S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

4th Floor, Office 405
World Mark - 2, Asset No. 8
IGI Airport Hospitality District, Aerocity
New Delhi - 110 037, India
Tel : +91 11 4681 9500

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Parijat Industries (India) Limited (formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

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



Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based



on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 2(i)(f) and 2(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

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

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, specified under section 133 of the Act;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).



(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

(h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 26(A) to the standalone financial statements;

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 27(14)(vii) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 27(14)(vi) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

As stated in note 12 (D) to the standalone financial statement, the interim dividend declared by the Company until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.

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vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks and review of Service Organisation Control report, we noted that the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account that contains an audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software throughout the year. In the absence of audit trail opinion in the Service Organization Control report, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature at the database level exits and operates effectively throughout the year as described in note 27 (15) to the standalone financial statement.

Further, during our audit, we did not come across any instance where the audit trail feature had been tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature was enabled.

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled (for the period July 11, 2024 to March 31, 2025). The audit trail feature has not been preserved for financial year ended March 31, 2024, as required by statutory requirements as stated in Note 27(15) to the standalone financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP * NEW DELHI *

per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership Number: 094421
UDIN: 26094421NNHFUA9236

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: September 05, 2026

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Parijat Industries (India) Limited (formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited) ("the Company")

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

(i)(a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(i)(a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.

(i)(b) All Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management in the previous years in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(i)(c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 3(A) and note 27(11) to the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company. Certain title deeds of the immovable properties, as indicated in the below-mentioned cases are not individually held in the name of the Company.

Description of Property	Gross carrying value (Rs. in millions)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Freehold land and building	7.04	Keshav Anand	Yes	April 14, 2023	Registry is not currently open at Mandhur village
Freehold land and building	7.34	Vikram Anand	Yes	April 14, 2023	
Lease hold land	134.69	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC)	No	89 years	The company is in the process to execute a lease agreement with GIDC

(i)(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets), investment properties or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.

(i)(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii)(a) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals during the year by management except for inventories lying with third parties and goods in transit. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure of such



verification by the management is appropriate. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by such third parties as at March 31,2026. There were no discrepancies of 10% or more noticed, in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

(ii)(b) As disclosed in note 27(13) to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks and financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the standalone financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are not in agreement with the audited/ unaudited books of accounts of the Company and the details are as follows:

Quarter ending	Value per books of account (Rs. in millions)	Value per quarterly return/statement (Rs. in millions)	Discrepancy [refer note 27(13)] (Rs. in millions)
Trade Payable for goods*			
June 30, 2025	3,257.30	3,169.54	87.76
September 30, 2025	3,644.05	3,595.24	48.81
December 31, 2025	2,555.04	2,712.21	(157.17)
March 31, 2026	1,884.88	2,231.46	(346.58)
Trade Receivable for goods (excluding provision) *			
June 30, 2025	6,756.35	6,757.13	(0.78)
September 30, 2025	6,818.16	6,817.46	0.70
December 31, 2025	6,413.89	6,414.09	(0.20)
March 31, 2026	6,628.22	6,732.71	(104.49)
Inventory other than right of return assets			
June 30, 2025	2,784.72	2,784.72	-
September 30, 2025	3,352.36	3,352.36	-
December 31, 2025	3,007.58	3,007.58	-
March 31, 2026	2,294.44	2,285.65	8.79
Revenue as per contracted price for the period ended			
June 30, 2025	3,640.75	3,644.25	(3.50)
September 30, 2025	7,140.72	7,141.28	(0.56)
December 31, 2025	10,250.94	10,250.94	-
March 31, 2026	13,195.11	13,259.03	(63.92)

* Exclude payable and receivable to related parties incorporated in India.

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(iii)(a) During the year the Company has provided loans to employees and investment in subsidiary as follows:

Particulars	Loans (Rs. in millions)	Investment (Rs. in millions)
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year		
- Subsidiaries	-	238.08
- Loan to employees	14.75	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - Subsidiaries	-	634.28
- Loan to employees	22.73	-

Apart from the above, during the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to Companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties, hence not commented upon.

(iii)(b) During the year the investment made, terms and conditions of the grant of all loans to employees are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. Apart from above, the Company has not provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to Companies, firms, Limited liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year.

(iii)(c) The Company has granted loans to Companies where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. In respect of loan granted to its employees, the loans are interest free (apart from housing loan), and the schedule of repayment are stipulated and receipts are regular.

(iii)(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(iii)(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loans granted to employee which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties. Other than above, there were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships which had fallen due during the year.

(iii)(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of Companies Act, 2013. Loans, investments, guarantees in respect of which provisions of sections 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company. The Company has not provided security and hence not commented upon.

(v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of agrochemicals, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. The provisions relating to sales tax, value added tax, service tax and duty of excise are not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed dues in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provision relating to service tax, sales-tax, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

(vii)(b) The dues of goods and services tax, income-tax, duty of custom and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. in millions)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. in millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Customs Act	Misclassification of valid Advance Authorization	3.90	0.30	Financial Year 2018-19	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Demand raised with respect to terminal excise duty	54.93	-	Financial Year 2014-15 and 2015-16	Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised with respect to excess availment of ITC	7.14	1.31	Financial Year 2017-18	Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT)
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised with respect to difference in outward tax liability declared and liability paid	1.88	-	Financial Year 2020-21	Assistant Commissioner, Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised with respect to excess ITC availed on inward supplies from ISD	0.33	-	Financial Year 2017-18 to 2018-19	Commissioner, Goods and Service Tax

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Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. in millions)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. in millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised with respect to short payment of outward tax liability and availment of blocked credit	0.57	-	Financial Year 2021-22	Assistant Commissioner, Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised with respect to excess availment of ITC	0.48*	-	Financial Year 2023-24	Deputy Commissioner, Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised with respect to excess availment of ITC	1.41	-	Financial Year 2022-23	Assistant Commissioner, Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised with respect to excess ITC availed on inward supplies	0.10	-	Financial Year 2018-19	Assistant Commissioner, Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised with respect to excess ITC availed on inward supplies from ISD	0.17	-	Financial Year 2018-19 to 2022-23	Assistant Commissioner, Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised with respect to excess availment of ITC	14.91*	-	Financial Year 2022-23	Superintendent of Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised with respect to difference in outward tax liability declared and liability paid	10.09*	-	Financial Year 2025-26	Deputy Commissioner, Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand of interest and penalty on availing benefit of amnesty scheme	0.83	-	Financial Year 2023-24	Assistant Commissioner, Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised with respect to excess availment of ITC	2.13*	-	Financial Year 2022-23	Superintendent of Goods and Service Tax



Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. in millions)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. in millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Demand raised on mismatch of ITC availed in GSTR-3B and ITC auto populated in GSTR-2A	7.06	-	Financial Year 2022-23	Deputy Commissioner, Goods and Service Tax
Customs Act	Import of Insecticides-IMAZAMOX (technical) without following the proper rule and regulation	5.00	-	Financial Year 2020-21	Special Investigation & Intelligence Branch-Export, Nhava Sheva, Maharashtra
Income-tax Act, 1961	Tax demand on account of various disallowances during the tax assessments	0.90	-	Assessment Year 2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income-tax Act, 1961	Tax demand on account of various disallowances during the tax assessments	0.30	-	Assessment Year 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income-tax Act, 1961	Tax demand on account of various disallowances during the tax assessments	0.78	-	Assessment Year 2024-25	Deputy commissioner of income tax

*The aforementioned cases were closed subsequent to the year end.

There are no dues of provident funds, cess, employees' state insurance and other statutory dues which have no been deposited on account of any dispute. The provisions relating to sales tax, duty of excise, service tax and value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix)(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(ix)(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(ix)(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.



(ix)(d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(ix)(e) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any associate or joint venture and hence not commented upon.

(ix)(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. The Company does not have any associate or joint venture and hence not commented upon.

(x)(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments), hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi)(a) No material fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi)(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor, secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(xi)(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv)(a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(xiv)(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi)(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi)(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



(xvi)(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi)(d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 27 (12) to the standalone financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx)(a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 27(4) to the standalone financial statements.

(xx)(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 27(4) to the standalone financial statements.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the order is not applicable in respect of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership Number: 094421

UDIN: 26094421NNHFUA9236
Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: September 05, 2026

Annexure 2 to the independent auditor's report of even date on the standalone financial statements of Parijat Industries (India) Limited (formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone financial statements of Parijat Industries (India) Limited (formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited) ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone



financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

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

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership Number: 094421
UDIN: 26094421NNHFUA9236

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: September 05, 2026

Parijat Industries (India) Limited *(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)*
CIN: U24219DL1995PLC161189
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Rs. Millions except per share data and as stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(A)	514.67	449.85
Capital work in progress	3(A)	3.31	1.87
Investment properties	4	-	-
Other Intangible assets	5	152.38	165.22
Right of use assets	27(11)	215.53	122.15
Intangible assets under development	5	183.51	156.86
Financial assets			
(i) Investment	6(A)	644.98	424.39
(ii) Loans	6(B)	109.93	104.56
(iii) Other financial assets	6(C)	29.16	33.34
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	118.89	82.74
Other non-current assets	8	12.90	56.13
Total non-current assets		**1,985.26**	**1,597.11**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	2,907.69	2,366.97
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10(A)	6,350.14	5,485.34
(ii) Cash and cash equivalent	10(B)	19.69	74.28
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10(C)	9.49	66.03
(iv) Loans	10(D)	10.55	11.41
(v) Other financial assets	10(E)	193.57	4.65
Other current assets	11	411.86	331.42
		9,902.99	**8,340.10**
Assets held for sale	3(B)	-	70.74
Total current assets		**9,902.99**	**8,410.84**
TOTAL ASSETS		**11,888.25**	**10,007.95**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12(A)	296.40	296.40
Other equity	12(B)	3,222.26	2,727.09
Total equity		**3,518.66**	**3,023.49**
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13(A)	221.33	209.21
(ii) Lease liabilities	13(B)	55.94	97.09
Provisions	15	77.67	55.71
Total non current liabilities		**354.94**	**362.01**
Current liabilities			
Contract liabilities	14(A)	205.31	243.28
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13(A)	3,294.29	2,499.77
(ii) Lease liabilities	13(B)	41.15	37.48
(iii) Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	13(C)	55.86	14.25
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13(C)	1,929.87	2,163.63
(iv) Other financial liabilities	13(D)	1,258.61	907.81
Other current liabilities	14(B)	55.52	74.93
Provisions	15	965.54	518.95
Current tax liabilities (net)	16	208.50	162.35
Total current liabilities		**8,014.65**	**6,622.45**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**8,369.59**	**6,984.46**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**11,888.25**	**10,007.95**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership No.: 094421

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parijat Industries (India) Limited
(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)

Keshav Anand
Managing Director
DIN: 01050275

Shivraj Anand
Whole Time Director and CEO
DIN: 05269953

Apoorva Choubey
Chief Financial Officer

Anil Kumar Sachdeva
Company Secretary
ICSI M.No: F11493

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 05, 2026

Parijat Industries (India) Limited *(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)*
CIN: U24219DL1995PLC161189
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Rs. Millions except per share data and as stated otherwise)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I	**INCOME**			
	Revenue from operations	17	11,694.69	10,488.04
	Other income	18	183.06	185.22
	Total income		**11,877.75**	**10,673.26**
II	**EXPENSES**			
	Cost of raw material and components consumed	19	5,946.28	4,620.12
	Purchase of traded goods	20	2,447.54	1,839.21
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and traded goods	21	(527.29)	793.04
	Employee benefits expense	22	1,205.53	987.87
	Finance costs	23	380.06	322.72
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	24	172.82	169.71
	Other expenses	25	1,529.83	1,243.29
	Total expenses		**11,154.77**	**9,975.96**
III	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)**		**722.98**	**697.30**
IV	Exceptional items	27(1)(b)	(18.59)	-
V	**Profit before tax (III+IV)**		**704.39**	**697.30**
VI	**Tax expenses**	7		
	Current tax		229.00	185.03
	Deferred tax (credit)/charge		(37.72)	3.18
	Income tax expense		**191.28**	**188.21**
VII	**Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**513.11**	**509.09**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(i) Re-measurement of gains on defined benefit plans	27(1)	6.22	1.49
	(ii) Income tax effect	7	(1.57)	(0.38)
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**4.65**	**1.11**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VII+VIII)**		**517.76**	**510.20**
X	**Earnings per equity share (EPS) [nominal value of share Rs.5 each (March 31, 2025 Rs. 5 each)]**	27(9)		
	Basic EPS (Rs.)		8.60	8.59
	Diluted EPS (Rs.)		8.52	8.50
	Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership No.: 094421

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parijat Industries (India) Limited
(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)

Keshav Anand
Managing Director
DIN: 01050275

Shivraj Anand
Whole Time Director and CEO
DIN: 05269953

Apoorva Choubey
Chief Financial Officer

Anil Kumar Sachdeva
Company Secretary
ICSI M.No: F11493

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 05, 2026

Parijat Industries (India) Limited *(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)*
CIN: U24219DL1995PLC161189
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Rs. Millions except per share data and as stated otherwise)

A) Equity Share Capital

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Nos.	Amount
As at April 01, 2025	**2,96,39,587**	**296.40**
Changes in equity share on account of share split	-	-
Add: Equity shares arising on shares split from Rs.10 per share to Rs. 5. per share* {refer note 12(A)}	2,96,39,587	-
As at March 31, 2026	**5,92,79,174**	**296.40**

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Nos.	Amount
As at April 01, 2024	**2,96,39,587**	**296.40**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**2,96,39,587**	**296.40**

*The Company effected a share split on June 23, 2025, whereby each equity share of face value Rs.10 each was split into 2 equity shares of face value Rs.5 each.

