M.R. DAGA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Talavadi Cements Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Talavadi Cements Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows 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 ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors 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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- 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 Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

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 financial controls that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, the Company has not paid any amount as managerial remuneration. Hence reporting is not applicable to the Company.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at the Balance Sheet date.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. As the Company had not declared any dividend, reporting on amount required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund is not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief:

a) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, 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.

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b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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.

c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations as above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. As the Company had not declared dividend, either in current year or earlier year, reporting on compliance with Section 123 is not applicable to the Company.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For M.R. Daga & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000472C

Pankaj Daga
Partner
Membership No:404056
UDIN: 25404056BMNTJH7267

Date: 6th day of May, 2025
Place: Satna (M.P.)

Annexure – A to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets :

a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

b) The Company does not have any intangible assets hence reporting is not applicable to the Company for this clause.

c) The Company has a program of physical verification of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

d) As the Company does not own any immovable property, the clause related to title deed of immovable property is not applicable to the Company.

e) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

f) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs.5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from bank or financial Institutions and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

iii. a) As per the information and explanation given and verification carried by us, the Company has not made investment in, provided any guarantees or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of Loan, secured or unsecured to Companies, firms, Limited liability partnership or any other parties, accordingly reporting for clause 3(iii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.

iv. As per the information and explanation provided and verification carried out by us the Company has not made any investment, provided loans, guarantees or security during the year accordingly reporting for clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

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v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us:

a) The Company has been generally regular in depositing amounts deducted/accrued in the books of accounts in respect of undisputed statutory dues, including Goods & Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Income tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of above referred acts is outstanding as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) There are no dues of acts referred above which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii. There are no transactions which have not been recorded in the books of account but have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from banks / financial institutions or any lender, hence reporting under clause 3(ix) (a) to (f) are not applicable to the Company.

x. a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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

b) We have not filed any report in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year.

c) Company is not required to institute mechanism of whistle blower, accordingly reporting under clause xi (c) is not applicable to the Company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

xiii. According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 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) & b) As the Paid up share capital of the Company is below Rs. Fifty Crore, turnover is below Rs. Two hundred crore and borrowing from bank / financial institutions is below Rs. One hundred crore and deposits are below Rs. 25 Crores, requirement of instituting an internal audit system is not applicable to the Company.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

xvi. a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) The Company has not carried out any non-banking or housing finance activities, accordingly the clause no. 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

d) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the Statutory Auditors of the Company and accordingly the clause 3(xviii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

xx. a) The Company is not required to incur expense towards Corporate Social Responsibility accordingly, reporting under this clause is not applicable to the Company.

For M.R. Daga & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000472C

Pankaj Daga
Partner
Membership No:404056
UDIN: 25404056BMNTJH7267

Date: 6th day of May, 2025
Place: Satna (M.P.)

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) with the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Talavadi Cements Limited ('the Company') as of 31st March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 (the "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 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

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

6. A Company's internal financial control 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 control 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 authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 Standalone Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an 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, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For M.R. Daga & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000472C

Pankaj Daga
Partner
Membership No:404056
UDIN: 25404056BMNTJH7267

Date: 6th day of May, 2025
Place: Satna (M.P.)

TALAVADI CEMENTS LIMITED
CIN : U72900WB1995PLC099355

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET as at 31st March, 2025

(₹ in thousands)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property Plant Equipment	5	55,174.50	59,308.41
Capital work-in-progress	5	-	-
		55,174.50	**59,308.41**
Financial Assets			
Investments	6	10.00	10.00
Loans		-	-
Others	7	62.50	62.50
		72.50	**72.50**
Other Non-Current Assets	8	**37,378.28**	**37,422.87**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Investments	9	-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	10	81.18	31.85
Loans		-	-
Others	11	-	-
		81.18	**31.85**
Other Current Assets	12	**4,343.16**	**4,320.65**
Total Assets		**97,049.62**	**1,01,156.28**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	13	60,000.00	60,000.00
Other Equity	14	35,726.60	38,888.35
		95,726.60	**98,888.35**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions		-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	15	589.68	1,700.57
Other non-current liabilities		-	-
		589.68	**1,700.57**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	16	733.34	567.36
Other current liabilities	17	-	-
		733.34	**567.36**
Total Equity And Liabilities		**97,049.62**	**1,01,156.28**

Corporate and General Information	1
Basis of Accounting	2
Significant Accounting Policies	3
Significant Judgement and Key Estimates	4

The Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date.
For M.R. Daga & Co.
Chartered Accountants

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Pankaj Daga
Partner
(Membership No. 404056)

