

Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Members of Hikal Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Hikal Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the

Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 49(A)(ii) to the standalone financial statements, as regards the uncertainty regarding outcome of investigations / actions by statutory authorities in relation to alleged non-compliance with certain environmental laws and regulations. The matter is currently pending with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and no further adjustments thereof have been made to the standalone financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the aforesaid matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. 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. For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition based on contracts with customers (as described in Note 3.1 and 33 of the standalone financial statements)	(as described in Note 3.1 and 33 of the standalone financial statements)
The Company recognizes revenue when control of the goods is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration, which the Company is entitled to receive for those goods from customers.	As part of our audit procedures, we: • Read the Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition and assessed its compliance with Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'; • Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal financial controls related to sale of goods; • Performed tests of a sample of sales transactions and price adjustments and verified contracts with customers, sales invoices, sales orders, shipping documents and debit / credit notes (as applicable). • Selected sample of sales transactions made pre and post year-end and verified the period of revenue recognition to underlying documents such as sales invoices, sales orders and shipping documents; corroborated these with information available from external data sources including GST and Custom records, as applicable. • Read and assessed the relevant disclosures made within the standalone financial statements.
Revenue from sale of products is recognised based on terms and conditions, which vary amongst different customer contracts. There is a risk of revenue being overstated on account of variation in the timing of transfer of control and due to the pressure management may feel to achieve performance targets at the reporting period-end.	
The recognition and measurement of such revenue is also based on the terms of sales arrangements / contracts, which involves management judgement and estimation in respect of price adjustments that create complexities for determining sales revenues.	
Considering the above factors and the risk associated with recognition of such revenue, we have determined the same to be a key audit matter.	

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the Other Information. Other Information comprises the information included in the Annual report including the report of the Board of Directors, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report, including the report of the Board of Directors, is expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such 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, including the report of the Board of Directors, 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 for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

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

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 management's 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
- As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph (j)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;

- The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- The matter described in Emphasis of Matter above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
- 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 March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above and paragraph (j)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;
- With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(j) 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 49A to the standalone financial statements;
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company
- iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 66 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity, including foreign entities ("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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 67 to

the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entity, including foreign entities ("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 that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.

As stated in note 20C to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year, 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. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used two 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 software except that, as described in note 69 to the standalone financial statements, the audit trail feature is not enabled for changes made (if any), by users with privileged / administrative access rights for the period and for direct changes to data when using certain access rights in respect of a software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software

where the audit trail feature has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of the prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vinayak Pujare**
Partner

Membership Number: 101143
UDIN: 26101143OPDADH7065

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2026

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date on the standalone financial statements of Hikal Limited

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 state that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) Certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management, in accordance with a regular programme of verification, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedures of such verification by the management is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed on such physical verification.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ five crore in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the standalone financial statements, the revised

quarterly returns / statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantor or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) There were no loans or advances in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investment made during the year.

- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, related to manufacture of products of the Company and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, Goods and Services Tax, duty of excise, value added tax, income tax, cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, service-tax, Goods and Services tax, sales-tax, duty of customs, value added tax, income tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year-end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding as of the balance sheet date, of income-tax, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, Goods and Services tax and cess on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount Unpaid* (₹ in million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	162.30	FY 2002-04, FY 2006-07, FY 2009-10 and FY 2010-11	Bombay High Court
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	351.89	FY 2009-10, FY 2013-14, FY 2016-17 to FY 2019-20, FY 2022-23	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Goods and Services Tax, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	65.98	July 2017 to March, 2020	Commissioner of Central Tax (Appeals)
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	33.93	July 2007 to December 2011	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bangalore

Refer Note No 49(A)(ii) to the standalone financial statements.

* Net of amount paid under protest and excludes interest and penalties, if any.

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) Term loans availed by the Company were applied for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

- (d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any associates or joint ventures.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any associates or joint ventures. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year except as discussed in note 72 to the financial statements, as regards the fact finding review by the Company which confirms involvement of certain employees in alteration of documents.
- (b) Report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year, in respect of the matter stated in note 72 to the standalone financial statements, based on ongoing status of investigations at the time. Subsequent to the year end, a report in Form ADT-4 has been filed by us upon conclusion of the Company's investigation into the said matter.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirements to report on clause 3(xii)(a), 3(xii)(b), 3(xii)(c), of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 59 to the standalone financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting

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

- (xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 52 to the standalone financial statements.

- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 52 to the standalone financial statements.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Vinayak Pujare

Partner

Membership Number: 101143

UDIN: 26101143OPDADH7065

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 27, 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT (CONTD.)

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the standalone financial statements of Hikal Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

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

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (“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 its 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

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by 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 these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

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 control with reference to these 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

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S R B C & C O L L P**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Vinayak Pujare
Partner
Membership Number: 101143
UDIN: 26101143OPDADH7065
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2026

Standalone Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	12,643	12,934
Capital work-in-progress	4	945	1,212
Right of use assets	5	628	633
Other intangible assets	6	58	78
Financial Assets			
Investments	7	95	95
Loans	8	2	3
Others	9	213	212
Income tax assets (net)	10	75	25
Other non-current assets	11	154	130
Total non-current assets		14,813	15,322
Current assets			
Inventories	12	3,581	3,345
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	13	4,416	5,224
Cash and cash equivalents	14	96	129
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	15	42	50
Loans	16	3	5
Others	17	318	655
Other current assets	18	385	561
Total current assets		8,841	9,969
Total assets		23,654	25,291
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	19	247	247
Other equity	20	11,743	12,375
Total equity		11,990	12,622
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
Borrowings	21	3,731	3,672
Lease liability	22	27	24
Provisions	23	557	157
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	24	43	325
Other liabilities	25	519	593
Total non-current liabilities		4,877	4,771
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
Borrowings	26	3,075	3,949
Lease liability	27	5	2
Trade payables	28		
- Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises.		282	183
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises.		2,381	2,859
Other financial liabilities	29	439	448
Other current liabilities	30	199	157
Provisions	31	393	173
Income tax liabilities (net)	32	13	127
Total current liabilities		6,787	7,898
Total liabilities		11,664	12,669
Total equity and liabilities		23,654	25,291

Material accounting policies 1-3
Accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No: 324982E/E300003

per **Vinayak Pujare**
Partner
Membership No: 101143

Ramachandra Kaundinya Vinnakota
Director
DIN - 00043067
Mumbai
27 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hikal Limited
CIN: L24200MH1988PTC048028

Jai Hiremath
Executive Chairman
DIN: 00062203

Sameer Hiremath
Vice Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN: 00062129

Kuldeep Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Rajasekhar Reddy
Company Secretary

Mumbai
27 May 2026

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	33	17,126	18,598
Other income	34	123	50
Total income		17,249	18,648
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	35	7,986	8,826
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	36	(369)	(453)
Employee benefits expense	37	2,660	2,423
Finance costs	38	621	752
Depreciation and amortisation expense	39	1,638	1,344
Other expenses	40	4,644	4,517
Total expenses		17,180	17,409
Profit before tax before exceptional item		69	1,239
Exceptional items	41	(851)	-
(Loss) / Profit before tax and after exceptional item		(782)	1,239
Tax expense			
Current tax	42	(20)	300
Deferred tax	43	(275)	30
Total tax expense		(295)	330
(Loss) / profit for the year		(487)	909
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to standalone statement of profit and loss			
Loss on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans		(32)	(19)
Income tax effect		8	5
Gain on change in fair values of investments in equity shares carried at fair value through OCI		0	0
Income tax effect		(0)	(0)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, (net of income tax)		(24)	(14)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		(511)	895
Earnings per equity share (for nominal value per equity share of ₹ 2)			
Basic and Diluted	44	(3.95)	7.37

Material accounting policies 1-3
The notes referred to above form an integral part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No: 324982E/E300003

per **Vinayak Pujare**
Partner
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Chief Financial Officer

Rajasekhar Reddy
Company Secretary

Mumbai
27 May 2026

Standalone statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

(a) Equity share capital

	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2024	123	247
Changes in equity share capital during financial year 2024-25	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	123	247
Changes in equity share capital during financial year 2025-26	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	123	247

(b) Other equity

	Reserve and surplus							Equity investments through other comprehensive income
	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium	State subsidy	Contingency reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2024	0	510	65	6	30	1,780	9,240	(2)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2025								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	909	-
Items of OCI for the year, net of tax								
Loss on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-
Gain on change in fair values of investments in equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	895	0
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners, recorded directly in equity								
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	(149)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0	510	65	6	30	1,780	9,986	(2)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2026								
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(487)	-
Items of OCI for the year, net of tax								
Loss on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24)	-
Gain on change in fair values of investments in equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(511)	0
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners, recorded directly in equity								
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	(123)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0	510	65	6	30	1,780	9,354	(2)

For the purpose of reserve, refer note 20 (B)

Material accounting policies, refer note 1-3

The notes referred to above form an integral part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 324982E/E300003

per **Vinayak Pujare**

Partner

Membership No: 101143

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Hikal Limited

CIN: L24200MH1988PTC048028

Jai Hiremath

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DIN - 00043067

Mumbai

27 May 2026

Kuldeep Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Rajasekhar Reddy

Company Secretary

Mumbai

27 May 2026

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss) / profit before tax	(782)	1,239
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,638	1,344
Exceptional item - Impairment charge	471	-
Finance costs	621	752
Interest income	(11)	(7)
(Gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(0)	(1)
Sundry balances written off	11	6
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	94	30
Provision for inventory	46	17
(Profit) on sale of investment	(4)	(4)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(88)	14
	2,778	2,151
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	1,996	3,390
Decrease in trade receivables	823	235
Decrease / (Increase) in loans, other assets and other financial assets	502	(352)
(Increase) in inventories	(282)	(324)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	(395)	253
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	521	(100)
	1,169	(288)
Cash generated from operations	3,165	3,102
Income tax paid	(144)	(298)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	3,021	2,804
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,481)	(1,373)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1	9
Purchase of non current investment	0	(41)
Proceeds from sale of investment	4	4
Interest received	11	7
Decrease in other bank balances (includes margin money account)	12	29
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities (B)	(1,453)	(1,365)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	1,350	750
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(1,315)	(1,033)
(Repayment)/Proceeds of short-term borrowings (net)	(848)	(252)
Finance costs paid (including interest on lease liability)	(658)	(750)
Payment of lease liability	(7)	(3)
Dividend paid on equity shares	(123)	(148)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities (C)	(1,601)	(1,436)

