

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of **M. P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED,**

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **M. P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, and the statement of profit and loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the Other Information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholders Information but does not include in the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of our knowledge obtained in the 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 be report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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 changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 financial controls 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 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 control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable to the Company.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - 2.1. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - 2.2. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law, have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.
 - 2.3. The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Change in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of the account.
 - 2.4. In our opinion, the standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - 2.5. On the basis of written representations received from the directors, as on 31st March, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified as on 31st March, 2026 from being appointed as Director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - 2.6. With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure "B".
 - 2.7. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.



- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There are no amount which are required to be transferred to, the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief as stated in Note No. 27 of the financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in 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 entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as stated in Note No. 27 of the financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on such audit procedures that the auditor has considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statement.
- v. The Company does not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts having feature of recording audit trail facility and is operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail features have been tempered with and it has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention



Kolkata
Dated: 06th day of May, 2026

For A L P S & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E

(A.K.Khetawat)
Partner
M. No. 052751
UDIN No. 26052751CJFMFM3521

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 of the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company of even date)

- 1) (a) (i) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets and therefore provision of clause 3(i)(a)(A), (a)(B), (b), (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

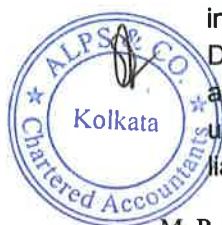
(b) According to information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- 2) (a) The Company has not any inventories, and therefore reporting on provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limit in excess of Rs. 5 crore, in aggregate at any point of time during the year from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 3) During the year, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firm, Limited Liability Partnership or any other parties and therefore provisions on clauses 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to investments made.
- 5) During the year, the Company has not accepted any deposits from public as defined under section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder and therefore provisions on clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 6) The maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act has not been specified for the Company and therefore provisions on clauses 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 7) (a) According to the records of the Company, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. According to information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues which were outstanding as at 31st March, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the records of the Company and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any outstanding disputed statutory dues as on 31st March, 2026.
- 8) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- 9) The Company has not borrowed any amount from any lender, therefore provisions of clause 3 (ix) (a) to 3 (ix) (f) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- 10) During the year, the Company has neither raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) nor made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and therefore provisions on clause 3(x) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



- 11) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality as outlined in the Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- 12) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- 13) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- 14) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is a private limited Company and its turnover is less than Rs. 200 crore or its outstanding loan / borrowing from banks / financial institution is greater than or equal to and Rs. 100 crore at any point of time during the year and therefore the provision of clause 3 (xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.
- 15) According to information and explanation 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 directors or persons connected with him during the year and accordingly provisions of clause 3(xv) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- 16) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid certificate of registration obtained from the Reserve Bank of India.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.
- 17) The Company has not incurred cash loss of Rs.5.84 thousands during the year and it has incurred cash loss Rs. 18.28 thousands in the immediately preceding financial year.
- 18) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 19) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year



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

20) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any outgoing projects for compliance with section 135(6) of the Act.

21) The reporting under paragraph 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of Audit of standalone financial statements of the Company.



Kolkata

Dated: 06th day of May, 2026

**For A L P S & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E**

**(A.K.Khetawat)
Partner**

M. No. 052751

UDIN No. 26052751CJFMFM3521

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **M. P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")**, as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind As financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 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, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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.

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 system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.



Kolkata

Dated: 06th day of May, 2026

For A L P S & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E

(A.K.Khetawat)

Partner

M. No. 052751

UDIN No. 26052751CJFMFM3521

M.P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN No. U74999WB2008PTC125257
BALANCE SHEET as at As at 31st Mar, 2026

(₹ in thousand)

	Note No.	As at 31st Mar, 2026	As at 31st Mar, 2025
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade Receivables		-	-
Loans		-	-
Other Financial Assets	5	10.00	437.42
Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
Other Non-Current Assets		10.00	437.42
Other Non Current Assets		-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Investments	6	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	8.53	47.11
Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	422.71	-
Loans	9	-	-
Other Financial Assets	5	39.96	-
Current Tax Asset (Net)		-	-
Other Current Assets		-	-
Non-Current Assets classified as held for sale		-	-
		471.20	47.11
Total Assets		481.20	484.53
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	10	700.00	700.00
Other Equity	11	(230.74)	(224.91)
		469.26	475.09
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables for goods and services		-	-
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
-Total outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises	12	9.44	9.44
Other Financial Liabilities	13	2.50	-
		11.94	9.44
Total Equity and Liabilities		481.20	484.53
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 event dated annexed

For ALPS & Co.

Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E

A.K. Khetawat

Partner

(Membership No.052751)

Place : Kolkata

Dated : 06/05/2026



For and on behalf of the Board

Aditya Saraogi
Aditya Saraogi
(DIN No: 05336037)

M. K. Mehta
M. K. Mehta
(DIN No. : 00085694)
A. Agarwal
A. Agarwal
(DIN No. : 01875702)

M.P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN No. CIN No. U74999WB2008PTC125257
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the period/year ended 31st Mar, 2026

			(₹ in thousand)
	Note	For the year ended	For the year ended
	No.	31st Mar, 2026	31st Mar, 2025
INCOME			
Other Income	14	35.23	32.45
Total Income		35.23	32.45
EXPENSES			
Other Expenses	15	41.07	50.73
Total Expenses		41.07	50.73
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax		(5.84)	(18.28)
Profit before Tax		(5.84)	(18.28)
Profit/(loss) for the year		(5.84)	(18.28)
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the period		(5.84)	(18.28)

Earnings Per Share (in Rs.)

Weighted Average Number of Ordinary

Shares outstanding during the year

70000

70000

Basic (in Rs.)

(0.08)

(0.26)

Diluted (in Rs.)

(0.08)

(0.26)

Corporate and General Information

1

Basis of Accounting

2

Significant Accounting Policies

3

Significant Judgement and Key Estimates

4

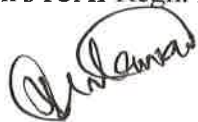
The Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of event dated annexed

For ALPS & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E



A.K. Khetawat

Partner

(Membership No. 052751)

Place : Kolkata

Dated : 06/05/2026



For and on behalf of the Board



M. K. Mehta

(DIN No. : 00085694)



Aditya Saraogi
(DIN No: 05336037)



A. Agarwal

(DIN No. : 01875702)

(₹ in thousand)

	Balance at the 01-04-2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance at the beginning of 01-04-2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31st Mar 2026
a) Equity Share Capital	700.00				700.00

	Balance at the 01-04-2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance at the beginning of 01-04-2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31st Mar 2025
b) Equity Share Capital	700.00				700.00

b) Other Equity

				Reserve & Surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income					Total	
	Share Application Money Pending for Allotment	Equity Component of compound financial Instruments	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (specify nature)	Retained Earnings	Debt Instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences		Other items of Comprehensive Income (specify nature)
Balance as at 1st April, 2025				-	-	(224.90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(224.90)
Changes in account policy/prior period errors													
Exchange Gain/(Loss) during the year													
Restated balance as at 31st March, 2016													
Profit for the year						(5.84)							(5.84)
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						(5.84)							(5.84)
Dividends Paid													
Dividend Distribution Tax													
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve													
Transfer to General Reserve													
Exchange Gain/(Loss) during the year													
Balance as at 31st Mar, 2026				-	-	(230.74)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(230.74)



				Reserve & Surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income					Total		
	Share Application Money Pending for Allotment	Equity Component of compound financial Instruments	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (specify nature)	Retained Earnings	Debt instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences		Other Items of Comprehensive Income (specify nature)	Money received against share warrants
Balance as at 1st April, 2024													(206.63)	(206.63)
Profit for the year													(18.28)	(18.28)
Transfer from Retained Earnings														
Mark to market gain/loss through OCI														
Deferred Tax														
Reclassification of financial instruments from OCI to Retained Earnings														
Other Comprehensive Income														
Total Comprehensive Income for the year													(18.28)	(18.28)
Dividend Paid														
Dividend Distribution Tax														
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve														
Transfer to General Reserve														
Exchange Gain/(Loss) during the year														
Balance as at 31st Mar, 2025													(224.91)	(224.91)

As per our Report of event dated annexed

For ALPS & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 30132E

A.K. Khetawat

A.K. Khetawat

Partner

(Membership No. 052751)