Place : SATNA (M.P.)
Dated : 06/05/2025
UDIN : 25404056BMNTJH7267

Directors

A. Saraogi
DIN:05336037

M. K. MEHTA
DIN:00085694

A. Agarwal
DIN:01875702

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 06/05/2025

TALAVADI CEMENTS LIMITED
CIN : U72900WB1995PLC099355

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(₹ in thousands)

Particulars	Note No.	For the period ended 31st Mar, 2025	For the period ended 31st Mar, 2024
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other income	18	-	914.33
Total Income (1)		-	**914.33**
Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed		-	-
Purchases of Stock -in- Trade		-	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories of Finished Goods,Stock-in-Trade & Work-in-Progress		-	-
Employee benefits Expense		-	-
Finance costs		-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	19	4,133.91	4,428.54
Other Expenses	20	138.73	167.18
Total expenses (2)		**4,272.64**	**4,595.72**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (3=1-2)		(4,272.64)	(3,681.40)
Exceptional Items (4)		-	-
Prior Period Items (Excess Provision/Refund of Income tax relating to earlier years)			
Profit/(loss) before tax (5=3-4)		**(4,272.64)**	**(3,681.40)**
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Add: MAT Credit Utilized		-	-
Less: MAT Credit Entitlement		-	-
Deferred Tax		(1,110.89)	(1,025.49)
Profit (Loss) for the Year		**(3,161.75)**	**(2,655.90)**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (Comprising profit (loss) and other comprehensive Income for the Year)		**(3,161.75)**	**(2,655.90)**
Earning Per Share			
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares outstanding during the year		60,00,000	60,00,000
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (in Rupees)		(0.53)	(0.44)
Corporate and General Information	1		
Basis of Accounting	2		
Significant Accounting Policies	3		
Significant Judgement and Key Estimates	4		

The Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date.
For M.R. Daga & Co.
Chartered Accountants

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Pankaj Daga
Partner
(Membership No. 404056)

Place : SATNA (M.P.)
Dated : 06/05/2025
UDIN : 25404056BMNTJH7267

Directors

A. Saraogi
DIN:05336037

M. K. MEHTA
DIN:00085694

A. Agarwal
DIN:01875702

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 06/05/2025

TALAVADI CEMENTS LIMITED

CIN : U72900WB1995PLC099355

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

1. CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Talavadi Cements Limited is the company of the M. P. Birla Group. It is one of the subsidiaries of Birla Corporation Limited. It was incorporated in the year 1995.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements ("the financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), other relevant provisions of the Act and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), as applicable.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2025 have been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 6th May, 2025.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for following:

- Financial Assets and Liabilities (including Derivative Instruments) that is measured at fair value/ amortised cost;
- Non-Current Assets classified as Held for Sale - measured at the lower of the carrying amounts and fair value less cost to sell;

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR or ₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest Thousands, unless otherwise stated. Wherever the amount represented ' "0.00" (Zero) construes value less than Rupees Five.

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements require judgements, estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities including contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period prospectively in which the results are known/ materialized.

2.5 Current versus Non-Current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All the other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

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- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the material accounting policies applied in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

3.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash in hand, balance with Banks and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. However, for the purpose of the Cash Flow Statement the same is net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

3.2 Income Tax

Income Tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

3.2.1. Current Tax

Current tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

3.2.2. Deferred Tax

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.
- Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes (i.e., tax base). Deferred tax is also recognized for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.
- Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized.
- The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Company reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or that entire deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.
- Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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- The Government of India, on September 20, 2019, vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019, inserted a new Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961, which provides an option to the Company for paying Income Tax at reduced rates as per the provisions/conditions defined in the said section. The Company is continuing with higher income tax rate option, based on the available outstanding MAT credit entitlement and different exemptions & deduction enjoyed by the Company. However, the Company has estimated and applied the lower income tax rate on the deferred tax assets / liabilities to the extent these are expected to be realized or settled in the future period when the Company would be subjected to lower tax rate.

3.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

3.3.1. Recognition and Measurement

- Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/ and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any) (Refer Note No.5).
- Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, directly attributable borrowing costs, any other directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use, present value of any estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.
- In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of directly attributable overheads, directly attributable borrowing costs incurred in bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling items produced while bringing the asset to that location and condition are also added to the cost of self-constructed assets.
- If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.
- Material items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and service equipment are classified as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.

3.3.2. Subsequent Expenditure

- Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced.
- Major Inspection/ Repairs/ Overhauling expenses are recognized in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any unamortized part of the previously recognized expenses of similar nature is derecognized.