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2026
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(33)	3
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year, the components being		
Cash on hand	1	1
Balances with banks		
- Current accounts	127	121
- Deposits accounts (having original maturity of 3 months or less)	1	4
	129	126
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year, the components being		
Cash on hand	1	1
Balances with banks		
- Current accounts	93	127
- Deposits accounts (having original maturity of 3 months or less)	2	1
	96	129
Net (decrease) / increase as disclosed above (A+B+C)	(33)	3

Notes to the cash flow statement

- The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7, 'Cash Flow Statements'.
- For changes in liability arising from financing activity refer note 21

Material accounting policies, refer note 1-3

The notes referred to above form an integral part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Hikal Limited

CIN: L24200MH1988PTC048028

per Vinayak Pujare

Partner

Membership No: 101143

Jai Hiremath

Executive Chairman

DIN: 00062203

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Director

DIN - 00043067

Kuldeep Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Rajasekhar Reddy

Company Secretary

Mumbai

27 May 2026

Mumbai

27 May 2026

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

1(a) Company Overview

Hikal Limited ('Hikal' or 'the Company') was incorporated on 8 July, 1988 having its registered office at 717/718, Maker Chamber V, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021.

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing of various chemical intermediates, specialty chemicals, active pharma ingredients and contract research and development activities.

The Company has its equity shares listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in India.

The Company is operating in the crop protection and pharmaceuticals segments.

1(b) Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III) as amended from time to time.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 May 2026.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is based on the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

These financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to zero decimal places to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated. The figures mentioned as '0' in the financial statements denote amounts less than 0.5 million.

2.3 Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities (including Fair value derivatives instruments)	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the standalone financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

a. Property, plant and equipment

Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the estimates made by the management. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical assessment, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

b. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates, residual service life and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

c. Impairment allowance of trade receivables (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)

The Company makes allowances for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade and other receivables. The identification of doubtful debts requires use of judgments and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

d. Allowances for inventories

Management reviews the inventory age listing on a periodic basis. This review involves comparison of the carrying value of the aged inventory items with the respective net realizable value. The purpose is to ascertain whether an allowance is required to be made in the financial statements for any obsolete and slow-moving items. Management is satisfied that adequate allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventories has been made in the financial statements.

e. Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilised business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits, if any could be utilised.

f. Impairment of non financial assets

Management exercises significant judgment in assessing whether indicators of impairment exist and in estimating the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment. Such estimates involve assumptions relating to expected use of

assets, future cash flows, growth expectations, discount rates and market conditions. Actual results may differ from these estimates and may require adjustments to the carrying value of the assets in future periods.

g. Provisions and contingencies

A provision (including provision for claims) is recognised when the Company has a present obligation because of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. 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 is based upon management's interpretation of applicable law and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision.

2.5 Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values, which includes overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values by the management. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- **Level 1:** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2:** inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- **Level 3:** inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3 Material accounting policies

3.1 Revenue from contract with customer

i Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods.

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

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for rebates and discounts, price adjustments and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government.

Due to short nature of credit period given to customers there is no financing component in the contract.

ii Sale of Services

Based on the terms of the contract with customers, revenue from development and other services is recognised over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided to them or at a point in time. For revenue recognised over a period of time, the Company uses an input method in measuring progress of the services because there is a direct relationship between the Company effort (i.e., based on the labour hours incurred, raw material

consumed) and the transfer of service to the customer. The Company recognises revenue on the basis of the man hours expended and raw material consumed relative to the total expected man hours and raw material consumption to complete the service.

iii Export entitlements

Export entitlements from Government authorities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made by the Company, and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection/determination of amounts of the relevant export proceeds.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

3.2 Other Income

i Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period.

ii Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when right to receive payment is established and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

3.3 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at exchange rate prevailing at the date of initial transaction. Foreign currency exchange differences are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous Financial Statements are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.4 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post employment employee benefits

i Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

The Company makes specified monthly contributions to Provident fund, Employee State Insurance and Labour Welfare Fund and are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss on an accrual basis.

Contribution to Superannuation Fund, a defined contribution scheme, administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India, based on a specified percentage of eligible employees' salary.

ii Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employee benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined liability (asset) after taking into account any changes as a result of

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to gratuity benefit scheme are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit scheme covering eligible employees. The Company accounts for gratuity benefits payable in future based on an independent actuarial valuation method as stated above. Gratuity for staff at Panoli plant is funded through group gratuity insurance scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC').

The incremental impact of changes in regulations (if any) during the year will be assessed and disclosed by the company as Exceptional Items. Refer note 41.

Pension Plan

The Company operates a pension scheme aimed at rewarding long-term service and providing post-retirement financial stability to eligible employees. The scheme is applicable to permanent employees who meet specified eligibility criteria and retire from service. Eligibility for pension benefits requires a minimum of 7 years of continuous service in specified senior roles (Management Committee cadre or Company Secretary) at the time of retirement. Benefits are available upon retirement through superannuation or approved voluntary retirement schemes and are calculated based on the last drawn basic salary. The amount and payout of pension benefits are determined based on the tenure of service.

Other employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of compensated absences such as paid annual leave, medical benefit plan and other incentives scheme is calculated using the projected unit credit method, as at the date of the Balance Sheet. Actuarial gains or losses comprising of experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3.5 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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 considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment.

The Company reflects the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

ii Deferred tax

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

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

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

- i) 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
- ii) 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:

- i) 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.
- ii) 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 profit or loss is recognised outside 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.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax 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 taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

3.6 Inventories

a Measurement of Inventory

The Company measures its inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

b Cost of Inventories

The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The costs of purchase of inventories comprise the purchase price, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the entity from the taxing authorities), and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of finished goods, materials and services. Trade discounts, rebates and other similar items are deducted in determining the costs of purchase.

The costs of conversion of inventories include costs directly related to the units of production and a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods.

Other costs are included in the cost of inventories only to the extent that they are incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories is assigned by weighted average cost formula. The Company uses the same cost formula for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the Company.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

c Net realisable value

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Net realisable value is ascertained for each item of inventories with reference to the selling prices of related finished products.

The practice of writing inventories down below cost to net realisable value is consistent with the view that assets should not be carried in excess of amounts expected to be realised from their sale or use. Inventories are usually written down to net realisable value item by item.

Estimates of net realisable value of finished goods and stock-in-trade are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the inventories are expected to realise. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the period. Materials and other supplies 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. However, when a decline in the price of materials indicates that the cost of the finished products exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value.

Amount of any reversal of write-down of inventories shall be recognised as an expense as when the event occurs. A new assessment is made of net realisable value in each subsequent period. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed. Amounts such reversed shall be recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories and as an expense in the period in which reversal occurs.

d Valuation of Spare parts, stand-by equipments and servicing equipments

Spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment if and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with them will flow to the Company and their cost can be measured reliably. Otherwise such items are classified and recognised as Inventory.

3.7 Property, plant and equipment

i Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- b) any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- c) the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted and depreciated for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost.

Depreciation on the depreciable amount of an item of Property, plant and equipment is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. The Company provides depreciation on the straight-line method. The Company believes that straight line method reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Company. Based on internal technical

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

evaluation, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc: the management believes useful lives of the assets are appropriate. The depreciation method is reviewed at least at each financial year-end and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with Ind AS 8 -Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The useful life of an asset is reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method on cost of items of property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Act.

In case of Ships, based on internal assessment and technical evaluation carried out, management believes that the useful life is 30 years, which is higher and different from the useful life of 20 years as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Act.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Tangible Assets	Life defined (years)	Useful life as per Schedule II (years)
Buildings	30-60	30-60
Plant and equipment	10-20	10-20
Electrical equipment and installation	10	10
Office equipment	5	5
Computers	3	3
Furniture and fixtures	10	10
Vehicles	8	10
Ships	30	20

Leasehold improvements amortised over the period of lease.

3.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are

capitalised as part of the cost of that asset till the date it is ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

3.9 Intangible assets

i. Recognition and measurement

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalised as part of the cost of the research and development, only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets, includes computer software, which are acquired by the Company are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in the statement of profit and loss.

Other intangible assets are amortised over the estimated useful lives as given below:

- Computer Software 5 years
- Product related intangible 5 years

Amortisation methods and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

3.10 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.

a. Financial assets

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial assets are measured subsequently at either amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under standard on revenue from contracts with customers. Refer to the accounting policies for revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to contractual 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.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect

contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling 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.

ii. Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment- by- investment basis.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

iii Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity instrument measured at FVOCI not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iv. Derecognition

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

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

v Impairment of financial assets

Trade Receivable and Contract asset

The company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL's. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL's at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the asset and the economic environment.

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are provided in Note no 13 - Trade Receivables.

b. Financial liabilities

i. Recognition and initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial liability is initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial liabilities which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition or issue of financial liability.

ii Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for- trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

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

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

c. Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the standalone financial statements.

3.11 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation of a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability no provision or disclosure is made.

3.12 Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

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

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Leasehold Land	90 to 99 years
Office Equipment	4 to 5 years
Buildings	9 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 Note 3.13 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. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a non cancellable lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The recoverable amount is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In respect of the assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods which no longer exists or may have decreased, impairment loss is reversed to the extent to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not recognised.

3.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

3.15 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the year except where the results would be anti dilutive.

3.16 Dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders.

Interim dividend are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the company's Board.

The Company declares and pay dividends in Indian Rupees. Companies are required to pay / distribute dividend after deducting applicable taxes. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is also subject to withholding tax at applicable taxes. Further disclosure relating to dividend refer Note No 20(c)-Dividends.