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Total
	General reserve	Share based payment reserve	Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	
As at April 01, 2024	**11.19**	**20.08**	**620.42**	**767.74**	**826.39**	**2,245.82**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	509.09	509.09
Other comprehensive income for the year						
Remeasurements of gains on defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	-	1.11	1.11
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	510.20	510.20
Expense for employee stock option	-	0.71	-	-	-	0.71
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	(29.64)	(29.64)
As at March 31, 2025	**11.19**	**20.79**	**620.42**	**767.74**	**1,306.95**	**2,727.09**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	513.11	513.11
Other comprehensive income for the year						
Remeasurements of gains on defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	-	4.65	4.65
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	517.76	517.76
Expense for employee stock option	-	7.05	-	-	-	7.05
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	(29.64)	(29.64)
As at March 31, 2026	**11.19**	**27.84**	**620.42**	**767.74**	**1,795.07**	**3,222.26**

Material accounting policies (refer note 2)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership No.: 094421

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parijat Industries (India) Limited
(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)

Keshav Anand
Managing Director
DIN: 01050275

Apoorva Choubey
Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 05, 2026

Shivraj Anand
Whole Time Director and CEO
DIN: 05269953

Anil Kumar Sachdeva
Company Secretary
ICSI M.No: F11493

Parijat Industries (India) Limited *(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)*
CIN: U24219DL1995PLC161189
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Rs. Millions except per share data and as stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	**704.39**	**697.30**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cashflows:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	172.82	169.71
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.28	2.70
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	(170.25)	(136.28)
Interest expense on borrowings and lease liability	326.46	251.25
Interest on income tax	16.58	5.00
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(17.81)	(25.32)
Impairment allowance for trade receivables considered doubtful	158.91	10.19
Liabilities no longer required written back	(5.16)	(0.58)
Impairment allowance for investments	17.49	26.18
Loss on change in fair value less cost of disposal for asset held for sale	2.27	3.01
Expense for employee stock option	7.05	0.71
(Gain) / Loss on change in fair value of derivatives	(45.49)	49.24
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,167.54**	**1,053.11**
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(540.72)	548.79
Increase in trade receivables	(772.14)	(1,414.68)
Increase in financial assets and loan to employees	(108.76)	(28.93)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(79.58)	29.64
Decrease in contract liabilities	(37.97)	(33.05)
Decrease in trade payables	(204.57)	(45.00)
Increase in other financial liabilities	263.12	254.14
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	(19.41)	43.66
Increase in provisions	474.77	363.63
Cash generated from operations	**142.28**	**771.31**
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	(199.43)	(57.72)
Net cash (used in) / flow from operating activities (A)	**(57.15)**	**713.59**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress, Other Intangible assets, Intangible assets under development and Right of use assets	(249.97)	(216.72)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	19.50	12.78
Payment for purchase of investment in subsidiaries (refer note 6A)	(126.19)	-
Repayment received from subsidiaries for loan	9.42	-
Decrease / (increase) in bank deposits and bank balances	(0.42)	28.41
Interest income received	17.61	19.15
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(330.05)**	**(156.38)**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	320.26	18.81
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(244.73)	(114.74)
Proceeds from / (Repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	650.66	(83.38)
Interest paid	(315.90)	(240.93)
Dividend paid	(29.64)	(29.64)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(10.56)	(13.81)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(37.48)	(34.14)
Net cash (used in) / flow from financing activities (C)	**332.61**	**(497.83)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(54.59)**	**59.38**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	74.28	14.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**19.69**	**74.28**

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI

Parijat Industries (India) Limited *(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)*
CIN: U24219DL1995PLC161189
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Rs. Millions except per share data and as stated otherwise)

Notes :

1 The above Standalone Statement of Cash flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".

2 Refer note 10(C)(b) for change in liabilities from financing activities

3 Components of cash and cash equivalents :-

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
Current accounts	12.74	11.89
Cash credit account	6.11	59.52
Cash on hand	0.84	2.87
	19.69	**74.28**

Material accounting policies (refer note 2)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership No.: 094421

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parijat Industries (India) Limited
(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)

Keshav Anand
Managing Director
DIN: 01050275

Shivraj Anand
Whole Time Director and CEO
DIN: 05269953

Apoorva Choubey
Chief Financial Officer

Anil Kumar Sachdeva
Company Secretary
ICSI M.No: F11493

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 05, 2026

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Standalone financial statements comprise financial statement of Parijat Industries (India) Limited *(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)* (CIN: U24219DL1995PLC161189) for the year ended March 31, 2026. Parijat Industries (India) Limited (formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited) is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 applicable in India. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing, trading, import and export of various agrochemicals (primarily pesticides) and other related products, which are used to enhance the productivity of agriculture. The Company has its manufacturing facilities in India and sells both in India and across the globe. The registered office of the company is located at M-77, 1st & 2nd floor, M-Block market, Greater Kailash, New Delhi-110048 and Corporate office is located at Plot No. 239, 3rd Floor, Okhla Industrial Estate Phase 3 Rd, Okhla, New Delhi, 110020 and its corporate identification number has been updated from CIN: U24219DL1995PTC161189 to CIN: U24219DL1995PLC161189.

Information about related party relationships and transactions are provided in note 27(3) to these standalone financial statements

The Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on September 05, 2026.

2 Material Accounting Policies

2.01 Statement of compliance and Basis of Preparation

The Standalone financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India along with presentation requirement of divison II of schedule III of Companies act 2013.

The Company has prepared the standalone financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as going concern. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:

(i) Certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value or amortised cost (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
(ii) Assets held for sale-measured at fair value less cost to sell
(iii) Defined benefit plans-plan assets measured at fair value
(iv) Share based payments.

The standalone financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) and all values have been rounded to the nearest millions, except when otherwise indicated.

2.02 Summary of Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years except where newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted.

2.03 Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity.

The Company's investments in its subsidiaries are accounted at cost less impairment.

Impairment of investments

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the Investment is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the cost of the Investment. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss.

2.04 Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for 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 other assets are classified as non-current.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for 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 terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments don not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non current.
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are classified as non- current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. the Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.05 Property, plant and equipment

Freehold Land is carried at historical cost. All other items of Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. The historical cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of input tax credit availed wherever applicable. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and Borrowings costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised at the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its fair value.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories

Subsequent costs are included in asset's carrying amount or recognised as separate assets, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of item can be measured reliably.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

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

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on prorata basis on straight-line method using the useful lives of the assets estimated by management. The useful life is as follows:

Assets	Useful life (in years)	Useful life as per Schedule II (in years)
Buildings	30	30
Roads RCC	10	10
Plant and machinery	1-3,5,10 & 15	15
Plant and machinery - vessels & storage tank	20	15
Computers including networking equipment's	3	3
Vehicles	8-10	8
Furniture and fixtures	10	10
Office equipment	5	5

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's specialist. The management, based on its technical assessment, has estimated the useful lives of certain plant and machinery as 1-3, 5, 10, 15 & 20 years and vehicles as 8 to 10 years, which are different from those indicated in Schedule II based on nature of underlying asset and its use. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the assets. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

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Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

The Company reviews the estimated residual values and expected useful lives of assets at least annually. In particular, the Company considers the impact of health, safety and environmental legislation in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values. Furthermore, the Company considers climate-related matters, including physical and transition risks. Specifically, the Company determines whether climate-related legislation and regulations might impact either the useful life or residual values, e.g., by banning or restricting the use of the Company's fossil fuel-driven machinery and equipment or imposing additional energy efficiency requirements on the Company's buildings and office properties.

2.06 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment properties are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The Company depreciates building component of investment property over 30 years from the date of original purchase.

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

Though the Company measures investment properties using cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment properties are disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of consideration from the derecognition of investment properties the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

Transfers are made to (or from) investment properties only when there is a change in use. Transfers between investment property, owner-occupied property and inventories do not change the carrying amount of the property transferred and they do not change the cost of that property for measurement or disclosure purposes.

2.07 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost of intangible assets acquired in business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development cost, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern.

Payments to third parties that generally take the form of up-front payments in the form of data compensation costs where studies have already approved by authorities in a country are capitalized since the probability of expected future economic benefits criteria is always considered to be satisfied for separately acquired Intangible Asset.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss. when the asset is derecognised.



Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life as under

Assets	Useful life (in years)
Computer Software	5
Product Registration	5
Technical Know How	5
Trademarks	5

Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate all the following:

i) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

ii) Its intention to complete the asset;

iii) Its ability to use or sale the asset;

iv) How the asset will generate future economic benefits;

v) The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sale the asset; and

vi) The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized on straight line basis over the estimated useful life. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

2.08 Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Such non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell . Any expected loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the assets is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold. The Company treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

(i) The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset.

(ii) An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable)

(iii) The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,

(iv) The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification , and

(v) Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition and the assets must have actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan to sale these assets will be made. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the balance sheet.

2.09 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 indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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For assets excluding intangible assets having goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

2.10 Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2.13 Revenue from contracts with customers.

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments).
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment as per the accounting policy applicable to 'Impairment of financial assets.' Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, loan to employees and security deposits. For more information on financial assets, refer Note 6 and for receivables, refer to Note 10(A).

Debt instrument included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of interest income, impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognized in statement of profit and loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss.

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Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets in this category are those that are held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109 i.e. they do not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition, if the designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. For the Company, this category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. The Company has not designated any financial assets at FVTPL.
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
Interest earned on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recorded using the contractual interest rate. Dividend income on listed equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the right of payment has been established.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or ,where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement and either;

  (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

  (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:
a) Disclosures for significant assumptions
b) Debt instruments at fair value through OCI
c) Trade receivables and contract assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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(ii) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition, measurement and presentation

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, other financial liabilities, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

Financial liabilities are designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.



The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original Classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in profit or loss.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss the reclassification date.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.11 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

2.12 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

a) **Basis of valuation:**

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing cost of obsolescence, if any. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost unless the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

b) **Method of Valuation:** Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows

i) **Raw materials** :Cost of raw materials has been determined by using first in, first out (FIFO) basis method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

ii) **Finished goods and work in progress** : Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes direct labour and an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities. Cost is determined on FIFO basis.

iii) **Traded Goods :** Cost of traded goods has been determined by using FIFO basis method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

iv) **Stores, spares and consumables** :Cost of Stores, spares and consumables has been determined by using first in, first out (FIFO) basis method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

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

2.13 Taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Income Tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

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a) **Current income tax**

Current income tax, assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS) enacted in India by using tax rates and the tax laws that are enacted at the reporting date.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Current income tax relating to item recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transactions either in OCI or directly in equity.

b) **Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the Balance Sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax liability is not recognised in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

i) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss & does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports, which, among other things, reflect the potential impact of climate-related development on the business, such as increased cost of production as a result of measures to reduce carbon emission.