3.3.3. Depreciation and Amortization

- Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of property, plant and equipment over its useful lives and is provided on straight line basis at the rates determined based on the useful lives of respective assets as prescribed in the Schedule II of the Act.
- In case the cost of part of property, plant and equipment is significant to the total cost of the assets and useful life of that part is different from the remaining useful life of the asset, depreciation has been provided on straight line method based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, which the management believes that the useful lives of the component best represent the period over which it expects to use those components.

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- Such classes of assets and their estimated useful lives are as under:

Class of Assets	Useful Lives
Building including Roads	5 to 60 years
Plant and Machinery (including Components)	2 to 40 years
Furniture & Fixture	10 years
Vehicles	8 to 10 years
Office Equipment	3 to 10 years
Right of Use Assets – Leasehold Land and Plant & Machinery	Depreciated over the period of respective lease agreement

- Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed off).
- Depreciation method, useful lives sand residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted, if appropriate.

3.3.4. Disposal of Assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and loss.

3.3.5. Reclassification to Investment Property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is reclassified as investment property at its carrying amount on the date of reclassification. In case of such property was fair valued, the amount of gain / (loss) on account of such fair valuation is adjusted with revaluation reserve.

3.3.6. Capital Work in Progress and Capital Advance

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any, which includes expenses incurred during construction period, interest on amount borrowed for acquisition of qualifying assets and other expenses incurred in connection with project implementation in so far as such expenses relate to the period prior to the commencement of commercial production.

3.4 Leases

3.4.1. Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

3.4.2. Company as lessor

- Finance Lease

Leases which effectively transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item are classified and accounted for as finance lease. Lease rental receipts are apportioned between the finance income and capital repayment based on the implicit rate of return. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

- Operating Lease

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where scheduled increase in rent compensates the Company with expected inflationary costs.

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3.4.3. Company as Lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily comprise of lease for land, building and Plant & Machinery. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets as below:

- **Right of Use Assets**

The Company recognizes right of use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right of use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, 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 underlying assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right of use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 'Impairment of Non-Financial Assets'.

- **Lease Liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes 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 any.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in other current and non-current financial liabilities.

- **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 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 that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

"Lease liability" and "Right of Use Asset" have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

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3.5 Revenue Recognition

The Company follows Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" in respect of recognition of revenue from contracts with customers which provides a control-based revenue recognition model and a five-step application approach for revenue recognition as under:

- Identification of the contract(s) with customers;
- Identification of the performance obligations;
- Determination of the transaction price;
- Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations;
- Recognition of the revenue when or as the Company satisfies performance obligation.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

3.5.1. Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

3.5.2. Dividend Income

Dividend Income from investments is recognized when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

3.6 Government Grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair values when there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Grants related to purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the expected useful life of the related asset and presented within other operating revenue or netted off against the related expenses.

- When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, without interest or with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

3.7 Borrowing Cost

- Borrowing Costs consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing costs also includes exchange difference to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.
- Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as a part of the cost of that asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. The Company considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time.
- Transaction costs in respect of long term borrowing are amortized over the tenure of respective loans using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.8 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.

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3.8.1. Financial Assets

➢ **Recognition and Initial Measurement:**

All financial assets are initially recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

➢ **Classification and Subsequent Measurement:**

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

- Measured at Amortized Cost;
- Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI);
- Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); and
- Equity Instruments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

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.

- Measured at Amortized Cost: A debt instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
  - The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

  After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

- Measured at FVTOCI: A debt instrument is measured at the FVTOCI if both the following conditions are met:
  - The objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
  - The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

  Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in investment income.

- Measured at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- Equity Instruments measured at FVTOCI: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are, held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. In case the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the other comprehensive income. There is no recycling of the amounts from other comprehensive income to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment.

- **Derecognition**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

- **Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company assesses at each date of Balance Sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognizes lifetime expected credit losses for all contract assets and/ or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

3.8.2. Financial Liabilities

- **Recognition and Initial Measurement:**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

- **Subsequent Measurement:**

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities including borrowings and payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Financial Guarantee Contracts:**

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirement of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

- **Derecognition:**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

- **Offsetting financial instruments:**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the counter party.

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3.9 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

- The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of the asset exceeds its recoverable value being higher of value in use and net selling price. Value in use is computed at net present value of cash flow expected over the balance useful lives of the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (Cash Generating Units - CGU).

- An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in earlier accounting period is reversed if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

3.10 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

3.10.1. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date) 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 recognized as finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

- **Restoration (including Mine closure), rehabilitation and decommissioning:**

  It includes the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, the removal of residual materials and the remediation of disturbed areas for mines. This provision is based on all regulatory requirements and related estimated cost based on best available information. Restoration/ Rehabilitation/ Decommissioning costs are provided for in the accounting period when the obligation arises based on the net present value of the estimated future costs of restoration to be incurred and are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

- **Onerous Contracts:**

  Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist when a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from it.