3.17 Current / non-current classification

- An entity shall classify an asset as current when-
- (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
 - (b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
 - (c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
 - (d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

- An entity shall classify a liability as current when-
- (a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
 - (b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;

- (c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

An entity shall classify all other assets and liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities

Operating cycle

An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has identified its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

3.18 Recent accounting developments:

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability

becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

The amendments has no impact on this standalone financial statements.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 4: Property, plant and equipment

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation (including impairment)				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2025	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 1 April 2025	Charge for the year	Impairment charge	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026
Freehold land	582	-	-	582	-	-	-	-	-	582
Buildings	3,694	215	-	3,909	683	141	82	-	906	3,003
Plant and machinery	16,135	1,521	-	17,656	7,250	1,373	365	-	8,988	8,668
Electrical equipments and installations	403	22	1	424	167	35	22	1	223	201
Office equipments	232	18	-	250	172	25	-	-	197	53
Furniture and fixtures	197	4	-	201	104	17	2	-	123	78
Leasehold improvements	6	-	-	6	6	0	-	-	6	0
Vehicles	87	-	2	85	39	7	-	2	44	41
Ships	36	-	-	36	17	2	-	-	19	17
Total	21,372	1,780	3	23,149	8,438	1,600	471	3	10,506	12,643
Capital work in progress	1,212	1,513	1,780	945						945

Note 4: Property, plant and equipment (Previous year)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025
Freehold land	582	-	-	582	-	-	-	-	-	582
Buildings	2,655	1,039	-	3,694	575	108	-	683	683	3,011
Plant and machinery	13,156	3,037	58	16,135	6,172	1,128	50	7,250	7,250	8,885
Electrical equipments and installations	293	110	-	403	141	26	-	167	167	236
Office equipments	197	35	-	232	147	25	-	172	172	60
Furniture and fixtures	162	35	-	197	90	14	-	104	104	93
Leasehold improvements	6	-	-	6	5	1	-	6	6	-
Vehicles	57	35	5	87	40	4	5	39	39	48
Ships	36	-	-	36	15	2	-	17	17	19
Total	17,144	4,291	63	21,372	7,185	1,308	55	8,438	12,934	9,959
Capital work in progress	4,143	1,360	4,291	1,212						1,212

Notes:

- a. Refer note 21 and 26 for details of assets hypothecated/mortgaged as security against borrowings.
- b. Refer note 56 for details of revenue expenditure capitalised.
- c. As at March 31, 2026, Property, plant and equipment includes a manufacturing plant having WDV of ₹ 2,489 million for which the Company has decided to repurpose it to enable the manufacturing of a different range of products (refer note 41 for impairment charge); consequently as of the balance sheet date the said plant was not in commercial use.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 4: Property, Plant and Equipment (Contd.)

a) For Capital-work-in progress, ageing schedule

Amount of Capital-Work-in-Progress as on 31 March 2026

Particulars	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Projects in Process	921	24	0	-	945
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Amount of Capital-Work-in-Progress as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Projects in Process	1,036	176	-	-	1,212
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

b) For Capital-Work-in-Progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost compared to its original value as on 31 March 2026

Project Locations	To be completed in				
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Crop Projects	214	-	-	-	214
Pharma Projects	333	-	-	-	333
Total	547	-	-	-	547

For Capital-Work-in-Progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost compared to its original value as on 31 March 2025

Project Locations	To be completed in				
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Crop Projects	216	-	-	-	216
Pharma Projects	718	-	-	-	718
Total	934	-	-	-	934

Note 5: Right of use assets

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2025	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 1 April 2025	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Leasehold land	692	-	-	692	82	9	-	91	601	610
Buildings	29	-	-	29	6	4	-	10	19	23
Office equipments	-	9	-	9	-	1	-	1	8	-
Total	721	9	-	730	88	14	-	102	628	633

Note 5: Right of use assets (Previous year)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Leasehold land	692	-	-	692	73	9	-	82	610	619
Buildings	29	-	-	29	2	4	-	6	23	27
Total	721	-	-	721	75	13	-	88	633	646

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 6: Other intangible assets

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2025	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 1 April 2025	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Computer software	44	4	-	48	43	1	-	44	4	1
Product related intangible	115	-	-	115	38	23	-	61	54	77
Total	159	4	-	163	81	24	-	105	58	78

Note 6: Other intangible assets (Previous year)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Computer software	44	-	-	44	43	0	-	43	1	1
Product related intangible	115	-	-	115	15	23	-	38	77	100
Total	159	-	-	159	58	23	-	81	78	101

Note 7: Non-current investments

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Investments in equity instruments:		
A Unquoted		
i. Subsidiary company (at cost)		
Acoris Research Limited 15,050,080 Equity Shares of face value ₹ 10 each fully paid up (31 March 2025 : 15,050,080 Equity Shares of face value ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	0	0
ii. Other investment		
(At fair value through other comprehensive income)		
223,164 (31 March 2025 : 223,164) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each of Narmada Clean Tech fully paid-up	5	5
30,000 (31 March 2025 : 30,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each of Panoli Enviro Technology Limited fully paid-up	0	0
14,494 (31 March 2025 : 14,494) Equity shares of ₹ 100 each MMA CETP Co-operative Society Limited fully paid-up	2	2
16% (P.Y. 16%) equity shares of Jiangsu Chemstar Chemical Co Limited fully paid-up	0	0
33,60,000 (31 March 2025 : 33,60,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each of Radiance MH Sunrise Four Private Limited fully paid-up	34	34
12,60,000 (31 March 2025 : 12,60,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each of Radiance MH Sunrise Two Private Limited fully paid-up	13	13
2,05,891 (31 March 2025 : 2,05,891 Equity shares of ₹ 100 each of FPEL Ujwal Private Limited fully paid-up	41	41
Impairment in value of investment*	(0)	(0)
B Quoted		
(At fair value through other comprehensive income)		
2,900 (31 March 2025 : 2,900) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each of Union bank of India fully paid-up	0	0
Total non-current investments (A + B)	95	95
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	0	0
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	0	0
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	95	95
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	(0)	(0)
	95	95

*The Company has written off the value of ₹ 27 million in investment in Jigansu Chemstar Chemical Company Limited in an earlier year.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 8: Loans

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured and considered good		
To Related Party		
Loans to employees (Refer note 58)	-	1
To other than related parties		
Loans to employees	2	2
	2	3

Note 9: Other financial assets

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured and considered good		
To other than related parties unless otherwise specified		
Deposits with remaining maturity of more than 12 months	4	8
Security deposit to related parties (Refer note 58)	71	71
Security deposit		
- with respect to a dispute (Refer note 49 A (ii))	40	40
- others	98	93
	213	212

Note 10: Income tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Income tax assets (net)	75	25
	75	25

Note 11: Other non-current assets

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured and considered good		
To other than related parties		
Prepaid expenses	5	10
VAT/ CST refund receivable	9	9
Balance with government authorities	15	13
Capital advances	125	98
	154	130

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 12: Inventories

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value		
Raw materials (includes goods in transit of ₹ 203 million, 31 March 2025 ₹ 163 million)	1,087	1,223
Packing materials	14	11
Work-in-progress	918	968
Finished goods	1,314	895
Stores and spares	248	248
	3,581	3,345

Inventories which comprise raw materials, packing materials, work-in-progress and finished goods are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. (See detailed accounting policy in Note 3.6)

The write-down of inventories at year end amounted to ₹ 241 million (31 March 2025: ₹ 195 million). The write down of inventories is included in cost of materials consumed or changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress in the statement of profit and loss.

Note 13: Trade receivables

(Unsecured)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade receivable considered good	4,262	5,265
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	366	82
	4,628	5,347
Impairment allowance (Allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Trade receivable considered good	(85)	(78)
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	(127)	(45)
	(212)	(123)
Net trade receivable	4,416	5,224

The loss allowance on trade receivables has been computed on the basis of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, which requires such allowance to be made even for trade receivables considered good on the basis that credit risk exists even though it may be very low.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 47.

The carrying amounts of the trade receivables include receivables which are subject to a factoring arrangement. Under this arrangement, the company has transferred the relevant receivables to the factor in exchange for cash. However, the company has retained credit risk. The company therefore continues to recognise the transferred assets in their entirety in its balance sheet. The amount subject to factoring agreement is presented as borrowing.

The relevant carrying amounts are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total transferred trade receivables	401	468
Associated borrowings [refer note 26]	401	468

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Trade Receivables Ageing as on 31 March 2026

Sr. No.	Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	3,611	629	22	-	-	-	4,262
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	269	34	3	15	321
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		3,611	629	291	34	3	60	4,628

Trade Receivables Ageing as on 31 March 2025

Sr. No.	Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	4,235	990	40	-	-	-	5,265
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	11	9	17	37
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		4,235	990	40	11	9	62	5,347

Note 14: Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Bank balances in :		
- Current accounts	93	127
- Fixed deposit account (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	2	1
Cash on hand	1	1
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	96	129

Note 15: Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Other bank balances:		
Bank deposits due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date	40	48
Unpaid dividend accounts	2	2
	42	50

Deposits given as security

- 1) Margin money deposits with a carrying amount of ₹ 44 million (31 March 2025 - ₹ 57 million) are earmarked towards non fund based facilities availed from banks.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 16: Loans

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(Unsecured)		
To parties other than related parties		
Loans to employees	3	5
	3	5

Note 17: Other financial assets

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(Unsecured considered good)		
To other than related parties		
Interest accrued on bank deposit	1	1
Unbilled revenue	-	10
Indirect tax balances refund due and export benefits and entitlements	317	644
	318	655

Note 18: Other current assets

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
To parties other than related parties		
Advance to suppliers		
-Considered good	64	101
-Considered doubtful	89	90
Advance to suppliers	153	191
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(89)	(90)
	64	101
Balance with government authorities	206	292
Prepaid expenses	115	168
	385	561