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

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

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity which intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.



2.14 Revenue from contract with customers

The Company manufactures and traded a range of agrochemical products. Revenue from contracts with customers involving sale of these products is recognized at a point in time when control of the product has been transferred, and there are no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products which usually happen on delivery of goods. Delivery occurs when the products are shipped to specific location and control has been transferred to the customers. The Company has objective evidence that all criterion for acceptance has been satisfied. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements. A receivable is recognised when the control of the product is transferred as the consideration is unconditional and payment becomes due upon passage of time as per the terms of contract with customers. The Company collects GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company, hence it is excluded from revenue. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the transaction price which is required as per Ind AS 115, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates.

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods and there are no unfulfilled obligations. 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 Company considers, whether there are other promises in the contract in which their are separate performance obligations, to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

(i) Variable consideration

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

(ii) Schemes

The Company operates several sales incentive programmes wherein the customers are eligible for several benefits on achievement of underlying conditions as prescribed in the scheme program. Revenue from contracts with customers is presented deducting cost of all such schemes.

(iii) Significant Financing Components

In respect of short-term advances from its customers, using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be within normal operating cycle.
In respect of long term contracts, the Company has used the incremental borrowing rate to discount the consideration as this is the rate which commensurate with rate that would be reflected in separate financing arrangement between the Company and its customer.

(b) Contract balances

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. A receivables represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.
Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section (Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement).

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

A trade receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement).



2.15 Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return

(i) Right of return assets

A right-of-return asset is recognised for the right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods and any potential decreases in value of the returned goods. The Company updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

(ii) Refund liabilities

A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer. The Company's refund liabilities arise under specific circumstances from Company's customary business practice allowing customers' to return the products sold. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

2.16 Other Income

(a) Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and applicable interest rate. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

2.17 Other Operating Revenues

Export benefit

Revenue from export benefits arising from duty drawback scheme and scheme for remission of duties and taxes on exported products are recognised on export of goods in accordance with their respective underlying scheme at fair value of consideration received or receivable. Accordingly, export incentive income is included in the statement of profit and loss.

2.18 Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

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 service upto the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

a) **Gratuity**

The Employee's Gratuity Fund Scheme, which is defined benefit plan, is managed by Trust with its investments maintained with Life Insurance Corporation and HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited. The liabilities with respect to Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method on the balance sheet date, based upon which the Company contributes to the Gratuity Scheme. The difference, if any, between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year end and the balance of funds is provided for as assets/ (liability) in the books. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under Employee benefit expense in statement of profit or loss:

a) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements

b) Net interest expense or income

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

b) **Provident fund**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. the Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable through provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related services. If the contribution payable to scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excesses recognized as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

c) **Compensated absences**

Accumulated leave is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The company recognizes expected cost of short-term employee benefit as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. Such compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current financial liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

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d) **Other employee benefits**

Employee Stock Option Scheme: The fair value of options granted under this option plan is recognised as an employee benefit expense with corresponding increase in share based payment (SBP) reserve in equity in accordance with recognition and measurement principles as prescribed in Ind AS 102 Share Based Payments when grant is made. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At end of the reporting period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with corresponding adjustment to equity. The expense or credit recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognized in employee benefits expense.

2.19 Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

i) **Right-of-use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the leasehold office premises and leasehold building taken for Gujarat plant.

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'.

ii) **Lease Liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.
The Companies' lease liabilities are included in other current and non-current financial liabilities.

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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a 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 recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.20 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) if any that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Ordinary shares that will be issued upon the conversion of a mandatorily convertible instrument are included in the calculation of basic earnings per share from the date the contract is entered into.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effect of all potentially dilutive equity shares.

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2.21 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds and charged to Statement of Profit & Loss on the basis of effective interest rate (EIR) method. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they occur.

2.22 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposit held at call with financial institutions, other short - term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. For the purpose of the Standalone statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.23 Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR) which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transaction and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rate are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively)

(iii) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the period in which they arise with the exception of exchange differences on gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value which is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively). Foreign exchange differences arising on foreign currency borrowings are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

2.24 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

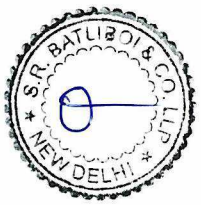
Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities

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

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.



2.25 Dividend Distributions

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

2.26 Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an ordinary 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:

(i) In the principal market for asset or liability, or

(ii) 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 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 minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

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

2.27 Government grants

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

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

2.28 Supplier finance arrangements

The Company has established supplier finance arrangements. The Company evaluates whether financial liabilities covered such arrangements continue to be classified within trade payables, or they need to be classified as part of other financial liabilities. Such evaluation requires exercise of judgment basis specific terms of the arrangement.

The Company classifies financial liabilities covered under supplier finance arrangement within trade payables in the balance sheet only if (i) the obligation represents a liability to pay for goods and services, (ii) is invoiced and formally agreed with the supplier, (iii) is part of the working capital used in its normal operating cycle, (iv) the group is not legally released from its original obligation to the supplier, and has not assumed a new obligation toward the bank, and another party (iv) there is no substantial modification to the terms of the liability.

If one or more of the above criteria are met, the Company derecognises its original liability toward the supplier and recognise a new liability toward the bank which is classified as "other financial liability", depending on factors such as whether the Company (i) has obligation toward bank, (ii) is getting extended credit period such that obligation is no longer part of its working capital cycle, (iii)is paying interest directly or indirectly, (iv) has provided guarantee or security, and/or (v) is recognized as borrower in the bank books.

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2.29 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management Note 8
- Financial risk management objectives and policies Note 47
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures Notes 3, 6, 47.

Judgements

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

a) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.
The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the right-of-use assets).

b) Revenue from contract with customers

Certain contracts of sale includes volume rebates that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration the Company has used a combination of most likely amount method and expected value method.

c) Estimates and assumptions

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

d) Taxes

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

e) Defined benefit plans

The cost of defined benefit plans (i.e. Gratuity benefit) is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of long term government bonds with extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for India. Further details about the assumptions used, including a sensitivity analysis.



f) Fair value measurement of financial instrument

When the fair value 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 (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

g) Impairment of financial assets

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

h) 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 indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An assets recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's CGU'S fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use , the estimated future cash flows are estimated based on past rend and discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators.

The Company assesses where climate risks could have a significant impact, such as the introduction of emission-reduction legislation that may increase manufacturing costs. These risks in relation to climate-related matters are included as key assumptions where they materially impact the measure of recoverable amount, These assumptions have been included in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts.

i) Provision for expected credit losses (ECL) of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance). The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Notes.

j) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets represent significant portion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation/amortisation is derived after determining an estimate of assets expected useful life and expected value at the end of its useful life. The useful life and residual value of Company's assets are determined by Management at the time asset is acquired and reviewed periodically including at the end of each year. The useful life is based on historical experience with similar assets, in anticipation of future events, which may have impact on their life such as change in technology.

k) Intangible asset under development

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model.
In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

2.30 Segment reporting policies

The Company deals in only one business segment of manufacturing and trading of agrochemical products and the chief operating decision maker (CODM) reviews the operations of the Company as a whole, hence there is no reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

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2.31 New and amended standards that have an impact on the Company's financial statements, performance and/or disclosures.

There are certain amendments that apply the first time for the year ending March 31, 2026, but do not have a material impact on the financial statement of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

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

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.
The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

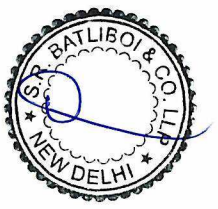
(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:
• What is meant by a right to defer settlement
• That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
• That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
• That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification
In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.
If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current.
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.
The amendments have resulted in additional disclosures but have not had an impact on the classification of Company's liabilities.

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

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.
As a result of implementing the amendments, the Company has provided additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangement. Please refer to Note 13(D)(a).

(iv) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12
In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:
•A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
•Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.
The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before March 31, 2026.
The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.



2.32 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

In accordance with Ind AS 1 currently applicable, breach of an immaterial covenant is ignored deciding in current vs non-current classification of liabilities. Also, in case of breach of a material covenant of a non-current loan on or before the reporting date, the entity can obtain waiver from the lender after the reporting date and continue to classify the loan as non-current liability.

In accordance with changes to Ind AS 1 already notified by the MCA, the above relaxations to classify loan as non-current liability will not be available from FY 2026-27 onward and need to be applied retrospectively. Consequently:

- A breach of either material or immaterial covenant will trigger current classification of liability.
- To continue classifying loan as non-current liability, entities will need to obtain waiver from the breach on or before the reporting date.

This does not have a material impact on standalone financial statements.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

In August 2026, the MCA issued Amendments to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity. The amendments apply only to contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity. The amendments:

- Clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts
- Amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts
- Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026. The amendments concerning the own-use exception are to be applied retrospectively, while the hedge accounting amendments should be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated from the initial application date. Additionally, Ind AS 107 disclosure amendments must be implemented alongside Ind AS 109 amendments.

This does not have a material impact on standalone financial statements.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In August 2026, the MCA issued Amendments to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments. The Amendments include:

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and the introduction of an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed.
- Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments.

Introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

The Amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026. This does not have a material impact on standalone financial statements.

(iv) Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2024)

In August 2026, the MCA issued nine narrow scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance of Ind AS. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, Ind AS 107 Financial instruments: Disclosure and its accompanying Guidance on implementing Ind AS 107, Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, Ind AS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and Ind AS 7 Statements of Cash Flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026. This does not have a material impact on standalone financial statements.

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3(A) : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Office equipments	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Total	Capital work in progress	Grand total
Gross Block (at cost)									
As at April 01, 2024	22.03	128.47	238.14	44.04	79.90	14.38	526.96	0.34	527.30
Additions	-	0.21	43.88	10.35	23.16	1.69	79.29	3.13	82.42
Transfer from investment property	14.45	6.30	-	-	-	-	20.75		20.75
Disposals	-	-	(17.57)	(2.73)	(21.86)	(0.61)	(42.77)		(42.77)
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.60)	(1.60)
As at March 31, 2025	36.48	134.98	264.45	51.66	81.20	15.46	584.23	1.87	586.10
Additions	-	4.41	36.59	9.52	24.70	2.47	77.69	10.36	88.05
Transfer from assets held for sale {refer note 3(B)(i)}	-	57.94	-	-	-	0.03	57.97	-	57.97
Disposals	-	(0.11)	(8.87)	(1.75)	(15.40)	(0.11)	(26.24)	-	(26.24)
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8.92)	(8.92)
As at March 31, 2026	36.48	197.22	292.17	59.43	90.50	17.85	693.65	3.31	696.96
Accumulated Depreciation									
As at April 01, 2024	-	7.56	51.43	21.88	16.36	2.73	99.96	-	99.96
Depreciation charge for the year (refer note 24)	-	5.41	28.74	9.96	15.81	1.79	61.71	-	61.71
Disposals	-	-	(8.81)	(2.51)	(15.93)	(0.04)	(27.29)	-	(27.29)
As at March 31, 2025	-	12.97	71.36	29.33	16.24	4.48	134.38	-	134.38
Depreciation charge for the year (refer note 24)	-	5.62	29.44	11.09	13.56	1.85	61.56	-	61.56
Disposals	-	(0.05)	(4.73)	(1.57)	(10.50)	(0.11)	(16.96)	-	(16.96)
As at March 31, 2026	-	18.54	96.07	38.85	19.30	6.22	178.98	-	178.98
Net carrying amount									
As at March 31, 2025	36.48	122.01	193.09	22.33	64.96	10.98	449.85	1.87	451.72
As at March 31, 2026	36.48	178.68	196.10	20.58	71.20	11.63	514.67	3.31	517.98

Notes

(i) **Assets pledged/mortgaged as security** : Refer to note 13(A) for disclosure of assets given as security against borrowings.

(ii) Capital work in progress includes assets which are under construction at the factory.

(iii) **Contractual obligations :** Refer note 26 (B) for Disclosure of capital commitment for the acquisition of property plant and equipment.

(iv) **Capitalised Borrowing cost** : No borrowings cost is capitalised on the item of property plant and equipment and capital work in progress during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

(v) The Company had availed the exemption under Ind AS 101 where the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment under previous GAAP has been carried forward and its deemed cost as at the date of transition i.e. April 01, 2020.