Place : Kolkata

Dated : 06/05/2026

For and on behalf of the Board

Mamun Hossain

M.K. Mehta

(DIN No. : 00085694)

A. Agarwal

A. Agarwal

(DIN No. : 01875702)

Aditya Samagi

Aditya Samagi

(DIN No. : 05336037)



M.P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN No. U74999WB2008PTC125257

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st Mar, 2026

(₹ in thousand)

	For the period ended 31st Mar, 2026	For the period ended 31st Mar, 2025
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit before Tax	(5.84)	(18.28)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation & Amortisation	-	-
Interest Receivable	(35.23)	(32.36)
	(41.07)	(50.64)
Miscellaneous expenditure amortised	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	(41.07)	(50.64)
Adjustments for :		
Increase in current Liabilities	2.49	2.36
Decrease in current Liabilities		
Decrease in current Asset		15.92
Cash generated from operations	(38.58)	(32.36)
Direct Taxes Paid	-	-
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities	(38.58)	(32.36)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		
investment in FD		(406)
Interest Received on Deposits	-	(406)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Increase in share capital/FD matured		380
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(38.58)	(58.36)
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Opening Balance)	47.11	105.47
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Closing Balance)	8.53	47.11

Notes:

- Above statement has been prepared in indirect method.
- Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of Cash balance in hand and balances with Scheduled Banks.
- Figures for the previous year have been re-grouped wherever considered necessary.

As per our Report of event dated annexed
For ALPS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E

A.K. Khetawat
Partner
(Membership No. 052751)
Place : Kolkata
Dated : 06/05/2026



Aditya Sarangi
Aditya Sarangi
(DIN No: 05336037)

For and on behalf of the Board
M.K. Mehta
M.K. Mehta
(DIN No : 00085694)
A. Agarwal
A. Agarwal
(DIN No : 01875702)

M.P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U74999WB2008PTC125257

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

1. CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

M.P Birla Group Services Pvt Ltd is a company of M. P. Birla Group. It was incorporated as Private Limited Company in the year 2008. The Company is primarily formed for providing services like general administrative, secretarial advisory, financial, technical, accountancy, quality control, legal and other services to companies.

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 from time to time) 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, 2026 have been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 6th May, 2026.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis and using historical cost, 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;
- Defined Benefit Plans - plan assets measured at fair value;
- Biological Assets - at fair value less cost to sell; and
- Freehold Land falling under Property, Plant and Equipment that is measured at fair valued amount less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any.

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 Crores, 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.



M.P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

A liability is current when:

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

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

Inventories are valued at Cost or Net Realizable Value, whichever is lower. Cost comprise of all costs of purchase (Net of Input Tax Credit), costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis. Net Realizable Value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

3.2 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.

3.3 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.

3.3.1. 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.

3.3.2. 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



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Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

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.
- 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 and 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.

3.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

3.4.1. 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) except freehold land where the Company had opted revaluation model, and the same is stated in the Balance Sheet at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). (Refer Note No.5.2).
- 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 and 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 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.

3.4.2. 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.



M.P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN: U74999WB2008PTC125257****Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026****3.4.3. 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, though these lives in certain cases are different from the lives prescribed in Schedule II.
- 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.
- Such classes of assets and their estimated useful lives are as under:

Class of Assets	Useful Lives
Freehold Land	Freehold land bearing mineral reserves depreciated on the basis of mineral material extraction (pro rata of mineral material extracted to total estimated mining reserve). Freehold non-mining land is not depreciated.
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
Railway Sidings	15 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 and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted, if appropriate.

3.4.4. 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.

3.4.5. 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.

3.4.6. 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.



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Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

3.5 Leases

3.5.1. 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 fulfillment 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.

3.5.2. 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.

3.5.3. 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



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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 liabilities" have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet, "Right of Use Assets" have been shown as part of the Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

3.6 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 recognized 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.

3.6.1. Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time by transferring the goods to customers, i.e., when customers obtain control of the goods. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration i.e. discounts, rebates, sales claim etc. offered by the Company as part of the contract.

3.6.2. Variable Consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.



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The Company provides volume rebates to certain customers once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. The volume rebates/ cash discount give rise to variable consideration. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates/ cash discount, the Company applies the most likely amount method for contracts with a single volume threshold and the expected value method for contracts with more than one volume threshold that best predicts the amount of variable consideration.