Note 19: Share Capital

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Authorised share capital (Refer note a below)		
Equity	500	500
Par value per share (Rs.)	2	2
Number of equity shares	25,00,00,000	25,00,00,000
Preference shares	250	250
Par value per share (Rs.)	100	100
Number of Preference shares	25,00,000	25,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up -Equity	247	247
Par value per share (Rs.)	2	2
Number of equity shares	12,33,00,750	12,33,00,750

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

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

Equity shares

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares (millions)	₹ in millions	No. of shares (millions)	₹ in millions
At the beginning of the year	123	247	123	247
At the end of the year	123	247	123	247

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only single class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 (31 March 2025, ₹ 2) per share. Each holder of equity shares 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 the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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% of shares:

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of Shares (millions)	%	No. of Shares (millions)	%
Equity shares of ₹ 2 (31 March 2025 ₹ 2) each fully paid				
Kalyani Investment Company Limited	39	31	39	31
Castilia Life Sciences Private Limited	30	25	-	-
Shri Badrinath Investment Private Limited	-	-	20	16
Shri Rameshwara Investment Private Limited	-	-	10	8
Sugandha J Hiremath	10	8	10	8

d. The Shareholding of Promoters as on 31 March 2026 is as under:

Promoters Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the Year
Kalyani Investment Company Limited	3,86,67,375	31.36%	-
Castilia Life Sciences Private Limited	3,02,31,914	24.52%	100%
Shri Badrinath Investment Pvt Ltd	-	0.00%	(100%)
Shri Rameshwara Investment Pvt Ltd	-	0.00%	(100%)
Sugandha J Hiremath	96,67,500	7.84%	-
BF Investment Limited	32,73,375	2.65%	-
Jai Hiremath	13,40,625	1.09%	-
Ekdant Investment Pvt Ltd	-	0.00%	(100%)
Sameer Hiremath	3,90,975	0.32%	-
Pallavi Anish Swadi	5,68,500	0.46%	49%
Pallavi Trust	-	0.00%	(100%)
Sameer Trust	1,87,500	0.15%	-
Ashok Hiremath	1,00,000	0.08%	-
Sumer Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Rhea Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Nihal Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Anika Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Pooja Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Anish Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Karad Engineering Consultancy Pvt Ltd	-	0.00%	(100%)

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Promoters Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the Year
Decent Electronics Pvt Ltd	-	0.00%	(100%)
Anish Dilip Swadi	7,500	0.01%	-
Pooja Hiremath	7,500	0.01%	-

- One of the shareholder of the Company filed a suit in the Bombay High Court, the suit seeks certain actions on part of the Company, pending any order / direction from the Bombay High Court, there is no impact on the financial statements.
- aforesaid changes in shareholding is a result of certain composite scheme and amalgamation between promoters group entities with overall promotor shareholding remaining the same.

The Shareholding of Promoters as on 31 March 2025 is as under:

Promoters Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the Year
Kalyani Investment Company Limited	3,86,67,375	31.36%	-
Shri Badrinath Investment Pvt Ltd	1,99,14,862	16.15%	-
Shri Rameshwara Investment Pvt Ltd	98,10,000	7.96%	-
Sugandha J Hiremath	96,67,500	7.84%	-
BF Investment Limited	32,73,375	2.65%	-
Jai Hiremath	13,40,625	1.09%	-
Ekdant Investment Pvt Ltd	3,93,802	0.32%	-
Sameer Hiremath	3,90,975	0.32%	-
Pallavi Anish Swadi	3,81,000	0.31%	-
Pallavi Trust	1,87,500	0.15%	-
Sameer Trust	1,87,500	0.15%	-
Ashok Hiremath	1,00,000	0.08%	-
Sumer Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Rhea Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Nihal Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Anika Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Pooja Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Anish Trust	75,000	0.06%	-
Karad Engineering Consultancy Pvt Ltd	63,750	0.05%	-
Decent Electronics Pvt Ltd	49,500	0.04%	-
Anish Dilip Swadi	7,500	0.01%	-
Pooja Hiremath	7,500	0.01%	-

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.

Note 20: Other equity

	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital reserve	i	0	0
Capital redemption reserve	ii	510	510
Securities premium	iii	65	65
State subsidy	iv	6	6
Contingency reserve	v	30	30
General reserve	vi	1,780	1,780
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	vii	(2)	(2)
Retained Earnings	viii	9,354	9,986
		11,743	12,375

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

A Notes

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
i Capital reserve		
Opening balance	0	0
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	0	0
ii Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	510	510
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	510	510
iii Securities premium		
Opening balance	65	65
Issue of bonus shares	-	-
Closing balance	65	65
iv State subsidy		
Opening balance	6	6
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	6	6
v Contingency reserve		
Opening balance	30	30
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	30	30
vi General reserve		
Opening balance	1,780	1,780
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	1,780	1,780
vii Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	(2)	(2)
Additions during the year	0	0
Closing balance	(2)	(2)
viii Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	9,986	9,240
Profit / (loss) for the year	(487)	909
Loss on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax)	(24)	(14)
Dividend paid	(123)	(149)
Closing balance	9,354	9,986

B Nature and purpose of reserves

i. Capital reserve

Capital reserve is created on merger/amalgamation.

ii. Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve represents redemption of redeemable cumulative preference shares in earlier years. The same can be used to issue fully paid bonus shares.

iii. Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

iv. State subsidy

State subsidy is created on receipt of government grants for setting up the factories in backward areas. The same will be utilised for expansion of business.

v. Contingency reserve

Contingency reserve is created by transferring funds from retained earnings to meet future contingencies.

vi. General reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

vii. Equity instruments through other comprehensive income

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

viii. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

C Dividends

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Company during the years ended: (Currency : Indian Rupees in million)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Final equity dividend paid for financial year 2024-25 at ₹ 0.80 per equity share	99	-
Interim equity dividend paid for financial year 2025-26 at ₹ 0.20 per equity share	24	-
Final equity dividend paid for financial year 2023-24 at ₹ 0.60 per equity share	-	74
Interim equity dividend paid for financial year 2024-25 at ₹ 0.60 per equity share	-	74
Total	123	148

After the reporting dates the following dividends were proposed by the directors subject to the approval at the annual general meeting. These dividends have not been recognised as liabilities in the year to which they pertains to and is recorded in the year in which they have been approved in the Annual General Meeting.

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Final equity dividend proposed for financial year 2025-26 at ₹ 0.40 per equity share	49	-
Final equity dividend proposed for financial year 2024-25 at ₹ 0.80 per equity share	-	99
Total	49	99

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 21: Borrowings

(Secured)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Debentures		
3,000 (31 March 2025 : 2,250) Redeemable, non-convertible debentures (NCD) of the face value of ₹ 10,00,000/- each. (refer note a and c(i) below)	1,916	1,648
Term loans from banks		
Rupee (refer note a, and c (i) below)	1,138	806
Term loans from financial institutions		
Rupee (refer note a and c (i) below)	677	1,218
	3,731	3,672

(For current maturities of loans refer note 26)

a. Nature of security:

Borrowings are secured by first pari passu charge on the property, plant and equipment of the Company's plants situated at Taloja, Panoli, Bangalore, R & D centre at Pune. Further except for one borrowing, all the borrowings are also secured by second pari passu charge on entire current assets both present and future.

b Changes in Liabilities arising from Financing Activities

Particulars	As at 1 April 2025	Accrual / Reclassification	Cash Flows (net)	As at 31 March 2026
Current borrowings	2,634	(1)	(848)	1,785
Non-current borrowings including current maturities of non-current borrowings	4,988	(2)	35	5,021
Lease Liabilities	26	13	(7)	32
Interest on borrowings (including transaction cost)	81	625	(658)	48
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	7,729	635	(1,478)	6,886

Particulars	As at 1 April 2024	Accrual / Reclassification	Cash Flows (net)	As at 31 March 2025
Current borrowings	2,886	-	(252)	2,634
Non-current borrowings including current maturities of non-current borrowings	5,262	9	(283)	4,988
Lease Liabilities	28	1	(3)	26
Interest on borrowings (including transaction cost)	83	748	(750)	81
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	8,259	758	(1,288)	7,729

c. i) Terms of repayment as on 31 March 2026 are as under:

	₹ In million	Repayment Terms	Closing interest rate as at 31 March 2026
(i) a	23	Repayable in 1 quarterly instalments, next installment due on 05.06.2026.	8.25%
b	75	Repayable in 4 quarterly instalments, next installment due on 06.05.2026, equated average instalments of ₹ 18.69 million	8.60%
c	707	Repayable in 17 quarterly instalments, next installment due on 30.06.2026, equated average instalments of ₹ 41.57 million	8.40%
d	598	Repayable in 25 quarterly instalments, next installment due on 31.03.2028, equated average instalments of ₹ 23.91 million	8.30%
(ii) a	1,220	Repayable in 9 quarterly instalments, next installment due on 01.06.2026, equated average instalments of ₹ 135.54 million	8.45%
(iii) a	2,398	Repayable in 11 half yearly instalments, next installment due on 15.06.2026 equated average instalments of ₹ 218.01 million	8.50%

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

c. ii) Terms of repayment as on 31 March 2025 are as under:

	₹ In million	Repayment Terms	Closing interest rate as at 31 March 2025
(i) a	173	Repayable in 5 quarterly instalments, next installment due on 05.06.2025; equated average instalments of ₹ 34.57 million	10.60%
b	225	Repayable in 8 quarterly instalments, next installment due on 06.05.2025, equated average instalments of ₹ 28.11 million	9.75%
c	875	Repayable in 21 quarterly instalments, next installment due on 30.06.2025, equated average instalments of ₹ 41.66 million	9.15%
(ii) a	1,721	Repayable in 13 quarterly instalments, next installment due on 01.06.2025; equated average instalments of ₹ 132.36 million	9.35%
(iii) a	1,994	Repayable in 13 half yearly instalments, next installment due on 15.06.2025 equated average instalments of ₹ 153.36 million	9.19%

Note 22: Non current lease liability

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Lease liability	27	24
	27	24

Note 23: Long -term provisions

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 45)	402	157
Provision for pension (Refer note 45)	92	-
Other employee benefits provisions (Refer note 45)	63	-
	557	157

Note 24: Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax liabilities (Refer note 43)	43	325
	43	325

Note 25: Other non current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance received from customers (contract liabilities)	519	593
	519	593

Note 26: Short-term borrowings

Secured

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Loans from banks		
Working capital loan -Rupee (refer note a(i) and b below)	1,384	2,165
Bill discounting (Refer note a (ii))	401	468
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,290	1,316
	3,075	3,949

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

a. Nature of security and terms of repayment for secured borrowings :

- i Working capital loans from all banks are secured by first pari passu charge on all current assets of the Company and second pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment both present and future situated at Company's plants at Bangalore, Taloja and Panoli.
- ii Loans availed under bill discounting facility are against specific receivables, having tenure of 30 to 120 days and carrying interest ranging between 1.20% +SOFR to 1.80% +SOFR p.a. for export bills and 6.75% to 7.40% p.a. for local bills.

b. Working capital loans are repayable on demand and carry interest ranging from 5.85% to 8.05% p.a.

