clinker from JAL and supplies completely stopped from April 2018. Thereafter, JAL unilaterally terminated the clinker sale agreement. DCBL challenged the termination in an arbitration proceeding and sought specific performance of the clinker sale agreement and alternatively sought damages along with interest. DCBL also sought liquidated damages and refund of the advance amount paid to JAL. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Arbitral Tribunal has given its award in favour of the DCBL. JAL has filed an application under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court challenging the award. The same is pending for final disposal. Considering that JAL has challenged the award before the Hon'ble High Court, the Group has not accounted for the aforesaid claim as income in the books of accounts.
- (c) 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 Rs 42 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.

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.

- 48.** (i) During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Group has commissioned cement of Nil MnTPA (March 31, 2025: 4.9 MnTPA) and clinker capacity of 3.6 MnTPA (March 31, 2025: 0.9 MnTPA) at various plants.
- (ii) The Group's installed cement capacity as on March 31, 2026 stands at 49.5 MnT and clinker capacity of 27.1 MnT.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

49. 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. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
2. Dalmia Power Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
(a) Subsidiaries of Dalmia Power Limited			
1. DPVL Ventures LLP	India	100.00%	100.00%
(b) Subsidiaries of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited			
1. Bangaru Kamakshi Amman Agro Farms Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
2. Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited	India	95.28%	95.28%
3. D.I. Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
4. Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
5. Geetee Estates Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
6. Golden Hills Resorts Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
7. Hemshila Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
8. Ishita Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
9. Rajputana Properties Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
10. Jayevijay Agro Farms Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
11. Shri Rangam Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
12. Sri Madhusudana Mines & Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
13. Sri Shanmugha Mines & Minerals Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
14. Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
15. Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
16. Sri Trivikrama Mines & Properties Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
17. Alstom Industries Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
18. Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
19. Hopco Industries Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
20. Ascension Mercantile Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
21. Ascension Multiventures Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
22. Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
(c) Step-down subsidiaries of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited			
1. Cosmos Cements Limited (subsidiary of Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited)	India	100.00%	100.00%
2. Sutnga Mines Private Limited (subsidiary of Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited)	India	100.00%	100.00%
3. Vinay Cements Limited (subsidiary of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited)	India	97.21%	97.21%
4. RCL Cements Limited (subsidiary of Vinay Cements Limited)	India	100.00%	100.00%
5. SCL Cements Limited (subsidiary of Vinay Cements Limited)	India	100.00%	100.00%
B. Joint ventures ('JV')			
1. Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited (JV of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited)	India	14.70%	14.70%
2. Khappa Coal Company Private Limited (JV of Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited)	India	36.73%	36.73%

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

50. MATERIAL PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY

Financial information of subsidiary company that has material non-controlling interest is provided below:

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited	India	4.72%	4.72%

Summarised consolidated statement of profit and loss of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Total income	1,791	1,572
Profit for the year	386	343
Other comprehensive income	0	0
Total comprehensive income	386	343
Attributable to:		
Non-controlling interest	18	16

Summarised consolidated balance sheet of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current assets	1,465	1,196
Current liabilities	531	562
Net current assets	934	634
Non-current assets	3,468	2,915
Non-current liabilities	1,372	902
Net non-current assets	2,096	2,013
Net assets	3,030	2,647
Attributable to:		
Non-controlling interest	144	126

Summarised consolidated cash flow information of Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Operating activities	482	224
Investing activities	(838)	(517)
Financing activities	331	306
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	(25)	13

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

51. SUMMARISED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF INDIVIDUALLY IMMATERIAL JOINT VENTURES

The Group's interest in below mentioned joint ventures is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venturers' financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes:

i. Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit for the year	1	1
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	1	1
Group's share of profit for the year	0	0

Note:

The joint venture has no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

ii. Khappa Coal Company Private Limited

The Group has not considered the share of profit/ (loss) in the joint venture, as the Group has fully impaired its investment in the financial statements.

52. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PURSUANT TO SCHEDULE III OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013, "GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" :

Name of the entity in the Group	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2026							
	Net assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities *		Share in profit / (loss)		Share in other comprehensive income/ (loss) (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
	As % of consolidated net assets **	Amount	As % of consolidated profit / (loss)	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
A. Parent								
Dalmia Bharat Limited	27.83%	7,875	11.33%	141	(17.53%)	65	23.61%	206
B. Subsidiaries								
Indian								
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	49.45%	13,995	50.80%	633	(23.47%)	87	82.41%	720
Dalmia Power Limited	3.32%	938	2.65%	33	48.79%	(182)	(16.99%)	(149)
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited	10.70%	3,027	30.89%	385	(0.01%)	0	44.04%	385
Alstom Industries Limited	1.14%	322	2.99%	37	0.92%	(3)	3.87%	34
DPVL Ventures LLP	2.29%	649	0.98%	12	91.47%	(340)	(37.53%)	(328)
RCL Cements Limited	0.13%	36	0.02%	0	0.00%	-	0.02%	0
SCL Cements Limited	0.00%	0	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.01%)	(0)
Vinay Cements Limited	0.17%	49	(0.02%)	(0)	(0.00%)	0	(0.02%)	(0)
Bangaru Kamakshi Amman Agro Farms Private Limited	0.03%	8	(0.06%)	(1)	0.00%	-	(0.08%)	(1)
Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	0.06%	18	(0.07%)	(1)	0.00%	-	(0.09%)	(1)
Cosmos Cements Limited	0.05%	15	(0.46%)	(6)	0.00%	-	(0.66%)	(6)
D.I. Properties Limited	0.01%	3	(0.01%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.01%)	(0)
Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	0.18%	50	0.02%	0	0.00%	-	0.03%	0
Geetee Estates Limited	0.03%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Golden Hills Resorts Private Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Hemshila Properties Limited	0.02%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Ishita Properties Limited	(0.00%)	(0)	0.04%	0	0.00%	-	0.06%	0
Jayvijay Agro Farms Private Limited	0.04%	10	(0.05%)	(1)	0.00%	-	(0.08%)	(1)
Rajputana Properties Private Limited	0.00%	0	(0.01%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.02%)	(0)
Shri Rangam Properties Limited	0.04%	11	0.01%	0	0.00%	-	0.01%	0

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Name of the entity in the Group	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2026							
	Net assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities *		Share in profit / (loss)		Share in other comprehensive income/ (loss) (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
	As % of consolidated net assets **	Amount	As % of consolidated profit / (loss)	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Sri Madhusudana Mines & Properties Limited	0.02%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sri Shanmugha Mines & Minerals Limited	0.03%	9	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Limited	0.02%	6	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Limited	0.01%	4	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sri Trivikrama Mines & Properties Limited	0.02%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sutnga Mines Private Limited	0.01%	3	0.01%	0	0.00%	-	0.02%	0
Hopco Industries Limited	0.00%	0	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Ascension Mercantile Private Limited	0.20%	57	0.35%	4	(0.01%)	0	0.51%	4
Ascension Multiventures Private Limited	0.07%	20	0.08%	1	0.00%	-	0.11%	1
Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited	4.62%	1,308	2.19%	27	(0.16%)	1	3.19%	28
C. Joint ventures (Investment as per equity method) *								
Indian								
Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	0.01%	2	0.01%	0	-	-	0.02%	0
Khappa Coal Company Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	(0.51%)	(144)	(1.44%)	(18)	0.01%	(0)	(2.06%)	(18)
Sub-total	100.00%	28,299	100.00%	1,246	100.00%	(372)	100.00%	874
Less: Consolidation eliminations / adjustments ***		(10,320)		(107)		1		(106)
Total		17,979		1,139		(371)		768

* Amounts given in respect of joint venture are the share of the group in the (i) net assets after adjusting the carrying value of Parent Company's subsidiary investment, and (ii) profit or loss, of the joint venture.

** Percentage has been determined before considering elimination/ adjustments arising out of consolidation.

*** Consolidation eliminations/ adjustments include intercompany eliminations, consolidation adjustments and GAAP differences.