3.6.3. 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.

3.6.4. Dividend Income

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

3.7 Employee Benefits

3.7.1. Short Term Benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related services are provided. Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period.

3.7.2. Other Long Term Employee Benefits

The liabilities for earned leaves and sick leaves that are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months are measured as the present value of the expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the government securities (G-Sec) rates at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation. Remeasurements as the result of experience adjustment and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.7.3. Post Employment Benefits

The Company operates the following post employment schemes:

➤ **Defined Benefit Plans**

The liability or asset recognized in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by Actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The liability recognized for defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. The benefits are discounted using the government securities (G-Sec) rates at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit obligation, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling, are recognized in other comprehensive income.



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Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

➤ **Defined Contribution Plan**

Contributions to defined contribution plans such as provident fund contribution to government administered fund in respect of certain employees are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred. Such benefits are classified as defined contribution plans as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on monthly basis.

Further in respect of other employees, provident fund contributions are made to various non government administered trusts. The interest rates payable to the members of the trust cannot be lower than the statutory rate of interest notified by the government. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall in the interest amount, if any. In view of the Company's obligation to meet the shortfall, the same has been considered as the defined benefit plan. The expenses on account of provident fund maintained by the trusts are based on actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

3.7.4. Termination Benefit

Expenditure incurred on Voluntary Retirement Scheme is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately.

3.8 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 current/ 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.

3.9 Foreign Currency Transactions

- Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot rates of exchanges at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchanges at the reporting date.
- Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are generally recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those qualifying assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings, the balance is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss within finance costs.
- Non monetary items are not retranslated at period end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date).

3.10 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.



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- 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.

3.11 Interest in Subsidiaries

The Company regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), determines whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee. The Company controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, the Company controls an investee if and only if it has all the following:

- (a) power over the investee;
- (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
- (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the returns.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost (as per Ind AS 27) less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.12 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.

3.12.1. 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.



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- 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.

3.12.2. 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.



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➤ **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.

3.12.3. Derivative financial instruments Hedge Accounting:

- The Company enters into derivative financial instruments viz. foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.
- Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges which is taken in the other comprehensive income (net of tax).
- The Company designates certain hedging instruments in respect of certain foreign currency risk and interest rate risk as cash flow hedges. The Cash flow hedge are initially recognized at fair value on the date when a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Company designates certain derivatives as either:
 - hedges of the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedges); or
 - hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognized assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).
- The Company documents at the inception of the hedging transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Company also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.
- The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.
- The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in the other comprehensive income in cash flow hedging reserve within equity, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item on a present value basis from the inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.



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- When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

3.13 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.

3.14 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

3.14.1. 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.

3.14.2. 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. The Company discloses the existence of contingent liabilities in Other Notes to financial statements. Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

3.14.3. Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are not recognized 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 recognized.



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3.15 Intangible Assets

3.15.1. Recognition and Measurement

3.15.1.1. Mining Rights and Site Preparation Cost

Mining Rights are initially recognized at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Acquisition Cost i.e., cost associated with acquisition of licenses, and rights to explore including related professional fees, payment towards statutory forestry clearances, as and when incurred, are treated as addition to the Mining Right.

The stripping cost incurred during the production phase of a surface mine is recognized as an asset if such cost provides a benefit in terms of improved access to ore in future periods and following criteria are met.

- It is probable that the future economic benefits (improved access to an ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the entity;
- The entity can identify the component of an ore body for which access has been improved; and
- The costs relating to the improved access to that component can be measured reliably.

The stripping activity asset is subsequently depreciated on a unit of production basis over the life of the identified component of the ore body that became more accessible as a result of the stripping activity and is then stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss, if any. The expenditure which cannot be specifically identified to have been incurred to access ore is charged to revenue based on stripping ratio as per the mining plan.

3.15.1.2. Other Intangible Assets

Software which is not an integral part of related hardware, is treated as intangible asset and stated at cost on initial recognition and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Cost comprises the purchase price (net of tax / duty credits availed wherever applicable) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

3.15.2. 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. All other expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.15.3. Amortization

- Mining Rights including site preparation costs are amortized on the basis of annual production to the total estimated mineable reserves. In case the mining rights are not renewed, the balance related cost will be charged to revenue in the year of decision of non-renewal.
- Other Intangible assets are amortized over a period of three years.
- The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. If the expected useful life of the assets is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly.