Note 27: Current lease liability

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Lease liability	5	2
	5	2

Note 28: Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer note 50)	282	183
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	2,381	2,859
	2,663	3,042

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade payable is disclosed in Note 47.

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on 31 March 2026

Particulars	Not Due	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	190	92	-	-	-	282
(ii) Others	1,844	516	19	1	1	2,381
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,034	608	19	1	1	2,663

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	Not Due	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	139	43	1	0	-	183
(ii) Others	2,101	747	9	1	1	2,859
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,240	790	10	1	1	3,042

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 29: Other financials liabilities

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	48	82
Payables for capital purchases		
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	84	60
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	131	96
Employee benefits payable		
- Related Party (Refer note 58)	23	-
- Others	151	208
Unpaid dividend (Refer note 51)	2	2
	439	448

Note 30: Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advances from customers (contract liabilities)	140	95
Statutory dues payable		
- Provident fund	18	18
- Tax deducted at source	7	38
- Goods and Services Tax	34	6
- Others	0	0
	199	157

Note 31: Current provisions

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 45)	119	20
Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 45)	274	153
Other employee benefits provisions (Refer note 45)	0	-
	393	173

Note 32: Income tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Provision for tax	13	127
	13	127

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 33: Revenue from Operations

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of products	16,607	17,879
Sale of services	345	556
(A)	16,952	18,435
Other operating revenues		
Export incentive	51	49
Compensation received from customer	71	71
Scrap sales	52	43
(B)	174	163
Revenue from operations	(A+B) 17,126	18,598

Note 33.1: Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from sale of products from following major segments:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
1 Revenue from contacts with customers		
Sale of products (Transferred at point in time)		
India	5,571	6,964
Outside India	11,036	10,915
(A)	16,607	17,879
Sale of services (transferred over period of time)		
Outside India	345	556
(B)	345	556
2 Other operating revenues		
Export incentive	51	49
Compensation received from customer	71	71
Scrap Sales	52	43
(C)	174	163
Total revenue (A + B + C)	17,126	18,598
Product lines		
Crop protection	6,916	6,917
Pharmaceuticals (refer note 71)	10,210	11,681
	17,126	18,598

There is no significant difference between transaction price and revenue recognised.

Contract Balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade Receivables	4,416	5,224
Contract Liabilities	659	688
Contract Assets	-	10

Trade Receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on term of 30-120 days.

Contract liabilities include long term advances which are received to deliver product on long term period.

Contract Assets represents unbilled revenue from ongoing development contracts.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 34: Other income

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Dividend received on non-current investment	0	0
Interest income on		
Bank deposit	4	4
Other	7	2
Foreign exchange gain (net)	107	39
Profit on sale of investment	4	4
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	0	1
Miscellaneous income	1	0
	123	50

Note 35: Cost of materials consumed

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Raw material consumed		
Opening stock	1,223	1,401
Add: Purchases	7,850	8,648
Less: Closing stock	1,087	1,223
	7,986	8,826

Note 36: Changes in inventories of finished goods and Work-in-progress

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Opening stock		
Finished goods	895	542
Work-in-progress	968	868
	1,863	1,410
Less: Closing stock		
Finished goods	1,314	895
Work-in-progress	918	968
	2,232	1,863
	(369)	(453)

Note 37: Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,320	2,112
Contribution to provident and other funds	113	107
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 45)	42	24
Staff welfare expense	185	180
	2,660	2,423

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 38: Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest on long term loans	393	521
Interest on short term loans	146	150
Interest on bills discounted	62	54
Other finance costs	2	2
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	3	2
Bank charges	15	23
	621	752

Note 39 : Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,600	1,308
Amortisation on intangible assets	24	23
Depreciation on right of use assets	14	13
	1,638	1,344

Note 40: Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Consumption of stores and spares	339	381
Contract labour charges	294	289
Power and fuel	1,698	1,681
Advertisement	1	1
Rent (Refer note 46)	23	16
Rates and taxes	14	17
Insurance	115	83
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	358	374
- Buildings	93	134
- Others	240	235
Printing and stationery	37	32
Legal and professional charges	461	379
Travelling and conveyance	67	73
Vehicle expenses	11	15
Postage, telephone and telegrams	12	12
Payment to auditors (Refer note 54)	9	9
Director's sitting fee/ Commission (Refer note 58)	8	15
Sales and distribution expenses	462	421
Commission on sales	20	22
Security service charges	60	57
Sundry balance written off	11	6
Service charges	-	2
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	94	30
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses (CSR) (Refer note 52)	22	29
Miscellaneous expenses	195	204
	4,644	4,517

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Note 41: Exceptional item

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Employee benefit expense (Refer note 61)	380	-
Impairment charge on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 65)	471	-
	851	-

42 Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in balance sheet

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Income tax assets	75	25
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Income tax liabilities	13	127

Note: The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off income 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.

(b) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax		
Current tax	87	300
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier year*	(107)	-
	(20)	300
Deferred tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(275)	30
Deferred tax expense	(275)	30
Tax expense for the year	(295)	330

*Consequent to an order of the CIT(Appeals) received in April 2026, Current tax for the year ended 31 March 2026 consists of reversal of provision of ₹ 107 million which was created in an earlier year.

(c) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31 March 2026			For the year ended 31 March 2025		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified in the standalone statement of profit and loss						
Gain / (loss) on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans	(32)	8	(24)	(19)	5	(14)
Gain / (loss) on change in fair values of investments in equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(32)	8	(24)	(19)	5	(14)

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

(d) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax after exceptional items	(782)	1,239
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Current year 25.17% and 31 March 2025 : 25.17%)	(197)	312
Tax effect of:		
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier year	(107)	-
Non-deductible tax expenses	9	18
Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	(295)	330
Weighted Average Tax Rate	38%	27%

43 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

a) Recognised deferred assets and liabilities

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities		Net deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(404)	(511)	(404)	(511)
Inventories	61	49	-	-	61	49
Trade receivables	53	31	-	-	53	31
Loans and advance	24	23	-	-	24	23
Provisions	223	83	-	-	223	83
Net Deferred tax asset / (liabilities)	361	186	(404)	(511)	(43)	(325)

b) Movement in deferred tax balances

	Net balance As at 1 April 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31 March 2026		
				Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset						
Property, plant and equipment	(511)	(107)	-	(404)	-	(404)
Inventories	49	(12)	-	61	61	-
Trade receivables	31	(22)	-	53	53	-
Loans and advances	23	(1)	-	24	24	-
Provisions	83	(133)	(8)	223	223	-
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	(325)	(275)	(8)	(43)	361	(404)

c) Movement in deferred tax balances (previous year)

	Net balance As at 1 April 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31 March 2025		
				Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset						
Property, plant and equipment	(472)	39	-	(511)	-	(511)
Inventories	45	(4)	-	49	49	-
Trade receivables	33	2	-	31	31	-
Loans and advances	13	(10)	-	23	23	-
Provisions	81	3	(5)	83	83	-
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	(300)	30	(5)	(325)	186	(511)

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off income 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.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

44 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, after considering adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (basic and diluted)		
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders (A)	(487)	909
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted earnings per share		
Number of equity shares at beginning of the year	12,33,00,750	12,33,00,750
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	12,33,00,750	12,33,00,750
Weighted average number of equity shares for the year (B)	12,33,00,750	12,33,00,750
Basic and diluted earnings per share of face value of ₹ 2 each (A) / (B)	(3.95)	7.37

45 Employee benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund, superannuation fund and other retirement benefits to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the plan, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits.

Contribution to defined contribution plans are charged off for the year as under:

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund	112	106
Employer's Contribution to Others	1	1

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans

(1) Gratuity:

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company has obtained insurance policies with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) for eligible employees at Panoli plant and makes an annual contribution to LIC for amounts notified by LIC. The Company accounts for gratuity benefits payable in future based on an independent external actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised as Other Comprehensive Income or Loss.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's standalone financial statements as at balance sheet date:

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

A. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	187	182
Current service cost	24	12
Past service cost	293	-
Interest cost (income)	19	13
Benefits paid	(26)	(38)
Actuarial losses/ (gains) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
- financial assumptions	(36)	4
- demographic assumption	-	-
- experience adjustments	69	14
Balance at the end of the year	530	187
Reconciliation of present value of plan assets		
Balance at the beginning of the year	11	12
Transfer In / (Out) Plan Assets	-	-
Interest income	1	1
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (expense)/ income	1	(1)
Benefits paid	(4)	(1)
Balance at the end of the year	9	11
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	521	176

B. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Investment		
Policy of insurance	100%	100%
Bank Special Deposit	0%	0%
Investment in other securities	0%	0%
Corporate Bonds	0%	0%
State Government Bonds	0%	0%
	100%	100%

C. The components of defined benefit plan expense are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Recognised in income statement		
Current service cost	24	12
Past Service cost (refer note 41)	293	-
Interest cost (net)	18	12
Total	335	24
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/(asset)	33	18
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(1)	1
Total	32	19

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

D. Defined benefit obligations

i. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Expected return on plan assets	7.73%	6.70%
Discount rate	7.73%	6.70%
Salary escalation rate	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition rate	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality rate table	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14)	

ii. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	For the year ended 31 March 2026		For the year ended 31 March 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(30)	35	(174)	203
Rate of salary increase (1% movement)	35	(31)	(200)	176
Rate of employee turnover (1% movement)	3	(4)	(188)	187

The above sensitivity analyses have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the reporting date. In practice, generally it does not occur. When we change one variable, it affects to others. In calculating the sensitivity, project unit credit method at the end of the reporting period has been applied.