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(vi) The title deeds of immovable properties in the nature of freehold land along-with building thereon included in property, plant and equipment are not held in the name of the Company for the below mentioned cases:

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (Rs. in millions)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative / employee of promoter/ director	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold land and building	7.04	Mr. Keshav Anand	Yes	April 14, 2023	At present, registry option is not available at the location Village Mandhaur, Ambala so the properties are not registered at the Registrar's office. The transfer of ownership was executed through the signing of the Agreement to Sell and other related documents. Once the registration process is available through the State Government, Sale Deeds will be executed in favour of the Company at the Registrar's office.
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold land and building	7.34	Mr. Vikram Anand	Yes	April 14, 2023	

(vii) Ageing of Capital work in progress (CWIP) is as below:

As at March 31, 2026

	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	3.24	0.07	-	-	3.31
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.24**	**0.07**	-	-	3.31

As at March 31, 2025

	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1.80	0.07	-	-	1.87
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.80**	**0.07**	-	-	1.87

Note: As on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 there is no project classified as capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost based on original approved plan.

3(B) Assets classified as held for sale

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Carrying amount of:		
Building	-	70.59
Furniture and Fixture	-	0.15
	-	70.74

3(B)(i): During the current year, the company has sold one of its property of Rs.10.50 millions at their fair value. Out of above, Rs. 60.24 millions (after deducting loss on change in fair value less cost of disposal for asset held for sale of Rs. 2.27 millions) has been reclassified under property, plant and equipment as the board of directors of the company has decided to re-use it as a guest house.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets held for sale	60.24	-
Less: Loss on change in fair value less cost of disposal for asset held for sale {refer note 25}	(2.27)	-
	57.97	-

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4 Investment Properties

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Total
Gross block			
As at April 01, 2024	14.45	14.73	29.18
Transfer to Property, plant & equipments*	(14.45)	(14.73)	(29.18)
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 01, 2024	-	8.02	8.02
Charge for the year (refer note 24)	-	0.41	0.41
Transfer to Property, plant & equipments*	-	(8.43)	(8.43)
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
Charge for the year (refer note 24)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	-	-
Net carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	-	-

*During the previous year, the board of directors of the company had decided to re-use its office premises situated at M-77, M-Block Market, GK-II, New Delhi- 110048 for official purpose instead of renting the premise and accordingly said land and building was classified from investment property to property, plant and equipments.

(i) Contractual obligations : Refer note 26 (B) for Disclosure of capital commitment for the acquisition of investment property.
(ii) Capitalised Borrowing cost : No borrowings cost is capitalised on the item of investment property during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(iii) Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment properties		
Rental income derived from investment properties	-	-
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment properties that generate rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment properties that did not generate rental income	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	-	-
Less: Depreciation	-	(0.41)
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	-	(0.41)

(iv) The fair values of investment properties was determined by external independent registered property valuers as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. The main inputs used are the rental growth rates, expected vacancy rates, terminal yields and discount rates based on comparable transactions and industry data. The Company had no restriction on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligation to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancement. Fair value hierarchy disclosure for the investment properties has been provided in note 27(5).

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5 : Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Trade mark	Product registration	Technical know how	Total	Intangibles assets under development	Grand total
Gross Block (at cost)							
As at April 01, 2024	10.08	8.07	277.98	65.17	361.30	132.33	493.63
Additions during the year	-	0.41	36.00	11.07	47.48	80.92	128.40
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(56.39)	(56.39)
As at March 31, 2025	10.08	8.48	313.98	76.24	408.78	156.86	565.64
Additions during the period	-	7.31	40.46	9.35	57.12	83.77	140.89
Capitalised during the period	-	-	-	-	-	(57.12)	(57.12)
As at March 31, 2026	10.08	15.79	354.44	85.59	465.90	183.51	649.41
Accumulated Amortization and impairment							
As at April 01, 2024	3.25	5.45	139.59	29.55	177.84	-	177.84
Amortization expenses (refer note 24)	1.61	1.46	49.11	13.54	65.72	-	65.72
As at March 31, 2025	4.86	6.91	188.70	43.09	243.56	-	243.56
Amortization expenses (refer note 24)	1.43	1.71	51.92	14.90	69.96	-	69.96
As at March 31, 2026	6.29	8.62	240.62	57.99	313.52	-	313.52
Net carrying amount							
As at March 31, 2025	5.22	1.57	125.28	33.15	165.22	156.86	322.08
As at March 31, 2026	3.79	7.17	113.82	27.60	152.38	183.51	335.89

Notes:-

(i) Intangible assets under development comprise of costs incurred towards creating product dossiers, fees paid to registration consultants, application fees to the relevant statutory authorities, data compensation costs and data call-in costs which generally takes 3-4 years.

(ii)There are no restrictions over the title of the intangible assets, nor are any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.

(iii) The Company had availed the exemption under Ind AS 101 where the carrying value for all of intangible assets and intangible assets under development has been carried forward as its deemed cost as at the date of transition i.e. April 01, 2020.

(iv) Ageing of Intangible assets under Development (IAUD) is as below:

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount of Intangible asset under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	80.55	30.12	39.33	33.51	183.51
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**80.55**	**30.12**	**39.33**	**33.51**	**183.51**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount of Intangible asset under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	37.03	68.98	24.28	26.57	156.86
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**37.03**	**68.98**	**24.28**	**26.57**	**156.86**

Note: As on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, there is no project classified as capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost based on original approved plan.

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6 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(A) INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Particulars	No. of equity shares as at March 31, 2026	No. of equity shares as at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(i) Investments in unquoted equity instruments valued at cost, and fully paid up* (unless otherwise stated)				
i	Belin International Limited - Hongkong (Face value - USD 1)	1,00,000	1,00,000	5.75	5.75
ii	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (Face value - Rs. 10)	10,000	10,000	3.45	3.45
iii	Leeds Lifescience Limited - UK (Face value - GBP 1)	20,001	20,001	1.73	1.73
iv	Belin Limited - Russia	-	-	52.36	52.36
v	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (Face value - Rs. 10) {refer note (a) and (b) below}	4,37,66,182	3,59,92,973	634.12	396.20
vi	Parijat Tanzania Limited (Face value - TZS 1,550,000)	99	99	3.70	3.70
vii	Parijat Mali SA (Face value - XOF 10,000)	1,400	1,400	1.82	1.82
viii	Parijat Togo SARL (Face value - XOF 10,000)	255	255	0.30	0.30
ix	Parijat Ivory Coast (Face value - XOF 10,000)	100	-	0.16	-
				703.39	465.31
	Less : Provision for impairment in the value of investment			(58.41)	(40.92)
	Total investment in subsidiaries			644.98	424.39
	Aggregate value of unquoted equity investments valued at cost			703.39	465.31
	Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment			(58.41)	(40.92)

*Investments in equity shares of subsidiaries are stated at cost as per Ind AS 27 "Separate Financial Statements".

Notes:-

a) In case of few of the subsidiary companies there is a decline in the net-worth as compare to the carrying value of the amount invested by the Company. Consequent to the indicators, the management has performed impairment testing by using discounted cash flow method ('DCF'). DCF method uses assumptions and pre-tax cash flow projections based on financed budgets approved by management covering generally over a period of 5 years. Cash flow projection beyond 5 years time period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates which is consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to industry in which CGU operates. Management based on its testing is confident that the decline is temporary and the business is performing as per budgets and there is no impairment other than that already provided for as such as there is adequate headroom available. The management has used following assumptions for impairment testing as stated below:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Terminal growth value	5%	5%
Weighted average cost of capital	15%	15%

b) During the current year, the Holding Company has acquired 12.05% holding in its subsidiary company namely, "Crimsun Organics Private Limited" for Rs. 237.92 millions. Out of this Rs.126.19 millions has been paid during the year and Rs.111.73 millions was outstanding as on March, 31 2026 (refer note 13D)The above investement in equity shares of subsidiary company have been valued at cost in accordance with provisions of Ind AS 27 "Seprate Financial Statements". The above investment was made at their respective fair value on the date of investment per the valuation report obtained external expert valuer. Accordingly, management belives that it is in compliance with provisions of section 56 (2)(10) of Income Tax Act, 1961 and hence, no adjustment is required to be made in this standalone financial statements

c) Reconciliation of impairment allowance on investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
As at the beginning of year	40.92	6.05
Add: Allowance created	17.49	34.87
Less: Investments written off	-	-
As at the end of year	58.41	40.92

(B) LOANS (carried at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loans to related parties {Refer Note 27(3)}	113.12	107.73
Less Provision for impairment { Refer note 6(A)(b) and 27(3)}	(16.64)	(16.64)
	96.48	91.09
Loan to employees	13.45	13.47
	109.93	104.56

Reconciliation of impairment allowance on Loans to related parties measured at amortised cost:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
As at the beginning of year	16.64	25.33
Add: Allowance created	-	(8.69)
Less: Loans written off	-	-
As at the end of year	16.64	16.64

(C) OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (valued at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security Deposits*	21.70	20.21
Other Bank Balances having remaining maturity of more than 12 months**	7.46	13.13
	29.16	33.34

*Includes deposits paid against borrowings of Rs. 15.00 millions as security for the year ended March 31, 2026. (March 31, 2025: Rs. NIL) (refer note 13(A))

**Includes deposits given to secure the companies letter of credits and deposits with sales tax authorities/margin money deposits

7 INCOME TAXES

(a) Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income Tax			
Current income tax charge		229.44	185.46
Adjustment to tax relating to earlier years		(0.44)	(0.43)
	(A)	229.00	185.03
Deferred Tax			
Deferred Tax charge		(37.72)	3.18
	(B)	(37.72)	3.18
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(A+B)	191.28	188.21

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(b) Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Tax expense recognised on re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans {refer note 27(1)}	(1.57)	(0.38)
Income tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year	**(1.57)**	**(0.38)**

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Accounting Profit before tax	704.39	697.30
At India's statutory tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2025: 25.168%)*	25.168%	25.168%
Computed Tax Expense	**177.28**	**175.50**
Non-deductible expense for tax purpose	18.44	10.95
CSR expenses disallowed	2.46	1.42
Other items	(0.12)	0.34
Tax impact due to change in tax rates	(6.78)	-
At an effective income tax rate of 27.16% (March 31, 2025: 26.99%)	**191.28**	**188.21**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**191.28**	**188.21**

*The tax rate of 25.168% (22% + surcharge @10% and cess @4%) used for the year 2025-26 and 2024-25 is the corporate tax rate applicable on taxable profits under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(d) Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) comprises :

Particulars	Standalone Balance Sheet		Charged to	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, investment properties and assets classified as held for sale: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged in statement of profit and loss	(7.76)	(13.16)	5.40	-
Right of use asset	(19.81)	(29.86)	10.05	-
Derivatives instrument	(4.54)	-	(4.54)	
Deferred tax liability	**(32.11)**	**(43.02)**	**10.91**	-
Lease liabilities	24.44	33.87	(9.43)	-
Expenses allowable on payment basis	33.80	25.60	9.77	(1.57)
Provision for impairment of trade receivables and other assets	78.20	54.14	24.06	-
Shares based payment	7.01	5.24	1.77	-
Derivative instrument - foreign currency forward contract (at fair value through profit and loss)	-	6.91	(6.91)	-
MSME Disallowance	7.55	-	7.55	-
Deferred tax asset	**151.00**	**125.76**	**26.81**	**(1.57)**
Net deferred tax asset	**118.89**	**82.74**	**37.72**	**(1.57)**
	-	-		

Particulars	Standalone Balance Sheet		Charged to	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, investment properties and assets classified as held for sale: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged in statement of profit and loss	(13.16)	(16.54)	3.38	
Right of use asset	(29.86)	(40.19)	10.33	
Derivatives instrument	-	(5.48)	5.48	
Deferred tax liability	**(43.02)**	**(62.21)**	**19.19**	-
Lease liabilities	33.87	42.46	(8.59)	
Expenses allowable on payment basis	25.60	21.85	4.13	(0.38)
Provision for impairment of trade receivables and other assets	54.14	76.09	(21.95)	
Shares based payment	5.24	5.06	0.18	
Derivative instrument - foreign currency forward contract (at fair value through profit and loss)	6.91	-	6.91	
Other Items	-	3.05	(3.05)	
Deferred tax asset	**125.76**	**148.51**	**(22.37)**	**(0.38)**
Net deferred tax asset	**82.74**	**86.30**	**(3.18)**	**(0.38)**
	-	-		

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	82.74	86.30
Credited/(Charged) during the year		
- to profit and loss account	37.72	(3.18)
- to other comprehensive income	(1.57)	(0.38)
	36.15	(3.56)
Closing balance	**118.89**	**82.74**

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8 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Capital advances {refer note 26(B)}	10.97	53.34
Prepaid expenses	1.93	2.79
	12.90	**56.13**

9 INVENTORIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value unless otherwise stated)		
Raw material and packing material	837.76	825.38
Works-in-progress	507.29	378.01
Finished goods	804.09	629.03
Traded goods	120.03	177.93
Stores, spares and consumables	25.27	24.22
Right of return assets	613.25	332.40
	2,907.69	**2,366.97**

Notes:

(a) The above includes goods in transit as under:

Raw materials	19.97	74.60
Finished goods	97.54	76.02
Traded goods	9.02	-

(b) Inventories are hypothecated with the bankers against working capital limits. {refer note 13A}

(c) During the year ended March 31, 2026 Rs. 61.00 millions (March 31, 2025 Rs. 88.98 millions) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value and March 31, 2026 Rs. 51.54 millions (March 31, 2025 Rs.66.25 millions) based on ageing of material.