3.10.2. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligations or reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations cannot be made. Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

3.10.3. Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are not recognised in Financial Statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

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3.11 Investment properties

- Investment Property is property (comprising land or building or both) held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, but not for sale in ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.
- Upon initial recognition, an investment property is measured at cost. Subsequently they are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
- Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- The depreciable investment property i.e., buildings, are depreciated on a straight line method at a rate determined based on the useful life as provided under Schedule II of the Act.
- Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The net difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of derecognition.
- When the use of a property changes from investment property to owner-occupied (for Company's business purpose), the property is reclassified as Property, Plant & Equipment at its carrying amount on the date of reclassification.

3.12 Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

- Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of the carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell.
- An impairment loss is recognized for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognized for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognized. A gain or loss not previously recognized by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognized at the date of de-recognition.
- Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortized while they are classified as held for sale. Non-current assets (or disposal group) classified as held for sale are presented separately in the Balance Sheet. Any profit or loss arising from the sale or remeasurement of discontinued operations is presented as part of a single line item in Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.13 Measurement of Fair Values

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

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - Inputs which are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the management of the Company considering the requirements of Ind AS and selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

3.14 Earning per shares

Basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders is divided by the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.15 Standards Issued/ amended but not yet effective

There is no standard that is issued but not yet effective on March 31, 2025.

4. Significant Judgements and Key sources of Estimation in applying Accounting Policies

Information about Significant judgements and Key sources of estimation made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets**: The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits.

- **Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets (tangible and intangible):** Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to actual normal wear and tear that may change the utility of plant and equipment.

- **Provisions and Contingencies:** The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events is applied best judgement by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.

- **Impairment of Financial Assets:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortized cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication of impairment. If recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

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

- **Revenue Recognition:** The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer goods to the customers. Judgement is required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as discounts, rebates, etc. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. Estimates of discounts and rebates are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Company's past experience regarding returns, discount and rebate entitlements and may not be representative of customers' actual returns, discount and rebate entitlements in the future.

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TALAVADI CEMENTS LIMITED
CIN : U72900WB1995PLC099355

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in thou

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025													
	Gross Carrying Amount						Accumulated Depreciation							
	Deemed cost as at 1st April 2024	Additions	Transfer/inter Unit Transfer	Disposals	Other Adjustments	As at 31st March 2025	As at 1st April 2024	Depreciation charged during the year	Transfer/Inter Unit Transfer	Deductions	Other Adjustments	As at 31st March 2025	Net Carryi Amount
Leasehold Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freehold Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	3,843.64	-	-	-	-	3,843.64	590.53	135.43	-	-	-	725.96	3,
Plant and Machinery	80,102.93	-	-	-	-	80,102.93	24,074.06	3995.89	-	-	-	28,069.95	52,
Furniture and Fittings	31.96	-	-	-	-	31.96	8.42	2.59	-	-	-	11.02	
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Office Equipments	2.90	-	-	-	-	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital Work- in-Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	83,981.43	-	-	-	-	83,981.43	24,673.02	4,133.91	-	-	-	28,806.93	55,

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2024													
	Gross Carrying Amount						Accumulated Depreciation							
	Deemed cost as at 1st April 2023	Additions	Transfer/inter Unit Transfer	Disposals	Other Adjustments	As at 31st March 2024	As at 1st April 2023	Depreciation charged during the year	Transfer/Inter Unit Transfer	Deductions	Other Adjustments	As at 31st March 2024	Net Carryi Amount
Leasehold Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freehold Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	3,843.64	-			-	3,843.64	455.10	135.43	-		-	590.53	3,
Plant and Machinery	76,656.90	3,446.03				80,102.93	19,783.54	4,290.52	-	-	-	24,074.06	56,
Furniture and Fittings	31.96	-				31.96	5.83	2.59	-	-	-	8.42	
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Office Equipments	2.90	-	-	-	-	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital Work- in-Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	80,535.40	3,446.03	-	-	-	83,981.43	20,244.47	4,428.54	-	-	-	24,673.02	59,

Notes:

5.1 Includes Rs Nil in Land and Rs Nil in Building under co-ownership basis and also Rs Nil being value of Investments in Shares of a Private Ltd. Co

5.2 Other Adjustments include adjustment on account of foreign exchange differences pursuant to using the optional exemption available under para D13AA of Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption" for continuing with the policy adopted for accounting for exchange difference on the Long Term Foreign Exchange Monetary Items recognized under previous GAAP. Accordingly, the amount adjusted with the block amounts to Rs Nil (previous year Rs Nil) and Rs Nil remaining unamortized as on 31st March 2025.