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Expected employer's contribution to defined benefit plan for the next year	119	20

Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Up to 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Between 6-10 years	Total
31 March 2026					
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	116	29	120	257	522
Total	116	29	120	257	522
31 March 2025					
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	21	20	58	78	177
Total	21	20	58	78	177

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans

(2) Pension Plan

The Company operates a pension scheme aimed at rewarding long-term service and providing post-retirement financial stability to eligible employees. The scheme is applicable to permanent employees who meet specified eligibility criteria and retire from service. Eligibility for pension benefits requires a minimum of 7 years of continuous service in specified senior roles (Management Committee cadre or Company Secretary) at the time of retirement. Benefits are available upon retirement through superannuation or approved voluntary retirement schemes and are calculated based on the last drawn basic salary. The amount and payout of pension benefits are determined based on the tenure of service.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the pension plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's standalone financial statements as at balance sheet date:

A. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	N.A.
Current service cost	-	N.A.
Past service cost	92	N.A.
Interest cost (income)	-	N.A.
Benefits paid	-	N.A.
Actuarial losses/ (gains) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	N.A.
- financial assumptions	-	N.A.
- demographic assumption	-	N.A.
- experience adjustments	-	N.A.
Balance at the end of the year	92	N.A.
Reconciliation of present value of plan assets		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	N.A.
Transfer In / (Out) Plan Assets	-	N.A.
Interest income	-	N.A.
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (expense)/ income	-	N.A.
Benefits paid	-	N.A.
Balance at the end of the year	-	N.A.
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	92	N.A.

B. The components of defined benefit plan expense are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Recognised in income statement		
Current service cost	-	N.A.
Past Service cost	92	N.A.
Interest cost (net)	-	N.A.
Total	92	N.A.
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/(asset)	-	N.A.
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	-	N.A.
Total	-	N.A.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

C. Defined benefit obligations

i. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Expected return on plan assets	N.A.	N.A.
Discount rate	7.73%	N.A.
Salary escalation rate	4.00%	N.A.
Average expected future term	17 years	N.A.
Attrition rate	2.00%	N.A.
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14) (Urban)	
Mortality Rate After Employment	Indian Individual AMT(2012-15)	

ii. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	For the year ended 31 March 2026		For the year ended 31 March 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(7)	8	N.A.	N.A.
Rate of salary increase (1% movement)	5	(4)	N.A.	N.A.

The above sensitivity analyses have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the reporting date. In practice, generally it does not occur. When we change one variable, it affects to others. In calculating the sensitivity, project unit credit method at the end of the reporting period has been applied.

Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Up to 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Between 6-10 years	11 years and above	Total
31 March 2026						
Defined benefit obligations (Pension)	0	1	38	60	116	215
Total	0	1	38	60	116	215
31 March 2025						
Defined benefit obligations (Pension)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Other employee benefit plans

a. Compensated absences:

The obligation for leave encashment is recognised in the same manner as gratuity. The Company's liability on account of compensated absences is not funded and hence the disclosures relating to the planned assets are not applicable. Amount of ₹ 83 million (31 March 2025: ₹ 53 million) towards compensated absences is recognised as an expense and included in "Employee benefits expense" in the Statement of profit and loss during the year.

b. Medical benefit plan:

The Company operates a medical benefit plan for employees who are eligible for pension. In the event of employee's death, the dependent / legal heir only the surviving wife/husband would be eligible to receive medical insurance. The benefit would continue until pension period eligible criteria are met. The benefit will be available based on the service period rendered by the employee. Based on an actuarial valuation, an amount of ₹ 2 million (31 March 2025: ₹ Nil) towards medical benefits is recognised as an expense and included in "Employee benefits expense" in the Statement of profit and loss during the year.

c. Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

The Long-Term Incentive Plan is annually granted along with the performance cycle at the end of the financial year and determined on the individual performance rating criteria. The benefit will be available based on the service period rendered by the employee. Based on an actuarial valuation, an amount of ₹ 5 million (31 March 2025: ₹ 32 million) towards long term incentives is recognised as an expense and included in "Employee benefits expense" in the Statement of profit and loss during the year.

d. Hikal's Emerging Stars Scheme (HESS)

The Company has introduced the Hikal Emerging Stars Scheme (HESS), a tenure-based retention and performance incentive program for eligible employees in specified grades and locations. Based on an actuarial valuation, an amount of ₹ 6 million (31 March 2025: ₹ Nil) towards Hikal Emerging Stars Scheme benefit is recognised as an expense and included in "Employee benefits expense" in the Statement of profit and loss during the year.

46 Leases:

The Company has a lease contract for building used in its operations. The Lease term is 9 years. The company has leasehold land for a period of up to 99 years The Company has also taken office equipments on lease for period ranging from 4 to 5 years. The Company's obligations under its lease is secured by the lessor's title to the leased asset.

The Company also has certain leases of machinery/premises with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below is the carrying amount of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

Particulars	Leasehold land	Buildings	Office Equipments
As at 1 April 2024	619	27	-
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(9)	(4)	-
As at 31 March 2025	610	23	-
Additions	-	-	9
Depreciation expense	(9)	(4)	(1)
As at 31 March 2026	601	19	8

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Set out below is the carrying amount of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
As at 1 April	26	28
Additions	9	-
Accretion of interest	3	2
Payments	(6)	(4)
As at 31 March	32	26
Current	5	2
Non current	27	24

For Rental expense recorded for short-term leases, refer note 40

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8.82%, with maturity between 2026-2031.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	14	13
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3	2
Total amount recognised in Profit and Loss	17	15

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

The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Payable within one year	7	5
Payable between one year and five years	29	21
Payable after more than five years	4	9

47 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. There are no financial assets or financial liabilities not measured at fair value, whose carrying amount is not a reasonable approximation of fair value.

31 March 2026	Carrying amount		Fair value			
	FVTOCI	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets						
Investment	95	95	0	-	95	95
	95	95	0	-	95	95
31 March 2025	Carrying amount		Fair value			
	FVTOCI	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets						
Investment	95	95	0	-	95	95
	95	95	0	-	95	95

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region was as follows.

	Carrying amount	
	As at 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
India	1,283	2,437
Other regions	3,345	2,910
	4,628	5,347

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Impairment

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit loss for trade receivables:

	As at 31 March 2026		
	Carrying Amount	Weighted Average Loss Rate	Loss Allowance
Not due	3,611	0.58%	21
Past due 0-90 days	589	2.55%	15
Past due 91-180 days	40	17.50%	7
Past due 181-365 days	291	30.24%	88
Past due 366-730 days	34	52.94%	18
Past due 731-1096 days	3	100.00%	3
More than 1096 days	60	100.00%	60
	4,628		212
	As at 31 March 2025		
	Carrying Amount	Weighted Average Loss Rate	Loss Allowance
Not due	4,234	0.48%	20
Past due 0-90 days	885	1.68%	15
Past due 91-180 days	105	10.46%	11
Past due 181-365 days	40	6.39%	3
Past due 366-730 days	12	36.89%	4
Past due 731-1096 days	9	97.18%	8
More than 1096 days	62	100.00%	62
	5,347		123

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows.

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 31 March 2025	123
Additional provision	89
Impairment loss recognised / (reversal)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	212

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents (including bank deposits) of ₹ 142 million at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 187 million). The cash and cash equivalents (including bank deposits) are held with banks with good credit ratings and financial institution counterparties with good market standing.

Other than trade receivables, the Company has no other significant financial assets that are past due but not impaired.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

iii. Liquidity risk

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

As at 31 March 2026	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows		
			Upto 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Borrowings and lease liabilities - Non current	3,758	3,758	-	3,341	417
Borrowings and lease liabilities - current	3,080	3,080	3,080	-	-
Other financial liabilities - current	439	439	439	-	-
Trade payables	2,663	2,663	2,663	-	-
	9,940	9,940	6,182	3,341	417
As at 31 March 2025	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows		
			Upto 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Borrowings and lease liabilities - Non current	3,696	3,696	-	3,648	48
Borrowings and lease liabilities - current	3,951	3,951	3,951	-	-
Other financial liabilities - current	448	448	448	-	-
Trade payables	3,042	3,042	3,042	-	-
	11,137	11,137	7,441	3,648	48

The gross outflows disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to financial liabilities held for risk management purposes and which are not usually closed out before contractual maturity.

iv Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. We are exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and the market value of our investments. Thus, our exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

v Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its operating and financing activities. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee.