10 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(A) TRADE RECEIVABLES (valued at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Trade receivables from contract with customers-considered good	4,595.24	3,747.40
Trade receivables from contract with customers - considered good - from related parties { refer note 27(3) }	1,754.90	1,737.94
Trade receivables from contract with customers- credit impaired	293.98	189.70
Trade receivables (gross)	**6,644.12**	**5,675.04**
Less: Impairment allowance for trade receivables - Credit impaired	(293.98)	(189.70)
Trade receivables (net)	**6,350.14**	**5,485.34**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months–1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	3,847.19	1,148.62	450.87	657.27	246.19	-	6,350.14
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	1.02	20.61	61.99	37.90	116.40	15.51	253.43
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	1.46	4.07	25.18	9.84	40.55
Total	**3,848.21**	**1,169.23**	**514.32**	**699.24**	**387.77**	**25.35**	**6,644.12**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months–1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	3,509.79	808.20	608.99	558.36	-	-	5,485.34
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	38.04	57.42	25.24	6.99	127.69
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	15.32	14.77	-	31.92	62.01
Total	**3,509.79**	**808.20**	**662.35**	**630.55**	**25.24**	**38.91**	**5,675.04**

Notes:

a) Trade receivables are usually on trade terms based on credit worthiness of customers as per the terms of contract with customers.

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

c) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 90-245 days.

d) Ageing of trade receivable and movement of impairment allowance for expected credit loss is disclosed in note 27(6)(b).

e) There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not required to be disclosed in the ageing schedule

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(B) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
on current accounts	12.74	11.89
on cash credit account	6.11	59.52
Cash on hand	0.84	2.87
Total cash and cash equivalents	**19.69**	**74.28**

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

(C) OTHER BANK BALANCES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fixed Deposits with bank having original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months {refer note below}	9.49	66.03
	9.49	**66.03**

Notes:

a. Deposits represents deposits given to secure the companies letter of credits and deposits with sales tax authorities/margin money deposits

b. Change in liabilities arising due to financing activities during the year is given below:

Particulars	Borrowings (Short term)		Borrowings (Long term)		Lease liabilities	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	2,381.12	2,469.63	327.86	423.78	134.57	168.71
Cash flow (net)	650.66	(83.38)	75.53	(95.92)	(37.48)	(34.14)
Unrealized exchange difference	80.45	(1.63)	-	-	-	
Finance cost	296.88	206.55	19.02	30.89	10.56	13.81
Payment of finance cost	(296.88)	(210.05)	(19.02)	(30.89)	(10.56)	(13.81)
Closing balance	**3,112.23**	**2,381.12**	**403.39**	**327.86**	**97.09**	**134.57**
Short term borrowings {refer note 13A}	3,112.23	2,381.12	-	-	-	-
Long term borrowings {refer note 13A}	-	-	221.33	209.21	-	-
Current maturity of long term borrowings {refer note 13A}	-	-	182.06	118.65	-	-
Non current lease liability {refer note 13B}	-	-	-	-	55.94	97.09
Current maturity of lease liability {refer note 13B}	-	-	-	-	41.15	37.48

(D) LOANS (carried at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loan to employees	10.55	11.41
	10.55	**11.41**

(E) OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security Deposits (at amortised cost)	11.49	1.86
Derivative instrument - foreign currency forward contract (at fair value through profit and loss)*	18.02	-
Interest Receivable on Corporate Guarantee	4.03	2.79
Expense recoverable from shareholders**	97.40	-
Other Bank Balances having remaining maturity of less than 12 months***	62.63	-
	193.57	**4.65**

*Derivative instruments at fair value through profit and loss reflect the positive change in fair value of those foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for sales and purchases. The fair value gain is recorded in the statement of profit and loss.

**Expense recoverable from shareholders of Rs. 97.40 millions (March 31, 2025 of Rs. NIL) have been incurred by the Company towards proposed Initial Public Offering (IPO) of the equity shares of the company. As per the offer agreement with the selling shareholders, these expense are recoverable in proportion to the shares that are expected to be offered to the public in the offering.

***Deposits represents deposits given to secure the companies letter of credits and deposits with sales tax authorities/margin money deposits.

11 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Advances for material and services	15.34	25.50
Balance with government authorities {refer note (a) below}	235.80	255.47
Export incentives receivable {refer note (b) below}	8.18	10.40
Prepaid expenses*	80.57	37.90
ECGC Recoverable	70.69	-
Others	1.28	2.15
	411.86	**331.42**

* includes IPO expense of Rs. 26.41 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs.NIL) carried forward as prepaid expenses representing Company's share. The Company's share will be adjusted with securities premium at the time of issue of shares in accordance with the requirement of Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note:

(a) Balance with government authorities includes paid under protest of Rs. 1.61 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs. 1.49 millions).

(b) Export incentive receivable includes assistance in the form of export incentives under foreign trade policy and budgetary support. The table below gives information about movement in export incentives receivables:-

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	10.40	15.11
Add: Grant Income accrued during the year {refer note (17)}	25.35	30.00
Less: Government grant received during the year	(27.57)	(34.71)
Closing Balance	**8.18**	**10.40**

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12 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
(A) Share capital				
a) Authorized share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 5/- each (March 31, 2025 of Rs. 10/- each)	12,00,00,000	600.00	4,00,00,000	400.00
	12,00,00,000	600.00	4,00,00,000	400.00

Reconciliation of the authorised share capital outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	4,00,00,000	400.00	4,00,00,000	400.00
Issued during the year	8,00,00,000	200.00	-	-
At the end of the year	12,00,00,000	600.00	4,00,00,000	400.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up				
Equity shares of Rs. 5/- each (March 31, 2025 of Rs. 10/- each) (refer note below)	5,92,79,174	296.40	2,96,39,587	296.40
	5,92,79,174	296.40	2,96,39,587	296.40

b) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	2,96,39,587	296.40	2,96,39,587	296.40
Addition in equity shares arising on shares split from Rs.10 per share to Rs. 5 per share {refer note (d) below}	2,96,39,587	-	-	-
At the end of the year	5,92,79,174	296.40	2,96,39,587	296.40

c) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 5/- per share (March 31, 2025 Rs 10/- per share). Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

d) The Company has sub-divided its equity shares of face value Rs. 10 each into equity shares of face value Rs. 5 each, vide resolution of Board of Directors dated June 23, 2025 and approved by the shareholder dated June 24, 2025 {refer note 27 (17)}

e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company is set out below (representing legal and beneficial ownership):

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares*	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
1 Promoter Group				
Equity Shares of Rs. 5 each (Rs.10 of March 31, 2025) fully paid				
Mr. Keshav Anand**	55,95,116	9.44%	65,89,898	22.23%
Mr. Vikram Anand**	59,12,600	9.97%	47,70,300	16.09%
Mr. Sharat Anand**	32,38,416	5.46%	22,24,098	7.50%
Mr. Shivraj Anand**#	25,75,416	4.34%	18,92,598	6.39%
Keshav Vighnaharta Trust (held in the name of Mr. Keshav Anand and Mr. Uday Raj Anand, Trustee)	39,77,238	6.71%	-	-

*The Company effected a share split on June 23, 2025, whereby each equity share of face value Rs.10 each was split into 2 equity shares of face value Rs.5 each.

**exclude shares held through Family Trusts, which were held individually in preceding financial year i.e. as at March 31, 2025.

#Although percentage of holding is less than 5% in current year reported above, the number of shares and percentage holding have been shown for comparison purpose.

2 Investor Group				
Equity Shares of Rs. 5 each (Rs.10 of March 31, 2025) fully paid				
India Agri Business Fund II Limited	1,83,69,494	30.99%	91,84,747	30.99%

Note :

(i) As per records of the company, including its register of member shareholders and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

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f) Equity Shares of Rs. 5 each (Rs.10 of March 31, 2025) fully paid

As at March 31, 2026

Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	No. of shares at the beginning of the year after split	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Keshav Anand	65,89,898	1,31,79,796	(75,84,680)	55,95,116	9.44%	-57.55%
Vikram Anand	47,70,300	95,40,600	(36,28,000)	59,12,600	9.97%	-38.03%
Sharat Anand	22,24,098	44,48,196	(12,09,780)	32,38,416	5.46%	-27.20%
Aditi Anand	84,200	1,68,400	6,62,216	8,30,616	1.40%	393.24%
Gautam Raj Anand	12,99,800	25,99,600	(3,02,444)	22,97,156	3.88%	-11.63%
Parvati Anand	2,01,600	4,03,200	(4,03,000)	200	0.00%	-99.95%
Sanya Anand	9,01,500	18,03,000	-	18,03,000	3.04%	0.00%
Shivraj Anand	18,92,598	37,85,196	(12,09,780)	25,75,416	4.34%	-31.96%
Shruti Anand	4,03,200	8,06,400	(3,00,000)	5,06,400	0.85%	-37.20%
Uday Raj Anand	1,00,800	2,01,600	10,08,180	12,09,780	2.04%	500.09%
Viraj Anand	9,01,500	18,03,000	-	18,03,000	3.04%	0.00%
Harshi Anand	900	1,800	-	1,800	0.00%	0.00%
Puja Anand	1	2	-	2	0.00%	0.00%
Radhika Anand	1	2	-	2	0.00%	0.00%
Parijat Holdings Private Limited	1	2	-	2	0.00%	0.00%
Parijat Crop Protection (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1	2	-	2	0.00%	0.00%
Kuldip Raj Anand Family Trust (held in the name of Mr. Keshav Anand and Mr. Uday Raj Anand, Trustee)	-	-	19,36,846	19,36,846	3.27%	100.00%
Keshav Anand Family Trust (held in the name of Mr. Keshav Anand and Mr. Uday Raj Anand, Trustee)	-	-	200	200	0.00%	100.00%
Keshav Vighnaharta Trust (held in the name of Mr. Keshav Anand and Mr. Uday Raj Anand, Trustee)	-	-	39,77,238	39,77,238	6.71%	100.00%
Parijat family Trust (held in the name of Mr. Keshav Anand and Mr. Uday Raj Anand. Trustee)	-	-	4,03,000	4,03,000	0.68%	100.00%
MAA Trust (held in the name of Mr. Sharat Anand and Mr. Shivraj Anand, Trustee)	-	-	12,09,780	12,09,780	2.04%	100.00%
KRA Trust (held in the name of Mr. Sharat Anand and Mr. Shivraj Anand, Trustee)	-	-	12,09,780	12,09,780	2.04%	100.00%
GAMA Trust (held in the name of Mr. Sharat Anand and Mr. Shivraj Anand, Trustee)	-	-	3,02,444	3,02,444	0.51%	100.00%
Sanya Trust (held in the name of Mr. Keshav Anand and Mr. Vikram Anand, Trustee)	-	-	18,14,000	18,14,000	3.06%	100.00%
Viraj Trust (held in the name of Mr. Sharat Anand and Mr. Vikram Anand, Trustee)	-	-	18,14,000	18,14,000	3.06%	100.00%
Anand Family Trust (held in the name of Mr. Keshav Anand, Mr. Sharat Anand and Mr. Vikram Anand, Trustee)	-	-	3,00,000	3,00,000	0.51%	100.00%
Total	**1,93,70,398**	**3,87,40,796**	-	**3,87,40,796**		

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Keshav Anand	65,89,898	-	65,89,898	22.23%	-
Vikram Anand	47,70,300	-	47,70,300	16.09%	-
Sharat Anand	22,24,098	-	22,24,098	7.50%	-
Aditi Anand	84,200	-	84,200	0.28%	-
Gautam Raj Anand	12,99,800	-	12,99,800	4.39%	-
Parvati Anand	2,01,600	-	2,01,600	0.68%	-
Sanya Anand	9,01,500	-	9,01,500	3.04%	-
Shivraj Anand	18,92,598	-	18,92,598	6.39%	-
Shruti Anand	4,03,200	-	4,03,200	1.36%	-
Uday Raj Anand	1,00,800	-	1,00,800	0.34%	-
Viraj Anand	9,01,500	-	9,01,500	3.04%	-
Harshi Anand	900	-	900	0.00%	-
Puja Anand	1	-	1	0.00%	-
Radhika Anand	1	-	1	0.00%	-
Parijat Holdings Private Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	-
Parijat Crop Protection (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1	-	1	0.00%	-
Total	**1,93,70,398**	-	**1,93,70,398**		

g) Neither bonus shares issued nor shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

h) Shares reserved for issue under options

Information relating to Employee stock option plan including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and options outstanding at the end of reporting period are set out in note 27(7).