5.3 Other Adjustments also include finance costs capitalized on the qualifying assets as required by Ind AS 23 "Borrowing Costs" amounting to Rs Nil (previous year Rs Nil)

Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule : Based on the requirements of Amended Schedule III

As at March 31, 2025

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress					
Projects temporarily suspended					

As at March 31, 2024

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress					
Projects temporarily suspended					

TALAVADI CEMENTS LIMITED
CIN : U72900WB1995PLC099355
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March,2025

(₹ in thousands)

ASSETS
A. NON-CURRENT ASSETS
FINANCIAL ASSETS

NOTE 6 : INVESTMENTS	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
INVESTMENT AT AMORTIZED COST		
UNQUOTED		
National Savings Certificates (Face Value Rs. 10,000)	10.00	10.00
(Deposited with Government Department as Security)		
TOTAL NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS	10.00	10.00
Aggregate of Quoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate of Unquoted Investments	**10.00**	**10.00**
Aggregate amount of Impairment in value of Investments	-	-

NOTE 7 : OTHERS		
Security Deposits		
Secured, considered good	62.50	62.50
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Doubtful	-	-
	62.50	62.50
Balances with Bank held as margin money/security	-	-
Fixed Deposit with Banks	-	-
	-	-
	62.50	**62.50**

NOTE 8 : Other Non-Current Assets		
Other Advances (Unsecured, Considered good)		
Advance Tax (including TDS) (Net of provisions)	-233.50	-188.91
Advance against supply of Goods and Services	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-
Balances with Government & Statutory Authorities	-	-
Advances paid Under Protest	37,611.78	37,611.78
	37,378.28	**37,422.87**

B.CURRENT ASSETS
FINANCIAL ASSETS

NOTE 9 : INVESTMENTS		
UNITS IN MUTUAL FUNDS		
UNQUOTED		
HDFC Ultra Short Term Fund - Direct Growth	-	-
Total Current Investment	-	-
Total Non-Current and Current Investments	**10.00**	**10.00**
Aggregate of Quoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate of Unquoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of Impairment in value of Investments	-	-
Aggregate of Total(Non-Current and Current) Quoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate Market value of Total(Non-Current and Current) Quoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate of Total(Non-Current and Current) Unquoted Investments	**10.00**	**10.00**
Aggregate amount of Impairment in value of Total Investments	-	-

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TALAVADI CEMENTS LIMITED
CIN : U72900WB1995PLC099355
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March,2025

	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
NOTE 10 : CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances With Banks	81.18	31.85
Cash in hand	-	-
	81.18	31.85
NOTE 11 : Others		
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Interest accrued on Investments	-	-
	-	-
NOTE 12 : Other Current Assets		
Other Advances (Unsecured, Considered good)		
Prepaid Expenses	-	-
Balances with Government & Statutory Authorities	4,343.16	4,320.65
	4,343.16	4,320.65
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
C.EQUITY		
NOTE 13 : Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
60,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each	60,000.00	60,000.00
	60,000.00	60,000.00
Issued		
60,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each	60,000.00	60,000.00
Subscribed and Paid-up		
60,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up	60,000.00	60,000.00
(Of the above, 58,80,400 Ordinary Shares are held by Birla Corporation Limited, the Holding Company)		
	60,000.00	60,000.00

The company has only one class of issued shares i.e. ordinary shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share and equal right for dividend. No preference and/or restrictions on distribution of dividend and repayment of capital is attached to the above shares.

There has been no change/movements in number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period and therefore no reconciliation is required.

The Company has Birla Corporation Limited as its ultimate holding company

1 (P.Y. 1) shareholder holds more than 5% of the Ordinary Shares of the Company aggregating to 58,80,400 shares as on 31st Mar,2025.

No shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment as at the balance sheet date.

No shares have been allotted or has been bought back by the company during the period of 5 years preceeding the date as at which the Balance Sheet is prepared.

No convertible securities has been issued by the company during the Year.

No calls are unpaid by any Director and Officer of the Company during the Year.