Name of the entity in the Group	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2025							
	Net assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities *		Share in profit / (loss)		Share in other comprehensive income/ (loss) (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
	As % of consolidated net assets **	Amount	As % of consolidated profit / (loss)	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
A. Parent								
Dalmia Bharat Limited	29.32%	7,838	22.19%	190	3.43%	16	15.61%	206
B. Subsidiaries								
Indian								
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited	49.91%	13,344	26.34%	226	26.11%	121	26.26%	347
Dalmia Power Limited	4.38%	1,172	5.33%	46	24.61%	114	12.09%	160
Dalmia Cement (North East) Limited	9.90%	2,642	40.01%	343	0.06%	0	25.99%	343
Alstom Industries Limited	1.08%	289	11.18%	96	0.00%	0	7.26%	96
DPVL Ventures LLP	3.70%	989	1.43%	12	45.81%	212	17.00%	224
RCL Cements Limited	0.13%	36	0.03%	0	0.00%	-	0.02%	0
SCL Cements Limited	0.00%	0	(0.01%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Vinay Cements Limited	0.19%	50	0.64%	5	0.00%	-	0.42%	5
Bangaru Kamakshi Amman Agro Farms Private Limited	0.03%	9	(0.08%)	(1)	0.00%	-	(0.05%)	(1)
Chandrasekara Agro Farms Private Limited	0.01%	3	(0.03%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.02%)	(0)
Cosmos Cements Limited	0.08%	21	(0.49%)	(4)	0.00%	-	(0.32%)	(4)
D.I. Properties Limited	0.01%	3	(0.01%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Dalmia Minerals & Properties Limited	0.19%	50	(0.06%)	(1)	0.00%	-	(0.04%)	(1)
Geetee Estates Limited	0.03%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Golden Hills Resorts Private Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Hemshila Properties Limited	0.03%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Ishita Properties Limited	(0.00%)	(1)	0.05%	0	0.00%	-	0.03%	0
Jayvijay Agro Farms Private Limited	0.03%	9	(0.08%)	(1)	0.00%	-	(0.05%)	(1)
Rajputana Properties Private Limited	(0.00%)	(0)	(0.02%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.01%)	(0)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

Name of the entity in the Group	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2025							
	Net assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities *		Share in profit / (loss)		Share in other comprehensive income/ (loss) (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
	As % of consolidated net assets **	Amount	As % of consolidated profit / (loss)	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Shri Rangam Properties Limited	0.04%	11	0.01%	0	0.00%	-	0.01%	0
Sri Madhusudana Mines & Properties Limited	0.03%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sri Shanmugha Mines & Minerals Limited	0.03%	9	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Sri Subramanya Mines & Minerals Limited	0.02%	6	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sri Swaminatha Mines & Minerals Limited	0.01%	4	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sri Trivikrama Mines & Properties Limited	0.03%	7	(0.00%)	(0)	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	(0)
Sutnga Mines Private Limited	0.01%	3	0.02%	0	0.00%	-	0.01%	0
Hopco Industries Limited	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Ascension Mercantile Private Limited	0.20%	52	0.42%	4	0.00%	-	0.27%	4
Ascension Multiventures Private Limited	0.07%	19	0.09%	1	0.00%	-	0.06%	1
Dalmia Bharat Green Vision Limited	1.01%	270	(5.14%)	(44)	(0.02%)	(0)	(3.34%)	(44)
C. Joint ventures (Investment as per equity method) *								
Indian								
Radhikapur (West) Coal Mining Private Limited	0.01%	2	0.02%	0	-	-	0.01%	0
Khappa Coal Company Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	(0.47%)	(126)	(1.84%)	(16)	(0.01%)	(0)	(1.20%)	(16)
Sub-total	100.00%	26,732	100.00%	857	100.00%	463	100.00%	1,319
Less: Consolidation eliminations / adjustments ***		(9,358)		(173)		-		(173)
Total		17,374		683		463		1,146

* Amounts given in respect of joint venture are the share of the group in the (i) net assets after adjusting the carrying value of Parent Company's subsidiary investment, and (ii) profit or loss, of the joint venture.

** Percentage has been determined before considering elimination/ adjustments arising out of consolidation.

*** Consolidation eliminations/ adjustments include intercompany eliminations, consolidation adjustments and GAAP differences.