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(B) OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
General reserve	11.19	11.19
Shares based payment reserve	27.84	20.79
Retained earnings	1,795.07	1,306.95
Securities premium	620.42	620.42
Capital reserve	767.74	767.74
	3,222.26	2,727.09

Notes:

a) General reserve	11.19	11.19
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Changes during the year	**11.19**	**11.19**
Closing balance		
b) Share based payment reserve	20.79	20.08
Opening balance	7.05	0.71
Add: Employee stock option expense during the year (net)	-	-
Less: Employee stock option forfeited during the year	**27.84**	**20.79**
Closing balance		
c) Retained Earnings	1,306.95	826.39
Opening balance	513.11	509.09
Add : Profit for the year		
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	4.65	1.11
Remeasurement of gain on defined benefit plans, net of tax	(29.64)	(29.64)
Final dividend paid {refer note (D) below}	**1,795.07**	**1,306.95**
Closing balance		
d) Securities Premium	620.42	620.42
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Changes during the year	**620.42**	**620.42**
Closing balance		
e) Capital Reserve	767.74	767.74
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Changes during the year	**767.74**	**767.74**
Closing balance		

(C) Nature and Purpose of Reserves

(a) General reserve

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

(b) Share based payment reserve

The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under Employee stock option plan.

(c) Retained earnings

Retained Earnings are profits that the Company has earned till date less transfer to General Reserve, dividend or other distribution or transaction with shareholders. Retained Earnings includes re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans, net of tax that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

(d) Securities premium

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares or redemption of preference shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(e) Capital Reserve

Capital Reserve represents the amount recorded on derecognition of carrying value of equity shares invested by India Agri Business Fund II Limited ("Investor") and recognised as equity after adjusting the equivalent amount of par value of such equity shares recorded as equity share capital and equivalent amount of security premium invested by the investor.

(D) Dividend paid and proposed

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Dividends on equity shares declared and paid:		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2025: Rs 0.50 per share (March 31, 2024: Rs 1 per share)	29.64	29.64
	29.64	**29.64**
Proposed dividends on equity shares		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2026: Rs.NIL (March 31, 2025: Rs 0.50 per share)	-	29.64
Interim dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2026: Rs. 0.50 per share (proposed and paid after March 31, 2026) (March 31, 2025: Rs NIL)*	29.83	-
	29.83	**29.64**

Notes:

The Board of Directors of the Company approved a reduction in the face value of equity shares from Rs 10 per share to Rs 5 per share accordingly total number of shares are increased from 2,96,39,587 to 5,92,79,174. Consequent to this reduction, the proposed dividend for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 has been revised from Rs 1.00 per share to Rs 0.50 per share.

*Subsequent to March 31, 2026, the Company has proposed interim dividend for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 amounting Rs. 0.50 per share to its shareholders existing as on record date (March 31, 2025: Rs.NIL), which will be paid after March 31, 2026.

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13 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(A) BORROWINGS

Particulars	Long term borrowings		Short term borrowings	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Term Loans				
Indian rupees loan(secured):				
Working Capital Term Loan from Banks	69.63	146.30	-	-
Working Capital Term Loan from financial institution	294.27	145.06	-	-
Vehicle loan from banks	39.49	36.50	-	-
(b) Loans repayable on demand (Secured)				
Foreign currency loan:				
Foreign bills discounted from	-	-	44.14	45.52
Packing' credit from banks	-	-	217.04	-
Working Capital Demand Loan from banks	-	-	1,315.26	1,101.62
Indian rupees loan:				
Working Capital Demand Loan from banks	-	-	1,041.81	736.44
Working Capital Demand Loan from financial institution	-	-	75.00	75.00
Cash credit from banks	-	-	245.59	145.65
				-
(c) Loans repayable on demand (Unsecured)				
Purchase bills discounted from financial institutions	-	-	173.39	276.89
(d) Current Maturities of Long term borrowings				
Current Maturities of Working Capital Term Loan from Banks	(69.63)	(75.74)	69.63	75.74
Current Maturities of Working Capital Term Loan from financial institution	(95.49)	(29.37)	95.49	29.37
Current Maturities of Vehicle loans	(16.94)	(13.54)	16.94	13.54
	221.33	**209.21**	**3,294.29**	**2,499.77**

Nature of Security	Terms of repayment and rate of interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Working capital term loan (GECL) from Kotak Mahindra Bank is secured as follows: By way of hypothecation by way of second Pari Passu hypothecation charge on all existing and future current assets and movable fixed assets of borrower except exclusively finances by any other financials institution. For Mortgage: Second Pari passu mortgage charge on immovable properties being land and building situated at M-77, 1st, 2nd and entire terrace above 2nd floor M-Block Market, Greater Kailash Part 2, New Delhi-110048 in the name of borrower Second paripassu mortgage charge on properties being lands & building situated at Village Khera Gamni, Rajpur Rani Road, P.O.- Village Fatehgarh, Naraingarh, District Ambala-134201, Haryana Second pari passu charge on Negative lien on Village Mandhaur Naraingarh Road, Ambala City-134003, Haryana and Personal guarantees of three promoter directors namely Mr. Keshav Anand, Mr. Vikram Anand and Mr. Sharat Anand	Working capital term loan (GECL) from Kotak Mahindra Bank The Loan is repayable in unequal monthly instalments starting from June 10, 2022 over a period of 48 months ending on May 10, 2026, excluding 12 months moratorium. Rate of Interest : Carries rate of interest 8.70% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 9.25% p.a.)	2.98	15.45
Working capital term loan (GECL) from IndusInd Bank: Primary Security : Second Pari-Passu charge on the entire current assets of the borrower, both present and future. Collateral Security : 1. Second Pari-Passu charge on entire Movable fixed asset of the Company, both present & future. 2. Second Pari-passu on below mentioned properties of the company : • Commercial property- M-77,1 st , 2nd and entire terrace above 2nd floor M-Block Market, Greater Kailash II, New Delhi (2,000 Square Feet), • Agriculture land at village Khera Gamni, - Ambala- (19,995 Square Yards). 3. Negative Lien: Agriculture land at Village Mandhaur (Ambala) - (4052 Square Yards) Personal guarantees of three promoter directors namely Mr. Keshav Anand, Mr. Vikram Anand and Mr. Sharat Anand.	Working capital term loan (GECL) from IndusInd Bank The Loan is repayable in unequal monthly instalments starting from May 31, 2022 over a period of 60 months ending on April 30, 2026 including 12 months moratorium. Rate of Interest : Carries rate of interest 9.25% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 9.25% p.a.)	0.57	7.39

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Nature of Security	Terms of repayment and rate of interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Working capital term loan (Guaranteed emergency credit line 'GECL') from RBL Bank: 1. 100% Guaranteed by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd (NCGTC) 2. All existing security as per Sanction Letter no. CAD/DEL/0299/2021-22 dated 27.07.2021 shall be extended for this facility also. The same shall be extended in favour of RBL Bank on a second pari passu basis as security for the repayment of this loan as under:- 3. 2nd pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on entire current assets inclusive of stock and book debts, both present and future. 4. 2nd pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on entire Moveable Fixed Assets, both present and future. (Except MFAs exclusively charged to term lenders). 5. 2nd pari passu charge by way of Equitable mortgage on below mentioned immovable properties: • M-77, Entire I st, Entire 2nd and Entire Terrace above 2nd Floor, M block Market, Greater Kailash part -2 New Delhi (Commercial property) • Village Khera Ganni Tehsil Naraingarh District Ambala Haryana, plot measuring 22 kanals I marlas and 11 kanals. Comprising khasra no 43/18/1, 18/2, 19/ 1, 23/ 1, 23/2, 45/8/2/1, 8/3/1, 8/3/2, 8/1, 8/2/2, 13/1,13/2, 3/2/1 , 3/2/2, 7/2/1, 7/2/2, 7/2/3, 7/2/4, KheraGanni. • Property as total land area measuring 11 kanal out of land in khewat no 119 khatani no.172 khasra no.43/18/1(1-14), 45/8/2/1(1-8), 8/3/1 (0-2), 8/3/2 (0-2), 8/1(2-17), 8/2/2 (3-11), 13/1(2-0), 13/2(4-16), 43/18/2(1-5), 19/1(1-12), land area measuring 1/3 part of 19 kanal 07 marla i.e. 6 kanal 9 marla and land in khewat no 195 khatoni no.290 khasra no. 43/23/1(3-16), 23/2(3-15), 45/3/2/1(1-12), 3/2/2(1-12), 7/2/1(0-18), 7/2/2 (0-5), 7/2/3(0-5), 7/2/4(1-11), land area measuring 1/3 part of 13 kanal 14 marla i.e. 4 kanal 11 marla situated at village kheragani 26, tehsil naraingarh district ambala. together with all buildings and structures thereon and all plant and machinery attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth. 6. Negative lien over the following fixed assets of the Company: Village Mandhaur, Naraingarh Road, Ambala City 134003, Haryana, India. Khata No. 321/360 comprising Khasra No. 12/26/1/1, Khata No. 370/141 bearing Khasra No. 12/26/1/1/ (1-13) 1 kanal 15 marlas+ plot 1 Kanal 12 marlas bearing Khata No. 374/415, bearing Khata no. 12/26/2 (2-5)+plot 1 Kanal 13 marlas bearing Khata no. 323/362 bearing Khasra no. 12/26/5 (1-13) hadbast no. 43 +plot measuring 1 kanal 13 marlas beamg Kahta no. 314/348 bearing Khasra no. 12/26/3(1-13) vaka rabka vill, Mandhaur tehsil and distt. Ambala. The company has not complied with one of the covenents as mentioned in the agreement.	Working capital term loan (Guaranteed emergency credit line 'GECL') from RBL Bank amounting to Rs.66.08 millions (March 31, 2025 Rs 111.80 millions) The Loan is repayable in unequal monthly instalments starting from April 30, 2022 over a period of 48 months after moratorium period of 24 months. The loan is covered under the security provided for the working capital limits availed by the company on second paripassu charge base and negative lien. Rate of Interest : Carries rate of interest 8.30% p.a. (March 31, 2025 9.25% p.a.)	66.08	111.80
Working capital term loan (GECL) from HDFC Bank Primary Security : Second Pari-Passu charge on the entire current assets of the borrower, both present and future. Collateral Security : 1. Second Pari-Passu charge on entire Movable fixed asset of the Company, both present & future. 2. Second Pari-passu on below mentioned properties of the company : • Commercial property- M-77, 1st, 2nd and entire terrace above 2nd floor, M-Block Market, Greater Kailash Part-2, New Delhi (2,000 Square Feet); • Immovable properties being factory, land and building situated at village khera ganni, tehsil naraingarh, district ambala-134201 3. Negative Lien: Agriculture land at Village Mandhaur (Ambala) - (4052 Square Yards) The company has not complied with one of the covenents as mentioned in the agreement.	Working capital term loan (GECL) from HDFC Bank. The Loan is repayable inunequal monthly instalments starting from April 27, 2022 over a period of 48 months after moratorium of 12 months ending on March 27, 2026. Rate of Interest : Carries rate of interest 9.25% p.a. (March 31, 2025 9.25% p.a.)	-	11.66
Total		69.63	146.30