3.15.4. Disposal of Assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an item of intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of such item of intangible asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.



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3.15.5. Intangible Assets under Development

Intangible Assets under development is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses (if any). Cost includes expenses incurred in connection with development of Intangible Assets in so far as such expenses relate to the period prior to the getting the assets ready for use.

3.16 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.

3.17 Biological Assets other than Bearer Plants

Biological Assets other than Bearer Plants are recognized when the Company controls the asset as a result of past events and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably. A Biological Asset other than Bearer Plants is measured on initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period at its fair value less cost to sell.

3.18 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.

3.19 Operating Segment

The identification of operating segment is consistent with performance assessment and resource allocation by the Chief Operating Decision Maker. An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the



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other components of the Company and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company has only one business segment namely “ ”. Hence, no additional disclosure has been given.

3.20 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.

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.

3.21 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.

3.22 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules from time to time. MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (classification of liabilities as current or non-current, including liabilities with covenants), Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules), Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability), and Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements), effective from April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed these amendments and based on its evaluation, has determined that they do not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.



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Standard Issued/ amended but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has issued Ind AS 118 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2027. Ind AS 118 introduces revised presentation requirements in the statement of profit and loss and enhanced disclosure requirements. The standard is expected to impact presentation and disclosures but not the recognition and measurement. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on the accompanying financial statements. All other new standards or amendments that are not yet effective that have been issued by the MCA are not applicable or material to the Company.

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.
- **Income Taxes:** The Company calculates income tax expense based on reported income and estimated exemptions / deduction likely available to the Company. 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 applied the lower income tax rates on the deferred tax assets / liabilities to the extent these are expected to realised or settled in the future when the Company may be subject to lower tax rate based on the future financials projections.
- **Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets (tangible and intangible):** The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets. In case of certain mining rights (including freehold mining land) the amortisation is based on the extracted quantity to the total mineral reserve.
- **Leases:** The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).
- **Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO):** Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, medical cost trends, anticipation of future salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.
- **Restoration (including Mine closure), rehabilitation and decommissioning:** Estimation of restoration/ rehabilitation/ decommissioning costs requires interpretation of scientific and legal data, in addition to assumptions about probability of future costs.

Litigations and Claims: The litigations and claims to which the Company is exposed to are assessed by management with assistance of the legal department and in certain cases with the support of external specialised lawyers. Determination



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of the outcome of these matters into "Probable, Possible and Remote" require judgement and estimation on case to case basis. Such accruals are by nature complex and can take number of years to resolve and can involve estimation uncertainty. Information about such litigations is provided in notes to the financial statements.

- **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 Investments:** 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.
- **Incentives under the State Industrial Policy (Refer Note No. 12 of the Financial Statements):** The Company's manufacturing units in various states are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy. The Company accrues these incentives as refund claims in respect of VAT/GST paid, on the basis that all attaching conditions were fulfilled by the Company and there is reasonable assurance that the incentive claims will be disbursed by the State Governments. The Company measures expected credit losses in a way that reflects the time value of money. Any subsequent changes to the estimated recovery period could impact the carrying value of Incentives receivable.
- **Allowances for Doubtful Debts:** The Company makes allowances for doubtful debts through appropriate estimations of irrecoverable amount. The identification of doubtful debts requires use of judgment and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.
- **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.



(₹ in thousand)

	Refer Note No.	Long Term		Short Term	
		As at 31st Mar, 2026	As at 31st Mar, 2025	As at 31st Mar, 2026	As at 31st Mar, 2025
5 OTHERS FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Security Deposits					
Secured, considered good					
Unsecured, considered good		10.00	10.00		
Doubtful					
		10.00	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful security deposit			10.00	-	-
		10.00	-	-	-
Other Deposits and Advances					
Unsecured, considered good					
Unsecured, considered doubtful					
		-	-	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances					
		-	-	-	-
Deposits with Bank having maturity of more than one year but less than 3 years from the balance sheet date		-	422.70		
Interest Accrued but not due on FD		-	4.72	39.96	
Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts					
		10.00	-	437.42	39.96
				-	-