53. 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 customers

There are no revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10% or more of an entity's revenues during the year ending March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

54. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D) EXPENSES

The details of research/development expenditure incurred by R&D centre during the year are as follows:-

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Research expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss		
- Salary and other benefits	1	2
- Others	1	0
Total	2	2

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

55. The Competition Commission of India ('CCI') initiated investigations alleging anti-competitive practices by various cement manufacturers. In terms of the investigation, CCI issued notice to DCBL and various other cement manufacturers wherein CCI sought response of the parties on the Investigation Report filed by the Director General ('DG').

CCI also issued notice to various officials of DCBL and other cement manufacturers as being responsible for the conduct of business of the respective companies and sought response from them. Accordingly, DCBL and its former/ current employees have filed their objections to the Investigation Report of the DG.

In a separate matter, the CCI also initiated an investigation on a complaint made by ONGC alleging bid rigging with respect to tenders for oil well cement. CCI sought certain information from DCBL in November 2021. DCBL filed writ petition challenging and seeking quashing of the investigation and the notice seeking information before the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court along with application seeking interim relief of stay on investigation. The interim relief seeking stay on the investigation by CCI was not granted by the High Court. The writ petition seeking quashing of the investigation is pending for disposal. In the meanwhile, CCI has sought certain information, which DCBL has provided. The DG has submitted its report to CCI basis which CCI had asked DCBL and some of the individuals to furnish information. A non confidential version of the DG report was furnished and parties were given liberty to request for constitution of Confidentiality ring so that confidential version of the BG report can be shared. DCBL has applied for constitution of Confidentiality ring, Objections to the DG report shall be filed upon receipt of confidential version. The matter is pending and at this stage, the Group believes that this does not have any material impact on the financial statements.

56. 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

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.

57. OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (i). The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
- (ii). The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (iii). The Group 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:
 - (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); or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iv). The Group 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 Group shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

All amounts stated are in Rs. crore except wherever stated otherwise

- (v). The Group does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (vi). 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.
- (vii). As on March 31, 2026, there is no unutilized amounts in respect of any issue of securities and long term borrowings from banks and financial institutions. The borrowed funds have been utilized for the specific purpose for which the funds were raised.
- (x). Struck off companies
- (viii). 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.
- (ix). The register of charges of the Group as available in records of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) include charges that were created/ modified till March 31, 2026. There are certain charges which involve practical challenges in obtaining no-objection certificates (NOCs) from the charge holders of such charges, despite repayment of the underlying loans. The Group is in the continuous process of filing the charge satisfaction e-form with MCA, within the timelines, as and when it receives NOCs from the respective charge holders.

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of transactions	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2026	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2025	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Sonartari Vinimay Private Limited	Payables	-	0	Vendor (non-related)
M.R. Infrasource Private Limited	Payables	-	0	Customer (non-related)
MH TV 24 Private Limited	Payables	-	0	Vendor (non-related)
Veracious Infra Private Limited	Payables	-	0	Customer (non-related)
SR Real Infra World Private Limited	Receivable	0	0	Customer (non-related)
Ad Engineering & Fabricators Private Limited	Payables	-	0	Vendor (non-related)
Pyrotech Electronics Private Limited	Payables	0	0	Vendor (non-related)
Laxmi Soaps & Detergent Private Limited	Payables	-	0	Vendor (non-related)
Nagadi Consultants Private Limited	Payables	0	0	Vendor (non-related)
Toptech Engineering Company (P) Ltd	Payables	-	0	Vendor (non-related)
Brillon Consumer Products Private Limited	Payable/ Receivable	0	0	Customer/ vendor (non-related)
Cali Cartel Construction Private Limited	Payable	-	0	Customer (non-related)
Mnt Infra Projects Private Limited	Payable	0	0	Customer (non-related)
T.Y. Engineering Private Limited	Receivable	0	0	Customer (non-related)
SBI Commercial And International Bank Limited	Receivable	0	-	Vendor (non-related)

As per our report of even date

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

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 99514

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dalmia Bharat Limited

Puneet Yadu Dalmia
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00022633

Dharmender Tuteja
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: M10569

Gautam Dalmia
Managing Director
DIN: 00009758

Rajeev Kumar
Company Secretary
Membership No. F- 5297