Exposure to currency risk

The major currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are as below:

	As At 31 March 2026			
	USD	EUR	JPY	SGD
Financial assets	2,656	263	-	-
Financial liabilities	857	153	4	-
Net Exposure	1,799	110	(4)	-

	As At 31 March 2025			
	USD	EUR	CHF	SGD
Financial assets	2,648	271	0	0
Financial liabilities	1,120	128	3	0
Net Exposure	1,528	143	(3)	-

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against USD, Euros, Swiz Franc, Japanese Yen and Singapore Dollar at 31 March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in these currencies and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Effect in INR	Profit or loss before tax		Equity net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2026				
USD (3% movement)	54	(54)	40	(40)
EUR (3% movement)	3	(3)	2	(2)
JPY (3% movement)	(0)	0	(0)	0
	57	(57)	43	(43)

Effect in INR	Profit or loss before tax		Equity net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2025				
USD (3% movement)	46	(46)	34	(34)
EUR (3% movement)	4	(4)	3	(3)
CHF (3% movement)	(0)	0	(0)	0
	50	(50)	37	(37)

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

v. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings issued at fixed and variable rates exposes to fair value interest rate risk. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

	Amount	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	51	65
Financial liabilities	(1,785)	(2,633)
	(1,734)	(2,568)
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	(5,021)	(4,987)
	(5,021)	(4,987)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

48 Capital Management

As at 31 March 2026, the Company has only one class of equity shares. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company allocates its capital for distribution as dividend or re-investment into business based on its long term financial plans.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard its ability to continue as going concern and to maintain and optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt and adjusted net debt to equity ratio. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt less cash and bank balances.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current borrowings (refer note 21)	3,731	3,672
Current borrowings (refer note 26)	3,075	3,949
Gross debt	6,806	7,621
Less - Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 14)	96	129
Less - Other current bank deposits (refer note 15)	42	50
Adjusted net debt (A)	6,668	7,441
Total equity (B)	11,990	12,622
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	0.56	0.59
Total capital (A)+(B)	18,658	20,063
Gearing ratio *	36%	37%

*The Company's ideal gearing ratio is 35% to 40%.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

49 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

A. Contingent liabilities

(i) Direct and Indirect taxes

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Income Taxes*	514	395
Excise Duty**	40	40
Cental Sales Tax (CST)***	3	3
Value Added Tax (VAT)****	11	11
Goods and Service Tax (GST)*****	73	73

*The above excludes interest and penalty, if any and includes ₹ 195 million for which favourable orders were received by the Company from the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), where the statutory period for filing a further appeal has not yet expired.

**which includes interest and penalty.

***In addition to above for certain matters interest of ₹ 6 million was levied during the assessment.

****In addition to above penalty and interest of ₹ 11 million was levied during the assessment.

*****In addition to above penalty of ₹ 7 million was levied.

(ii) There are no material developments during the year in the matter relating to the alleged improper disposal of by-products and alleged non-compliance with certain environmental laws and regulations by the Company in January 2022, for which statutory authorities have conducted investigations. The matter is currently pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ('SC') which stayed the order passed by the National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi which had accepted the joint committee's reports, including recovery of compensation of ₹ 175 million from the Company for aforesaid non-compliance. The SC has also stayed Gujarat Pollution Control Board's direction to the Company for payment thereof, upon the Company having deposited ₹ 50 million (of which provision of ₹ 10 million is created in an earlier year) with the SC.

Based on the advice of external legal counsel, the Company believes it has a good case on merits in these matters, and the Company is taking necessary steps, including legal measures, to defend itself. Accordingly, no further provision is required in the standalone financial statements in this respect.

(iii) On 12 July 2023, Karnataka Pollution Control Board (KPCB) served a demand notice for ₹ 83 millions as Environmental Compensation however notice does not give details of instance of grounds/ non-compliances. Aggrieved by this, Company has approached Hon'ble Karnataka High Court. Based on the advice of external legal counsel, the Company believes it has a good case on merits in this matter and accordingly, no provision is required in the financial statement in this regard.

(iv) The Company is subject to legal proceedings, claims and GST audit, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and other matters and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liability, where applicable in its financial statements. The Company's management does not reasonably expect that these legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect of the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

B. Commitments

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for tangible assets (net of advances)	661	469
Other non cancellable material commitment	2,143	2,267

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

50 Dues to micro and small suppliers

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
1. The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year		
- Principal	282	183
- Interest on the above	-	-
2. The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
3. The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
4. 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 MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
5. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
6. 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 the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

51 Dues relating to Investor Education and Protection fund

During the year the Company has transferred ₹ 0 million (31 March 2025 : ₹ 0 million) to Investor Education and Protection fund. There are no other dues which need to be credited as at the year end to the Investor Education and Protection fund.

52 Corporate social responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Act, a CSR committee has been formed by the Company. The funds are utilised during the year on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Act. The utilisation is done by way of direct and indirect contribution towards various activities.

Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year: ₹ 22 million (31 March 2025: ₹28 million)

The areas of CSR activities and contributions made thereto are as follows:

Amount spent during the year on ;	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Protection of national heritage	10	10
Promotion of education	7	8
Environmental sustainability	3	3
Promoting preventive health care and sanitation and making available safe water	2	8
Others	0	0
Total	22	29

The Company does not carry any provisions for corporate social responsibility expenses for the current year and the previous year.

Amount of Expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
(a) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	22	28
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred	22	29
(c) Excess / (shortfall) at the end of the year	0	1
(d) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	NA	NA

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
(f) Nature of CSR activities	As per above table	As per above table
(g) Details of related party transactions, contribution to an entity (in which certain directors of Company are directors) in relation to CSR expenditure (refer note 58)	8	8
(h) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately	-	-

53 Research and development expenditure :

A unit of the Company has been recognized by DSIR as in-house Research and Development unit.

Amount in respect to	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Capital expenditure	98	47
Revenue expenditure	946	775
	1,044	822

Aforesaid number are not net off revenue in this regard

54 Payment to Auditors' (excluding goods and services tax)

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
- Audit fees	6	6
- Limited review of quarterly results	3	3
- Certification and other matters	0	-
- Out-of-pocket expenses	0	0
Total	9	9

55 Disclosure under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

a) Details of investment made during the year ended 31 March 2026 as per section 186 (4) of the Act:

Name of entity	As at 31 March 2025	Investment	Change due to fair valuation	As at 31 March 2026	Maximum amount outstanding during the year
Narmada Clean Tech	5	-	-	5	5
Panoli Enviro Technology Limited	0	-	-	0	0
Union Bank of India	0	-	-	0	0
Acoris Research Limited	0	-	-	0	0
Radiance MH Sunrise Two Private Limited	13	-	-	13	13
Radiance MH Sunrise Four Private Limited	34	-	-	34	34
MMA CETP Co-operative society Limited	2	-	-	2	2
FPEL Ujjwal Private Limited	41	-	-	41	41

Also refer note no 7 for investments.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

56 Capitalisation of expenditure

During the year, the Company has capitalised the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of property, plant and equipment (tangible fixed assets)/capital work-in-progress (CWIP). Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalised by the Company.

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Employee benefit expenses	8	22
Power & fuel	-	0
Consultancy Charges	9	1
Material Consumption - net of amount recovered	(36)	(62)
Total	(19)	(39)

57 Segment information

For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on its products and services and has two reportable segments, as follows:

Pharmaceuticals: Segment produces in Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients

Crop protection: Segment manufactures in pesticides, herbicides.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by operating segments. The CODM reviews revenue and profit as the performance indicator for all of the operating segments and review the total assets and liabilities of an operating segment.

Based on above, following are reportable segments as per Ind AS 108

Primary Segment (Operating Segment): Based on product lines of Company	Secondary Segment (Geographical Segment) Based on geographical area of operation
Pharmaceuticals	India and Outside India
Crop Protection	

Segment wise classification :-

A i) Primary segment reporting (by business segment)

The Company's business segments based on product lines are as under:

- Pharmaceuticals

Segment produces/trades in Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients

- Crop Protection

Segment produces/trades in pesticides and herbicides

ii) Segment revenues, results and other information

Particulars	Crop Protection	Pharmaceuticals	Total of Reportable Segment
External sales	6,916	10,210	17,126
	6,917	11,681	18,598
Other income	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Segment revenue	6,916	10,210	17,126
	6,917	11,681	18,598
Cost of Goods Sold	3,334	4,283	7,617
	3,209	5,164	8,373

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Particulars	Crop Protection	Pharmaceuticals	Total of Reportable Segment
Personnel Cost	857	1,729	2,586
	823	1,505	2,328
Other Expense	1,483	2,981	4,464
	1,610	2,797	4,407
Depreciation/Amortisation	728	889	1,617
	483	841	1,324
Segment results	514	328	842
	792	1,374	2,166
Segment assets	8,305	14,796	23,101
	9,349	15,393	24,742
Segment liabilities	1,475	2,818	4,293
	1,262	2,846	4,108
Capital expenditure (included in segment assets)	300	1,211	1,511
	378	957	1,335

Figures in italics pertain to previous year

iii) Reconciliation of reportable segments with the financial statements

	Revenues	Results / Net Profits	Assets	Liabilities	Capital Expenditure	Depreciation/ Amortisation
Total of reportable segments	17,126	842	23,101	4,293	1,511	1,617
	18,598	2,166	24,742	4,108	1,335	1,324
Corporate / Unallocated segment	-	152	553	7,371	6	21
	-	175	549	8,561	25	20
Finance cost	-	621	-	-	-	-
	-	752	-	-	-	-
Exceptional Item employee benefit expense - unallocable	-	380	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exceptional Item impairment charge - Crop Protection	-	471	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes	-	(295)	-	-	-	-
	-	330	-	-	-	-
As per financial statement	17,126	(487)	23,654	11,664	1,517	1,638
	18,598	909	25,291	12,669	1,360	1,344

Figures in italics pertain to previous year

B Secondary segment reporting (by geographical segment)

Particulars	India	USA and Canada	Europe	South East Asia	Others	Total
Revenue	5,674	2,302	6,274	2,352	524	17,126
	7,041	2,506	5,300	2,990	761	18,598
Total assets	23,654	-	-	-	-	23,654
	25,291	-	-	-	-	25,291
Capital expenditure	1,517	-	-	-	-	1,517
	1,360	-	-	-	-	1,360

There is a customer which account for revenue of ₹ Nil (31 March 2025 ₹ 1,881 million) in Crop protection segment other than these there are no transactions with single external customer which amounts to 10% or more of the Company's revenue.