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TALAVADI CEMENTS LIMITED
CIN : U72900WB1995PLC099355
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March,2025

	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
NOTE 14 : Other Equity		
Retained Earnings		
Surplus/ (Deficit)		
As per last Financial Statements	38,888.35	41,544.25
Add: Profit for the Year	-3,161.75	-2,655.90
Less : Depreciation	-	-
	35,726.60	38,888.35
Total Other Equity	**35,726.60**	**38,888.35**
D. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
NOTE 15 : Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Deferred Tax Liabilities	589.68	1,700.57
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**589.68**	**1,700.57**

(a) In accordance with Ind AS 12 i.e. 'Income Taxes ' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Company's deferred tax liabilities as on 31st Mar'25 is Rs.5,89,680 (In Rs.) arising out of timing differences. The excess of deferred tax liabilities over assets has been recognized in the accounts.

E. CURRENT LIABILITIES		
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
NOTE 16 : Trade Payables		
Others (BCL & Others)	733.34	567.36
	733.34	567.36

Financial liabilities - Current : Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At amortised cost		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	733.34	567.36

NOTE 17 : Other current liabilities		
For Statutory Dues (GST & TDS Payable)	-	-
	-	-
NOTE 18 : Other income		
Interest Income		
From banks	-	-
(Tax Deducted at Source Nil, Previous year Nil)		
From refund on Income Tax		
Net gain/ (loss) on sale of Investments		
Net gain/ (loss) on sale of long term Investments	-	-
Net gain/ (loss) on sale of current Investments	-	-
	-	-
Net Gain on Investments Fair Value Through P & L	-	-
	-	-
Other Non Operating Income (For use of Fly Ash Extraction System)	-	-
Miscellaneous Income (Tax Deducted at Source Rs.Nil, Previous year Rs.18,286)	-	914.33
	-	914.33

M.R. DAGA & CO FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule - Based on the requirements of Amended Schedule III

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 from due date of payment						
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises							
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		22.00	187.98	476.34	-	47.02	**733.34**
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises							
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises							
Total		**22.00**	**187.98**	**476.34**	-	**47.02**	**733.34**

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2024 from due date of payment						
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises							
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		22.00	498.34		47.02		**567.36**
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises							
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises							
Total		**22.00**	**498.34**		**47.02**		**567.36**

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TALAVADI CEMENTS LIMITED

CIN : U72900WB1995PLC099355

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March,2025

	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
NOTE 19 : Depreciation and amortization expense		
On Fixed Assets	4,133.91	4,428.54
	4,133.91	4,428.54
NOTE 20 : Other Expenses		
Legal Charges	-	-
Travelling Expenses	-	-
Printing and Stationery	13.00	12.50
Bank Charges	0.65	0.65
General Charges	61.08	45.89
Insurance	42.00	86.14
Audit Fees	22.00	22.00
Directors' Fees	0.00	-
	138.73	167.18
	138.73	167.18

TALAVADI CEMENTS LIMITED
CIN : U72900WB1995PLC099355

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March,2025

21 There are no reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 i.e. 'Operating Segments' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India., as the Company has not yet started it's commercial production.

22 The Company is liable to pay regular tax on its profits earned during the current accounting year. However, tax credit shall be utilized to the extent of difference between regular tax & MAT Liablity , depending upon the credit earned by the Company in past years, in accordance with the provisions of Section 115JAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961

23 There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) as defined in the Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, within the appointed date during the year and no MSMEs to whom the Company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest at the Balance Sheet date, hence no additional disclosure have been made.

24 Talavadi Cements Limited has been granted Mining Lease for 2130 hectares in Satna District in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Ultratech Cements Limited filed an appeal against the above grant. Pursuant to order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the company had filed Review Petition before the Hon'ble High Court at Jabalpur. The Hon'ble High Court vide its order dated 23rd October, 2018 dismissed the Review Petition and further directed the Company to raise all questions of Law and facts before the State Government. Aggrieved by the above order the Company again filed a SLP before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. By an order and judgment dated 15th April, 2019 the Hon'ble Supreme Court dismissed the SLP with a direction to the State Government to decide the matter in accordance with Law in terms of the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Jabalpur.Matter is pending before the State Government for adjudication as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as Hon'ble High Court Jabalpur

25 The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 25th July 2013 had approved the Scheme of Amalgamation to amalgamate the Company with Birla Corporation Limited, its Holding Company with an appointed date of 1st April 2013. The scheme is subject to the approval of the Hon'ble High Court at Kolkata.