6 INVESTMENT			
	Equity shares fellow subsidiaries- Unquoted (Value at cost)		
		Name of Body	
	Number of Shares	Corporate	
		Birla Corporation	
	1	Cement	
		(Face Value of Birla 1000/- each)	
			2.66
	Less: Provision		2.66
			2.66

	Refer Note No.	As at 31st Mar, 2026	As at 31st Mar, 2025
7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Balances With Banks :			
In Current/Cash Credit Account		8.53	47.11
		8.53	47.11
8 Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Other Fixed Deposit with			
Banks		422.71	-
		422.71	-



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	Refer Note No.	As at 31st Mar, 2026		As at 31st Mar, 2025	
		No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
10 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL					
10.1 Authorised Share Capital					
Ordinary Shares of `10/- each		70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00
		70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00
10.2 Issued Share Capital					
Ordinary Shares of `10/- each		70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00
		70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00
10.3 Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital					
Ordinary Shares of `10/- each fully paid-up		70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00
		70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00

10.4 Reconciliation of the number of shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

As at 31st Mar, 2026			As at 31st Mar, 2025		
Opening	Issued	Closing	Opening	Issued	Closing
70000	0	70000	20000	50000	70000

10.5 Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares :

The Company has only one class of issued shares i.e., Ordinary Shares having par value of `10 per share. Each holder of the Ordinary Shares is entitled to one vote per share and equal right for dividend. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the ordinary shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after payment of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

10.6 Shareholding Pattern with respect of Holding or Ultimate Holding Company

Holding Company-Birla Corporation Limited-100%

As at 31st Mar, 2026	As at 31st Mar, 2025
No. of Shares	No. of Shares
70000	70,000.00

10.7 Details of Equity Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2026		As at 31st Mar, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Ordinary Shares of `10/- each fully paid				
Holding Company-Birla Corporation Limited	70000	100.00	70,000.00	100.00

10.8 No ordinary shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet date.

10.9 The Company has not allotted any equity shares against consideration other than cash nor has allotted any shares as fully paid up by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the date at which the Balance Sheet is prepared.

10.10 No securities convertible into Equity/ Preference shares have been issued by the Company during the year.

10.11 No calls are unpaid by any Director or Officer of the Company during the year.

10.12 Disclosure of Promoters shareholding

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Sl. No.	Promoter Name	As at 31st Mar, 2026			As at 31st Mar, 2025		
		No of Shares	% of Total Shares	% of change during the year	No of Shares	% of Total Shares	% of change during the year
1	Birla Corporation Limited	70,000	100	-	70,000	100	-
	Total	70,000	100	-	70,000	100	-

11 OTHER EQUITY (Refer Statement of Change in Equity)

Retained Earnings: Retained Earnings represents the undistributed profit of the Company.



M.P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN No. U74999WB2008PTC125257
Notes to Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st Mar, 2026

12 TRADE PAYABLES

Refer Note
No.

Trade Payables for goods and services
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises
-Total outstanding dues of other than micro and small

12

(₹ in thousand)	
As at	As at
31st Mar, 2026	31st Mar, 2025
-	-
9.44	9.44
9.44	9.44

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment As at 31st Mar, 2026				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i. MSME	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Others	9.44	-	-	-	9.44
iii. Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9.44	-	-	-	9.44

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment As at 31st Mar, 2025				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i. MSME	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Others	9.44	-	-	-	9.44
iii. Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9.44	-	-	-	9.44

Note: The above trade payable is unbilled trade payable.

Long Term		Short Term	
As at	As at	As at	As at
31st Mar, 2026	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	31st Mar, 2025
		2.50	
		2.50	-

13 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other Payable (Stale Cheque)

		2.50	
		2.50	-

14 OTHER INCOME

(TDS Rs.Nil,
previous year Rs
nil)

Interest income

35.23	32.45
35.23	32.45

Refer Note
No.