Nature of Security	Terms of repayment and rate of interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Working Capital term loan from Bajaj Finance Limited Primary Security: • 1st Pari-Passu charge on Immovable fixed assets of the company located at Ambala and commercial property at Greater Kailash, Delhi with WC lenders • 1st Pari-Passu charge on Movable fixed assets of the company. • 2nd charge on current assets of the company. Personal guarantees of three promoter directors namely Mr. Keshav Anand, Mr. Vikram Anand and Mr. Sharat Anand.	Working Capital term loan from Bajaj Finance Limited. The Loan is repayable in 72 equal monthly installments starting from May 5, 2024 over a period of 72 months ending on April 5, 2030 but the same has been pre-paid during the current financial year. Rate of Interest : Carries rate of interest 9.35% p.a. as at March 31, 2025	-	145.06
Working Capital term loan from Vivriti Capital Primary Security: i.subservient and continuing charge by way of hypothecation over all current assets of the Borrower (whether present or future) and as more particularly stated in the Deed of Hypothecation. ii. A first ranking exclusive and continuing mortgage over the Mortgaged Property (Description - Flat No 1401, Floor 13, C Wing, Rustomjee Elita, Andheri (West) together with all buildings, structures and appurtenances thereon and thereunder. iii. A first ranking exclusive charge on cash collateral of 5% (Five Percent) of the Facility amount (in proportion to the Drawdown) in the form of an interest free security deposit, with a lien and set off marked in favour of the Lender and placed with the Lender. Personal guarantees of three promoter directors namely Mr. Keshav Anand, Mr. Vikram Anand and Mr. Sharat Anand.	Working Capital term loan from Vivriti Capital. The Loan is repayable in 36 equal monthly installments starting from April 15, 2026 over a period of 36 months ending on March 15, 2029. Rate of Interest : Carries fixed rate of interest 12.50% p.a.	294.27	-
Total		294.27	145.06

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Nature of Security	Terms of repayment and rate of interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Vehicle loan from banks is secured against hypothecation of respective vehicles financed.	Vehicle loan from banks is repayable in unequal monthly instalments over a period ranging from 36-59 months and secured against hypothecation of respective vehicles financed. Rate of Interest : Carries interest rate from 7.10% p.a to 11.00 % p.a.	39.49	36.50
Total		**39.49**	**36.50**

Nature of Security	Terms of repayment and rate of interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Purchase bills discounting facility from DP World Financial Services Limited Personal guarantees of three promoter directors namely Mr. Keshav Anand, Mr. Vikram Anand and Mr. Sharat Anand. Demand promissory Note for 110% of the exposure. Security cheque for 110% of the exposure	Facility obtained for Purchase bill discounting from DP World Financial Services Limited with Tenure in March 31, 2026 ranging from 105 day to 178 days and March 31, 2025 ranging from 90 day to 180 Days with Rate of interest in March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025: at SOFR + 3%	173.39	276.89
Total		**173.39**	**276.89**

Nature of Security	Terms of repayment and rate of interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Short term working capital facilities: 1st Pari passu charge on all the Movable Fixed Assets of the Borrower (both present and future) • 1st pari passu charge on following Fixed Assets of the company: a. Corporate office; M-77, 1st, 2nd and 3rd floor M- Block Market, Greater Kailash Part -2, New Delhi. b. Village Khera Gauni, Tehsil Naraingarh, Distt. Ambala- 134201 Haryana. Plot measuring 22 kanals 1 marlas and 11 kanals comprising khasra no. 43/18/1, 18/2, 19/1, 23/1, 23/2, 45/8/2/1, 8/3/1, 8/3/2, 8/1, 8/2/2, 13/1, 13/2, 3/2/1, 3/2/2, 7/2/1, 7/2/2, 7/2/3, 7/2/4 khera Gani • Negative lien over the following fixed assets of the Company: Village Mandhaur, Naraingarh Road, Ambala City 134003, Haryana, India, Khata No. 321/360 comprising Khasra No. 12/26/1/1, Khata No. 370/141 bearing Khasra No, 12/26/1/1/ (1-13) 1 kanal 15 marlas+ plot 1 Kanal 12 marlas bearing Khata No. 374/415, bearing Khata no. 12/26/2 (2-5)+plot 1 Kanal 13 marlas bearing Khata no. 323/362 bearing Khasra no. 12/26/5 (1-13) hadbast no. 43 +plot mearing 1 kanal 13 marlas beamg Kahta no. 314/348 bearing Khasra no. 12/26/3(1-13) vaka rabka vill, Mandhaur tehsil and distt. Ambala. • Personal Guarantee of promoters of the company - a. Mr. Keshav Anand. b. Mr. Vikram Anand and c. Mr. Sharat Anand.	Facility obtained for Foreign bill discounting from Kotak Mahindra Bank with Tenure in March 31, 2026 ranging from 76 to 105 days (March 31, 2025 for 111 Days) with Rate of interest in March 31, 2026: ranging from 5.37% p.a. to 5.41% p.a. with rate of interest in March 31, 2025: at 6.42% p.a.	44.14	45.52
	Facility obtained for Packing Credit from Kotak Mahindra Bank & Federal bank with Tenure of 88 & 180 days with Rate of interest in March 31, 2026 ranging from 5.25% p.a. to 5.37% p.a. (March 31, 2025 NIL)	217.04	-
	Working Capital Demand Loan (FCY) facility sanctioned by Axis Bank, CSB & IndusInd Bank (in March 31, 2025 by Axis, CSB & Indusind Bank) with tenure ranging from 168 days to 205 (March 31, 2025 from 90 days to 180 days) days with Interest rate Ranging in March 31, 2026 from 2.70% p.a. to 7.20% p.a. (March 31, 2025 from 6.91% p.a. to 7.25% p.a.) The company has not complied with one of the covenents of axis bank & CSB as mentioned in the agreement	1,315.26	1,101.62
	Working Capital demand Loan facility sanctioned by CSB, Kotak, HDFC, Federal and Bajaj Finserv (March 31, 2025 RBL, Kotak, HDFC and Bajaj Finserv) with tenure ranging from 28 days to 182 days (March 31, 2025 from 90 days to 180 days) with Interest rate Ranging in from 8.50% p.a. to 9.50% p.a. (March 31,2025 from 9.00% p.a. to 9.35% p.a.) The company has not complied with few of the covenents of Federal and HDFC bank as mentioned in the agreement.	1,116.81	811.44
	Cash Credit facility from IndusInd, HDFC, Axis and Kotak Bank (March 31,2025 RBL, IndusInd, HDFC, Axis and Kotak Bank) with interest rates ranging from 8.25% p.a. to 10.10% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 9.50% p.a. to 10.75% p.a.) The Company has not complied with few of the covenents of Axis and HDFC bank as mentioned in the agreement.	245.59	145.65
Total		**2,938.84**	**2,104.23**

(i) **Loan covenants:** Borrowings from banks contains certain financial covenants. Financial Covenants related to borrowings are tested on a periodic basis as per terms of respective borrowing agreements, which are in reference to operational profitability and liquidity like total outstanding liabilities to tangible net worth, total debt to EBITDA and debt service coverage ratio etc. The Company has not satisfied few of the financial covenants during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025. Further, the Company has not received any demand for repayment of loans from banks in respect of years for which debt covenants have not been met. Further, the Company has reclassified the borrowings wherever there is a default in covenant in current borrowings.

(ii) The Company has not made any default in the repayment of loans to banks including interest thereon.

(iii) As at March 31, 2026 the Company had available Rs.752.47 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs.1,268.89 millions) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

(iv) The Borrowings obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

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(B) LEASE LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Non-current		
Lease liabilities {refer note 27(11)}	55.94	97.09
	55.94	97.09
B. Current		
Lease liabilities {refer note 27(11)}	41.15	37.48
	41.15	37.48
	97.09	134.57

(C) TRADE PAYABLES (valued at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	55.86	14.25
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (including acceptances) {refer note (e) below}	1,929.87	2,163.63
	1,985.73	2,177.88

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	42.49	12.92	0.22	0.23	-	55.86
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	119.14	1,161.93	641.51	2.66	4.32	0.31	1,929.87
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**119.14**	**1,204.42**	**654.43**	**2.88**	**4.55**	**0.31**	**1,985.73**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	10.21	2.73	1.31	-	-	14.25
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	178.10	1,647.15	332.53	5.14	0.25	0.46	2,163.63
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**178.10**	**1,657.36**	**335.26**	**6.45**	**0.25**	**0.46**	**2,177.88**

Notes:

a) Trade Payables include due to related parties of Rs. 122.63 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs. 269.82 millions) (refer Note: 27(3) (C))

b) The amounts are unsecured and non-interest bearing are usually paid within 07-180 days of recognition in case of domestic and 90-180 days in case of import.

c) For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to Note 27(3).

d) Trade payable includes vendors whose payment are secured via Letter of credit as at March 31, 2026 amounting to Rs. 432.18 millions (March 31, 2025 Rs. 440.92 millions).

e) Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) for the respective years is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) Principal amount and interest due thereon		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises*	50.15	7.11
Interest due on above	6.38	7.16
	56.53	14.27
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	2.41	2.36
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	1.63	2.50
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	6.38	7.16

*includes capital creditors of Rs. 0.67 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs. 0.02 millions) pertaining to the outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 13(D)). The above information regarding micro enterprises and small enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

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(D) OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (valued at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Security deposit	3.78	3.60
Creditors for capital goods*	4.59	1.17
Payable under supplier finance arrangement {refer note (a) below}	505.43	229.69
Derivative instrument - foreign currency forward contract (at fair value through profit and loss) (net) {refer note (b) below}	-	27.46
Sales incentives payable	429.36	478.60
Salary, exgratia & incentives payable to employee {refer note (c) below}	203.72	167.29
Payable for Share Purchase	111.73	-
	1,258.61	**907.81**

*includes Rs. 0.67 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs. 0.02 millions) pertains to outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises.

(a) Terms and conditions of the supplier finance arrangement

The Company participates in supplier finance arrangements through digital invoice discounting platforms, including the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS). Such arrangements is primarily available to suppliers opting for settlement of invoices under the supplier finance arrangement. Participating suppliers are paid for their invoices by third-party finance providers, primarily scheduled banks.

Upon payment to suppliers by the finance providers, the Company's liability to the supplier is extinguished and therefore corresponding trade payable is derecognised and a new financial liability towards the finance provider is recognised under the head "other financial liabilities" as payable under supplier finance arrangement. The arrangement has been established to ease the administrative burden of managing invoices from a significant number of suppliers, rather than to obtain financing. Also, no fund based or other limits provided by the banks is utilised for this arrangement.

(i) **Following is the disclosure required under Paragraph 44H(b) of Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement:		
Presented within trade payables and other financial liabilities	784.52	434.77
Carrying amount of which suppliers have already received payment from the finance provider:		
Other financial liabilities - payable under supplier finance arrangement	505.43	229.69

(ii) **Range of payment due dates:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
- Financial liabilities that are part of the arrangement	88 - 158 days	79 - 144 days
- Comparable trade payables that are not part of the arrangement	Domestic: 07 - 180 days Import: 90 - 180 days	Domestic: 30 - 90 days Import: 90 - 180 days

(b) Derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss reflect the positive change in fair value of those foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for sales and purchases. The fair value loss is included in the statement of profit and loss.