Figures in italics pertain to previous year

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

58 Related party disclosures

The note provides the information about the Company’s structure including the details of the subsidiaries and the holding company. The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

i) List of Related parties

Subsidiaries

Name of the related party	Relationship	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
			31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Acoris Research Limited ("ARL")	Subsidiary	India	100%	100%
Hikal LLC	Subsidiary	USA	100%	100%

Other related parties

Relationship	Name of the related party
a) Company/ enterprises exercising significant influence through voting power ('significant shareholder')	Kalyani Investment Company Limited ("KICL")
b) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Jai Hiremath (Executive Chairman)
	Sameer Hiremath (Vice Chairman and Managing Director)
	Kuldeep Jain (Chief Financial Officer)
	Rajasekhar Reddy (Company Secretary)
c) Enterprises owned or controlled or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Decent Electronics Private Limited ("DEPL") (upto 15 th April 2025)
	Karad Engineering Consultancy Private Limited ("KECPL") (upto 15 th April 2025)
	Ekdant Investments Private Limited ("EIPL") (upto 15 th April 2025)
	Shri Rameswara Investment Private Limited ("SRIPL") (upto 3 rd December 2025)
	Shri Badrinath Investment Private Limited ("SBIPL") (upto 3 rd December 2025)
	Rushabh Capital Services Private Limited ("RCSPL")
	BF Investment Limited
	Castilia Life Sciences LLP (formerly Castilia Life Sciences Pvt Ltd) (w.e.f. 3 rd Decemeber 2025)
	Sumer Trust
	Rhea Trust
	Nihal Trust
	Anika Trust
	Pooja Trust
	Anish Trust
	Pallavi Trust
	Sameer Trust
	Zirad Art Foundation
d) Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Anish Swadi
	Pallavi Swadi
	Pooja Hiremath
	Ashok Vishwanath Hiremath
	Sumer Hiremath

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Relationship	Name of the related party
e) Non-executive directors	Amit Kalyani
	Sugandha Hiremath
	Shivani Bhasin Sachdeva
	Shrikrishna Adivadekar
	Berjis Desai (upto 1 st October 2025)
	Ramachandra Kaundinya Vinnakota
	Ravi Kapoor
	Ranjana Salgaocar
	Sarangan Suresh (w.e.f. 1 April 2024)

ii) Details of transactions with related parties and balances outstanding

Particulars	Transaction value		Balances outstanding	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Remuneration				
Jai Hiremath (net of recoveries of ₹ 23 million)	13	64	13	-
Sameer Hiremath (net of recoveries of ₹ 17 milions)	13	49	10	-
Anish Swadi	41	35	-	-
Sarangan Suresh	6	5	-	-
Kuldeep Jain	18	16	-	-
Rajasekhar Reddy	15	12	-	-
Commission paid				
Jai Hiremath	-	2	-	2
Sameer Hiremath	-	11	-	11
Sitting fees				
Sugandha Hiremath	1	1	-	-
Amit Kalyani	0	0	-	-
Shrikrishna Adivadekar	1	1	-	-
Shivani Bhasin Sachdeva	1	1	-	-
Berjis Desai	0	1	-	-
Ramachandra Kaundinya Vinnakota	2	1	0	-
Ravi Kapoor	2	1	0	-
Ranjana Salgaocar	1	1	-	-
Commission to Non-executive directors				
Sugandha Hiremath	-	1	-	1
Amit Kalyani	-	1	-	1
Shrikrishna Adivadekar	-	1	-	1
Shivani Bhasin Sachdeva	-	1	-	1
Berjis Desai	-	1	-	1
Ramachandra Kaundinya Vinnakota	-	1	-	1
Ravi Kapoor	-	1	-	1
Ranjana Salgaocar	-	1	-	1
Dividend paid				
SBIPL	16	24	-	-
SRIPL	8	12	-	-
DEPL	-	0	-	-
EIPL	-	0	-	-
KECPL	-	0	-	-
KICL	39	46	-	-
CLSL	6	-	-	-

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

Particulars	Transaction value		Balances outstanding	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Sugandha Hiremath	10	12	-	-
Jai Hiremath	1	2	-	-
Sameer Hiremath	0	0	-	-
Anish Swadi	0	0	-	-
Pallavi Swadi	1	0	-	-
Pooja Hiremath	0	0	-	-
BF Investment Limited	3	4	-	-
Sumer Trust	0	0	-	-
Rhea Trust	0	0	-	-
Nihal Trust	0	0	-	-
Anika Trust	0	0	-	-
Pooja Trust	0	0	-	-
Anish Trust	0	0	-	-
Pallavi Trust	-	0	-	-
Sameer Trust	0	0	-	-
Kuldeep Jain	0	0	-	-
Rajasekhar Reddy	0	0	-	-
Ashok Hiremath	0	0	-	-
Ravi Kapoor	0	0	-	-
Sarangan Suresh	0	0	-	-
Lease rent paid				
RCSPL	1	1	-	-
Sugandha Hiremath	2	2	-	-
Jai Hiremath	0	0	-	-
Security Deposit				
RCSPL	-	-	1	1
Sugandha Hiremath	-	-	50	50
Jai Hiremath	-	-	20	20
Advances Given				
Kuldeep Jain	-	-	-	1
Advances Given Repaid				
Kuldeep Jain	1	1	-	-
Interest received on advances				
Kuldeep Jain	0	-	-	-
Corporate Social Responsibility *				
Zirad Art Foundation	8	8	-	-
Sales Promotion Expenses				
Hikal LLC	118	75	10	8
Reimbursement of Expenses				
Acoris Research Limited	0	0	0	0

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1. All related party transactions entered during the year were in ordinary course of business and are on arms length basis. Payments terms are generally less than 90 days from due date.
2. Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.
3. The remuneration of executive directors is determined by the nomination and remuneration committee.
4. As the liabilities for gratuity, leave encashment, pension and other employee benefit provisions are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to the KMP are not included in the disclosure relating to their remuneration.

* Refer note 52 for CSR related activity expenditure.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

59 Key Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25	Variance (in %)	Reason for variance (if variance is more than 25%)
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.30	1.26	3%	
2	Net Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Borrowing (net of cash and cash equivalents)	Equity	0.56	0.59	5%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	EBIT (before exceptional items)	Total Debt Service	0.80	1.45	45%	Decrease in EBIT on account of decrease in revenue in current year 2025-26 (refer note 71) compared to previous year 2024-25.
		EBIT (after exceptional items)	Total Debt Service	0.36	1.45	75%	Decrease in EBIT on account of decrease in revenue in current year 2025-26 (refer note 71) compared to previous year 2024-25 and exceptional items.
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax	Average Equity	-3.96%	7.41%	153%	Decrease in Profit after Tax in current year (refer note 71 and note 41) as compared to previous year 2024-25 and exceptional items
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	2.20	2.62	16%	
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operation except Export incentive and others	Average Trade Receivable	3.54	3.46	2%	
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payable	2.75	2.97	7%	
8	Net Working Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operation except Export incentive and others	Working Capital = Current Assets - current liabilities	8.31	8.96	7%	
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from operation except Export incentive and others	-2.85%	4.90%	158%	Decrease in revenue in current year 2025-26 as compared to previous year 2024-25 and exceptional items.
10	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT (before exceptional items)	Equity + borrowings + deferred tax liability	7.82%	9.73%	20%	Decrease in revenue in current year 2025-26 as compared to previous year 2024-25.
		EBIT (after exceptional items)	Equity + borrowings + deferred tax liability	3.50%	9.73%	64%	Decrease in revenue in current year 2025-26 as compared to previous year 2024-25 and exceptional items.
11	Return on Investment	Income generated from Invested funds	Average Investment Funds	4.24%	5.66%	25%	Not applicable

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

- 60** There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgment dated 28th February, 2019 on Provident Fund (PF) on the inclusion of allowances for the purpose of PF contribution as well as its applicability of effective date. The impact is not expected to be material as per the assessment made by the company.
- 61** On 21 November, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and disclosed incremental impact of these changes on the basis of the best information available. Considering the materiality and non-recurring nature of this impact, the Company has presented such incremental impact as Exceptional Items for the year ended 31 March, 2026. The incremental impact comprises gratuity of ₹ 115 millions and long-term compensated absences of ₹ 87 millions due to change in definition of wages as per the Codes, and ₹ 178 million arising from change in the Company's policy to remove the ceiling hitherto applicable on payment of gratuity to employees.
- 62** The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.
- 63** The Company does not have any transactions with Companies struck off.
- 64** The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- 65** The Company decided to repurpose one of its existing manufacturing plants to enable the manufacturing of a different range of products. In this process, certain assets / equipment was identified that is no longer usable in repurposed plant and accordingly an impairment charge of ₹ 471 millions is recorded.
- 66** The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person / entities, including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
- (i) 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
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- 67** The Company has not received funds to any other person / entities, including foreign entities (Funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
- (i) 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
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- 68** The Company 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).
- 69** The Company has used accounting softwares 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 software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/ administrative access rights to the underlying database of a software. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of accounting softwares where the audit trail has been enabled.
- Additionally, the audit trail of prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years
- 70** The revised quarterly returns or statements of Current assets filed by the Company with the banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Indian Rupees in million)

- 71** Consequent to the USFDA issuing a warning letter in August 2025 relating to the Company's Jigani facility, sales for the Pharma Segment were impacted for the year.
- 72** During the year ended 31 March 2026, consequent to irregularities which were noted in the timing of revenue recognition as of 30 September 2025, which were corrected, the Company appointed an external expert for a fact-finding review which revealed that irregularities were limited to preponement of underlying genuine sales during the year through alteration of documents by certain employees. The Company has implemented corrective actions which includes strengthening of controls over reporting of revenue at period-ends from the quarter ended 31 December 2025. Accordingly, there is no impact of this matter on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 and previous financial years.
- 73** The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

As per our report of even date attached For S R B C & CO LLP Chartered Accountants ICAI Firm's Registration No: 324982E/E300003		For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Hikal Limited CIN: L24200MH1988PTC048028	
per Vinayak Pujare Partner Membership No: 101143		Jai Hiremath Executive Chairman DIN: 00062203	Sameer Hiremath Vice Chairman and Managing Director DIN: 00062129
Ramachandra Kaundinya Vinnakota Director DIN - 00043067 Mumbai 27 May 2026		Kuldeep Jain Chief Financial Officer	Rajasekhar Reddy Company Secretary