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(₹ in thousands)

26 Disclosure as required under the micro, small and medium enterprises development act, 2006, to the extent ascertained, and as per notification number GSR 679 (E) dated 4th September, 2015

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
i	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each financial year.	NIL	NIL
ii	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	NIL	NIL
iii	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	NIL	NIL
iv	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	NIL	NIL
v	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	NIL	NIL

27 Related Party Disclosures

27.1 As defined in Indian Accounting Standard 24, the Company has a related party relationship in the nature of control by its Holding Company namely:

Name of the Entity	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest held by the Company	
		31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Birla Corporation Limited	India	98.01%	98.01%

Nature	Name	Designation
Key Management Personnels		
	Mr. Aditya Saraogi	Director
	Mr. Manoj Kumar Mehta	Director
	Mr. Arun Agarwal	Director

27.2 Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year and previous year are: Nil

27.3 Transactions during the year

Particulars	2024-2025	2023-2024
	Holding	Holding
Sale of goods/services	-	914.33
Purchase of goods/services		3,446.03
Receipt of Rent		
Advances received	165.99	253.23
Advances repaid	165.99	253.23
Interest Received		
Remuneration, Perquisites & Others		

28 Balance Outstanding as at the balance sheet date

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Trade Payables		
Holding	642.34	476.35
Trade Receivables		
Holding	NIL	NIL
Advances Received		
Holding	NIL	NIL
Provision for Doubtful Advances		
Holding	NIL	NIL

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 0004720 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

29 Fair value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

As at 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024

Particulars	31st March 2025			31st March 2024		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets						
Investment						
- Equity Instruments						
- Preference Shares						
- Bonds and Debentures						
- Mutual Funds						
- Government Securities			10.00			10.00
Trade Receivables			-			
Loans Given						
Cash and Cash Equivalents			81.18			31.85
Security Deposits			62.50			62.50
Fixed Deposits maturing after 12 months from Balance sheet date			-			-
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits			-			-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	153.68	-	-	104.35
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings						
Trade Payables			733.34			567.36
Trade & Security Deposits						
Capital Creditors						
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	733.34	-	-	567.36

30 Fair Values

30.1 The following is the comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost:

Particulars	31st March 2025		31st March 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Investments				
Bonds				
Government Securities	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Loans				
Loan to Related Parties				
Loan to Employees				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	81.18	81.18	31.85	31.85
Security Deposits	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Fixed Deposits maturing after 12 months from Balance sheet date	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	153.68	153.68	104.35	104.35
Financial Liabilities				
Non-Current Borrowings				
Debentures				
Rupee Term Loan				
Foreign Currency Term Loan				
Obligations under Finance Lease				
Trade Payables	733.34	733.34	567.36	567.36
Total Financial Liabilities	733.34	733.34	567.36	567.36

30.2 The management assessed that the fair values of government securities,cash and cash equivalents,security deposits,Fixed Deposits, interest accrued on fixed deposits and trade payables approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

30.3 For Financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to their fair values.

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

31 Fair Value Hierarchy

The following are the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels of fair value measurement as prescribed under the Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement". An explanation of each level follows underneath the tables.

FRN 0004720
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

31.1 Assets and Liabilities measured at Fair Value - recurring fair value measurements

As at 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024

Particulars	31st March 2025			31st March 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets						
Financial Investment at FVTPL						
Unlisted Preference Shares						
Mutual Funds	-			-		
Financial Investment at FVOCI						
Listed Equity Investments						
Unlisted Equity Investments						
Listed Corporate Bonds						
Listed Government Securities						
Government Securities						
Derivatives not designated as hedge						
Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts						
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Derivatives not designated as hedges						
Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts						
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

31.2 Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at Amortized Cost for which fair values are disclosed

As at 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024

Particulars	31st March 2025			31st March 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets						
Investments						
Bonds						
Government Securities			10.00			10.00
Loans						
Loans to Associates						
Loans to Employees						
Security Deposits						
Cash and Cash Equivalents			81.18			31.85
Security Deposits			62.50			62.50
Fixed Deposits maturing after 12 months from Balance sheet date			-			-
Other Financial Assets			-			-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	153.68	-	-	104.35
Financial Liabilities						
Non-Current Borrowings						
Debentures						
Rupee Term Loan						
Foreign Currency Term Loan						
Obligation under Finance Lease						
Trade Payables			733.34			567.36
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	733.34	-	-	567.36
Investment Properties						

31.3 During the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfer into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TALAVADI CEMENTS LIMITED
CIN : U72900WB1995PLC099355
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY

33 **Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2025**

(₹ in thousands)

a) **Equity Share Capital**

Balance as at 1st April 2023	60000.00
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	0.00
Balance as at 31st March 2024	60000.00
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	0.00
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**60000.00**

b) **Other Equity**

	Reserve & Surplus						Items of Other Comprehensive Income			Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Debenture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account	Retained Earnings	Debt instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	
Balance as at 31st March, 2024						38,888.35				38,888.35
Profit for the year						-3,161.75				-3,161.75
Transfer from Retained Earnings										
Mark to market gain/loss through OCI										
Deferred Tax										
Reclassification of financial instruments from OCI to Statement of Profit & Loss										
Other Comprehensive Income										
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-3,161.75	-	-	-	-3,161.75
Dividends Paid										
Dividend Distribution Tax										
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve										
Transfer to General Reserve										
Exchange Gain/(Loss) during the year										
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	35,726.60	-	-	-	35,726.60

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

SL	Promoter name	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
		No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Birla Corporation Limited	58,80,400	98.01%	-	58,80,400	98.01%	-

As per our Report of even date.
For M.R. Daga & Co.
Chartered Accountants

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Pankaj Daga
Partner
(Membership No. 404056)

Place : Satna (M.P.)
Dated : 06/05/2025
UDIN : 25404056BMNTJH7267

Directors

A. Saraogi DIN:05336037 | M. K. MEHTA DIN:00085694 | A. Agarwal DIN:01875702

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 06/05/2025

31.4 Explanation to the fair value hierarchy

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, quoted investments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

31.4.1 Level 1 Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

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

31.4.3 Level 3 If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration included in level 3.

32 The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March 2025.

a

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 years to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative						
Trade payables	733.34					

34 Company is not the holder of any Benami Property during the Financial Year 2023-24 and 2024-25.

35 There are no transactions with Struck-Off Companies during the Financial Year 2023-24 and 2024-25.

36 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	6.03	7.67	-21.36%	
Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	-0.03	-0.03	22.98%	
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	-0.04	-0.04	21.21%	
Return on investment	Net Return on Investment	Cost of Investment	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

37 There are no transactions in crypto currencies during the F.Y. 2023-24 and F.Y.2024-25.

38 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 assessment under Income tax Act, 1961. Besides, The company does not have any previously unrecorded income and related assets.

39 Comparative financial information (i.e. the amounts and other disclosure for the preceding year) presented above, is included as an integral part of the current year's financial statements, and is to be read in relation to the amounts and other disclosures relating to the current year. Figures of the previous year are regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to correspond to figures of the current year.

Signature to Notes 1 to 39

As per our Report of even date.
For M.R. Daga & Co.
Chartered Accountants

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 0004720 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Pankaj Daga
Partner
(Membership No. 404056)

Place : SATNA (M.P.)
Dated : 06/05/2025
UDIN : 25404056BMNTJH7267

Directors

A. Saraogi DIN:05336037 | M. K. MEHTA DIN:00085694 | A. Agarwal DIN:01875702

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 06/05/2025

TALAVADI CEMENTS LIMITED
CIN : U72900WB1995PLC099355

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(₹ in thousands)

		For the year ended 31st March, 2025		For the year ended 31st March, 2024	
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities:**				
	Profit before Tax	**(4,272.64)**		**(3,681.40)**	
	Adjustments for :				
	Depreciation & Amortisation	4,133.91		4,428.54	
	Investing Activities (Net)	-		-	
	Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	**(138.73)**		**747.14**	
	Adjustments for :				
	(Inc)/ Dec in Financial Assets & Other Assets	22.08		(406.72)	
	Inc/ (Dec) in Trade Payable & Other Liabilities	165.98		476.35	
	Cash generated from operations	**49.33**		**816.77**	
	Less :- Direct Taxes Paid	-		(25.00)	
	Net Cash from Operating Activities		**49.33**		**791.77**
B	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities:**				
	(Purchase)/Sale of Property,Plant & Equipment	-		(3,446.03)	
	(Purchase)/Sale of Current/Non-Current Investments (Net)	-		-	
	Profit from sale of Mutual Funds received	-		-	
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities		-		**(3,446.03)**
C	**Cash Flow from/(used) Financing Activities:**		-		-
D	**Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)**		**49.33**		**(2,654.26)**
E	**Cash and Cash Equivalents (Opening Balance)**		**31.85**		**2,686.11**
F	**Cash and Cash Equivalents (Closing Balance) (D+E)**		**81.18**		**31.85**

Notes:

a) Above statement has been prepared in indirect method.
b) Figures for the previous year have been re-grouped wherever considered necessary.
c) Direct Taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.

As per our Report of even date.

For M.R. Daga & Co.
Chartered Accountants

M.R. DAGA & CO. FRN 000472C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Pankaj Daga
Partner
(Membership No. 404056)

Place : SATNA (M.P.)
Dated : 06/05/2025
UDIN : 25404056BMNTJH7267

Directors

A. Saraogi
DIN:05336037

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DIN:01875702

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 06/05/2025