15 OTHER EXPENSES

Rates & Taxes
Auditors' Remuneration
Bank Charges
General Charges

15.1

For the period ended 31st Mar, 2026	For the period ended 31st Mar, 2025
2.50	2.50
9.44	9.44
0.85	1.10
28.28	37.69
41.07	50.73
41.07	50.73
9.44	9.44
9.44	9.44

15.1 Auditors' Remuneration

a Statutory Auditors
Audit Fees



M. P. BIRLA GROUP SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN No. U74999WB2008PTC125257

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(₹ in thousands)

16 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 31 st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
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

17 Related Party Disclosures

17.1 As defined in Indian Accounting Standard-24, the Company has a related party relationship in the nature of control by its holding Company over its subsidiaries namely:

Name of the Entity	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest held by the Company	
		31st March 2026	31st March 2025
Birla Corporation Ltd	India	100%	100%

17.2 Transactions during the year

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Advances given	4.52	33.92
Advances recovered	4.52	33.92

17.3 Balance Outstanding as at the balance sheet date

Particulars	As at 31 st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Advances Received	NIL	NIL

18 Fair value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

As at 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025

Particulars	31st March 2026			31st March 2025		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents			8.53			47.11
Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents			422.71			
Other Financial Assets			49.96			437.43
Total Financial Assets	-	-	481.20	-	-	484.54
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables			9.44			9.44
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	9.44	-	-	9.44

19 Fair Values

19.1 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 2026		31st March 2025	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8.53	8.53	47.11	47.11
Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	422.71	422.71		
Other Financial Assets	49.96	49.96	437.42	437.42
Total Financial Assets	481.20	481.20	47.11	484.53
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	9.44	9.44	9.44	9.44
Total Financial Liabilities	9.44	9.44	9.44	9.44



19.2 The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, short term borrowings, and other financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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

19.4 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.

20 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.

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

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

As at 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025

Particulars	31st March 2026			31st March 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets						
Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents			422.71			
Other Financial Assets			49.96			437.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents			8.53			47.11
Total Financial Assets	-	-	481.20	-	-	484.53
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables			9.44			9.44
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	9.44	-	-	9.44

21 The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March 2026.

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		9.44				9.44

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

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	9.44					9.44



22 Ratio Analysis and Its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period 2025-26	Previous Period 2024-25	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	39.46	4.99	6.91	
Debt-equity ratio	Non-Current Borrowings plus Current maturities of Non-Current Borrowings	Equity (excluding Revaluation Surplus and Capital Reserve)	-	-	0.00	-
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings before Interest, Tax and Depreciation	Interest Expense plus Principal Payment for Non-Current Borrowings during the year	-	-	0.00	-
Return on equity ratio (%)	Profit after Tax	Equity (excluding Revaluation Surplus and Capital Reserve)	(1.24)	(3.85)	67.79	Interest income for the full year accounted for.
Inventory turnover ratio	Sale of Products & Services	Average Inventory	-	-	0.00	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Sale of Products & Services	Average Debtors	-	-	0.00	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases	Average Creditors	-	-	0.00	-
Net capital turnover ratio	Sale of Products & Services	Closing Working Capital	-	-	0.00	-
Net profit ratio	Profit after Tax	Sale of Products & Services	-	-	0.00	-
Return on capital employed (%)	Earnings before Interest and Tax	Capital Employed (Tangible net worth plus total debt plus deferred tax liability)	3.02	(3.85)	178.44	Interest income for the full year accounted for.
Return on investment	Return on Investments and Fixed Deposits	Average Investments and Fixed Deposits	-	-	0.00	-

23 Company is not the holder of any Benami property during the F.Y.2024-25 and F.Y.2025-26 .

24 There are no transactions with struck off companies during the F.Y.2024-25 and F.Y.2025-26 .

25 There are no transactions in crypto currencies during the F.Y.2024-25 and F.Y.2025-26 .

26 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.

27 Utilisation of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other persons or entities including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediaries shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or provided any guarantee, security or the like or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or provided any guarantee, security or the like or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

28 Compliance with number of layers of companies:

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause 87 of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

29 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.

30 During the year the company has opted the New regime of IT Act hence there will not be any Tax liability under the Act.

As per our Report of event dated annexed

For ALPS & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's ICAI Regn. No. 313132E



A.K. Khetawat

Partner

(Membership No. 052751)

Place : Kolkata

Dated : 06/05/2026




Aditya Saraogi
(DIN No: 05336037)

For and on behalf of the Board



M. K. Mehta
(DIN No. : 00085694)



A. Agarwal
(DIN No. : 01875702)