(c) Salary, exgratia & incentives payable to employee includes payable to Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) (refer note 27(3)(C3))

14 (A) CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Advances from customers	205.31	243.28
	205.31	**243.28**

14 (B) OTHER LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Statutory dues payable	54.61	74.33
Others {refer note 27(3)}	0.91	0.60
	55.52	74.93

15 PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for Gratuity {refer note 27 (1)}	77.67	55.71
	77.67	**55.71**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	56.63	46.02
Other provisions		
Refund liability {refer note 17(d)}	908.91	472.93
	965.54	**518.95**

16 TAX BALANCES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES		
Income tax payable (net of advance tax and tax deducted at source)	208.50	162.35
	208.50	**162.35**

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17 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Sale of products	(A)	11,669.34	10,458.04
Other operating revenues			
Export incentives	(B)	25.35	30.00
Total revenue from operations	(A) + (B)	**11,694.69**	**10,488.04**

Notes:

a. Revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are net of Goods and Service Tax (GST).

b. Disaggregated revenue information. Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contract with customers:

Revenue by location of customers	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
India	8,784.30	7,696.18
Outside India	2,885.04	2,761.86
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**11,669.34**	**10,458.04**
Add: Other operating revenue	25.35	30.00
	11,694.69	**10,488.04**

Revenue by timing of revenue recognition	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Goods transferred at a point in time	11,669.34	10,458.04
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**11,669.34**	**10,458.04**
Add: Other operating revenue	25.35	30.00
Total revenue from operation	**11,694.69**	**10,488.04**

Reconciliation of revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss with contracted price	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue as per contracted price	13,195.11	12,034.85
Less: Rebates and Discount/Schemes and refund liabilities	(1,525.77)	(1,576.81)
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**11,669.34**	**10,458.04**
Add: Other operating revenue	25.35	30.00
Total revenue from operation	**11,694.69**	**10,488.04**

c. **Contract balances**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables {refer note 10(A)}	6,350.14	5,485.34
Contract liabilities {(refer note 15(A)}	205.31	243.28

Trade receivables are generally on terms of 90 to 245 days. Interest on delay in payments from customers (if any) is recognised as per the terms of contract and when reasonably certain to received. Contract assets relate to revenue earned from the satisfaction of performance obligations. Accordingly, the balance of this account varies depending on the number of performance obligations satisfied as at the end of the reporting period.

Contract liabilities consist of short-term advances received from customer to supply goods against the same

The decrease in contract liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2026 was primarily due to the satisfaction of performance obligations during the period against advances amounting to Rs. 37.84 millions received from customers.

The decrease in contract liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025 was primarily due to the satisfaction of performance obligations during the period against advances amounting to Rs. 33.05 millions received from customers.

d. **Right of Return Assets and Refund Liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Right of return assets (refer note 9)	613.25	332.40
Refund liability (refer note 14)	908.91	472.93

e. **Performance obligation**

Sale of products: Performance obligation in respect of sale of goods is satisfied when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

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18 OTHER INCOME

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost:			
Bank deposits		5.14	4.53
Interest on delays charged from customers		5.24	11.69
Interest income with respect to loan given to subsidiaries		5.47	5.10
Others*		1.96	4.00
	(A)	**17.81**	**25.32**
Interest income on corporate guarantee to subsidiary		2.15	2.58
Exchange fluctuation (net)		108.24	147.13
Gain on change in fair value of derivatives		45.49	-
Liabilities no longer required written back		5.16	0.58
Miscellaneous income (net)		4.21	9.61
	(B)	**165.25**	**159.90**
	(A+B)	**183.06**	**185.22**

*It includes interest from loan to employees, interest from income tax refund, interest from bank guarantee etc.

19 COST OF RAW MATERIAL AND COMPONENTS CONSUMED

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Inventories at the beginning of the year	825.38	587.38
Add: Purchases during the year	5,958.66	4,858.12
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	837.76	825.38
Cost of raw material and components consumed	**5,946.28**	**4,620.12**

20 PURCHASE OF TRADED GOODS

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchase of agrochemical products	2,447.54	1,839.21
	2,447.54	**1,839.21**

21 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK IN PROGRESS AND TRADED GOODS

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Inventories at the beginning of the year			
Finished goods		629.03	926.20
Traded goods		177.93	399.33
Work-in-progress		378.01	890.58
Right of return assets		332.40	94.30
	(A)	**1,517.37**	**2,310.41**
Inventories at the end of the year			
Finished goods		804.09	629.03
Traded goods		120.03	177.93
Work-in-progress		507.29	378.01
Right of return assets		613.25	332.40
	(B)	**2,044.66**	**1,517.37**
Change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and traded goods			
Finished goods		(175.06)	297.17
Traded goods		57.90	221.40
Work-in-progress		(129.28)	512.57
Right of return assets		(280.85)	(238.10)
	(A-B)	**(527.29)**	**793.04**

22 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus {refer note (a) below}	1,114.96	927.02
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	19.25	17.12
Gratuity expense {refer note no. 27(1)}	18.18	13.38
Staff welfare expense	53.14	30.35
	1,205.53	**987.87**

(a) Salaries, wages and bonus includes ESOP expense of Rs. 7.05 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs. 0.71 millions).

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23 FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expenses		
-on Borrowings	239.41	237.44
-exchange differences as an adjustment to Borrowings cost	35.39	14.84
-others*	1.63	12.36
Interest on lease liability	10.56	13.81
Interest on Income Tax	16.58	5.00
Other finance charges**	76.49	39.27
	380.06	**322.72**

*It includes interest to MSME vendor, security deposits, GST and Customs duty
** It includes charges on letter of credit, working capital limit charges and supplier finance arrangement.

24 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	61.56	61.71
Depreciation of Right of use assets (refer note 27(11))	41.30	41.87
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 5)	69.96	65.72
Depreciation of Investment Property (refer note 4)	-	0.41
	172.82	**169.71**

25 OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Consumption of stores and spares	24.50	14.71
Power and fuel	28.48	24.71
Repair and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	17.74	14.90
- Buildings	4.70	2.02
- Others	10.82	9.43
Rates and taxes	5.51	3.55
Rent {refer note 27(11) }	97.41	93.73
Travelling and conveyance	212.90	170.99
Legal and professional fees	109.58	151.83
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	5.93	6.09
Sales commission	112.55	106.12
Insurance	43.56	29.65
Freight and forwarding charges	351.62	305.90
Clearing and forwarding agents service charges	20.24	18.33
Product testing expenses	10.80	5.35
Directors' sitting fees & commission	5.40	1.00
Advertising and sales promotion	172.25	106.46
Research and development	9.75	6.73
Printing and stationery	8.73	6.59
Communication costs	15.46	11.86
Impairment allowance for trade receivables considered doubtful	158.91	10.19
Impairment allowance for investments (refer note 5)	17.49	26.18
Bank charges and commission	6.91	7.52
CSR expenditure { refer note 27(4) }	9.77	5.64
Loss on sale of plant, property and equipment (net)	0.28	2.70
Loss on change in fair value of derivatives	-	49.24
Loss on change in fair value less cost of disposal for asset held for sale {refer note 3(B)}	2.27	3.01
Miscellaneous expenses*	66.27	48.86
	1,529.83	**1,243.29**

*It includes Health Safety & Environment expenses and Office expenses.

Detail of Payment to auditors

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
As auditor:*		
Audit fees	5.25	5.50
In other capacity:		
Certification fees	0.25	0.25
Reimbursement of expenses*	0.43	0.34
	5.93	**6.09**

*Audit fees (including reimbursement of expenses) for the year ended March 31, 2026 excludes Rs. 13.16 millions pertaining to IPO expenses which will be recovered from the selling shareholders as per the offer agreement.

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26 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A Contingent Liabilities		
(a) Claims/suits filed against the Company not acknowledged as debts {refer note (i) below}	6.86	10.07
(b) Disputed tax liabilities in respect of pending litigations before appellate authorities {refer note (ii) below}*	29.17	44.39
(c) Others {refer note (iii) below}	54.93	54.93
	90.96	**109.39**

Note:

i) Claims / suits filed against the Company not acknowledged as debts represents various legal cases filed against the Company on account of labour disputes, accidental claims, product claims and technical product failures etc. The Company has disclaimed the liability and defending the action. The Company has been advised by its legal counsel that its position is likely to be upheld in the litigation process and accordingly no provision for any liability has been made in the standalone financial statements.

ii) Disputed tax liabilities are on account of disallowances / additions made by goods and service tax department and custom department. The Company is contesting the demands and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely to be upheld in the appellate process and accordingly no provision has been accrued in the standalone financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position and results of operations. Further, the Company has received show cause notices from various departments which have not been treated as contingent liabilities, since the Company has adequately represented to the concerned departments and does not expect any liability on this account.

Also, in respect of tax cases, where the time period has lapsed and no appeal or reply has been filed by the department, the management is of the view that there is no contingent liability for the year ended March 31, 2026.

iii) The Company had received refund of terminal excise duty during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 from the Director of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ahmedabad on the basis of issuance of an Advance Release Order (ARO) by DGFT, Mumbai. On November 28, 2019, the Additional Director of Foreign Trade, Ahmedabad has issued show cause notice (which is primary stage of adjudication) stating that the refunds were erroneously paid by this office and directed to pay back the amount of Rs. 54.93 million (March 31, 2025: Rs 54.93 million, along with interest @15%. The Additional Director of Foreign Trade, Ahmedabad has also provided an opportunity to the Company to appear before the Authority which is mandatory requirement before adjudicating. In terms of the provisions of the Act, the Company has filed the writ petition before Hon'ble Gujarat High Court against the Show Cause Notice challenging the legality of the notice and the Hon'ble court has granted interim relief and also stayed the show cause notice proceedings. During the year ended March 31, 2021, DGFT has filed their affidavit in reply before the honourable court and the company has subsequently filed affidavit in-rejoinder. The matter is pending for arguments. The management basis its assessment based on past legal precedents believes there are low chances of this liability being materialised hence disclosed as contingent liability.

*Bank Guarantees: The Company has outstanding bank guarantees aggregating to Rs. 0.20 millions issued by IndusInd Bank in favor of the Hon'ble Civil Judge, Junior Division, Ludhiana, in connection with litigation proceedings. The guarantee is valid up to March 11, 2028 and represents a contingent liability as at the reporting date.

Bank Guarantees: The Company has issued performance bank guarantees amounting to Rs. 0.16 millions in favour of OAIC Ltd., Bhubaneswar, in the ordinary course of business for execution of supply contracts. The guarantee is valid up to June 30, 2026 and has been disclosed as a contingent liability.

B Capital & other commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of capital contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for	127.98	154.46
Less: Capital advances (refer note 8)	(10.97)	(53.34)
	117.01	**101.12**

C Financial guarantees contracts

The Company has issued financial guarantees to banks on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by its group companies.

a) Corporate Guarantee given to Axis bank Limited amounting to Rs. 144.66 million (March 31, 2025 : Rs 144.66 million) and Bajaj Finance Limited amounting to Rs. 100.00 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs 100.00 millions) for facilities availed by one of its subsidiary Company namely "Crimsun Organics Private Limited" for working capital and term loan facilities. Outstanding of Term loan from Axis Bank Limited as at March 31, 2026 is Rs 13.66 millions (March 31, 2025 is Rs 24.66 millions), Bajaj Finance Limited were Rs 27.22 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs. 33.89 millions) and letter of credit from Axis bank limited is Rs 33.14 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs 47.68 millions). The Company based on assessment of financial position and business plans in place, believes that chances of materialising this liability is remote.

b) Corporate Guarantee given to IndusInd Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 185.00 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs 185.00 millions) for facilities availed by one of its subsidiary Company namely "Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited" for working capital and term loan facilities. Letter of credit amounting to Rs. 129.96 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs 46.19 millions). The Company based on assessment of financial position and business plans in place, believes that chances of materialising this liability is remote.

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27 OTHER NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1 Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS - 19 "Employee Benefits" are given below :

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund and ESI which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to standalone statement of profit and loss as they accrue.

The Company has recognised the following amount as an expense and included in the Note 22 under "Contribution to provident and other funds"

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Employer's Contribution towards Provident fund (PF)	19.11	16.82
Employer's Contribution towards Employee state insurance (ESI)	0.14	0.30
	19.25	**17.12**

(b) Bifurcation of projected defined benefit plans obligations at the end of the year in current and non current

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Gratuity	77.67	-	55.71	-
Compensated absences	-	56.63	-	46.02
Total	**77.67**	**56.63**	**55.71**	**46.02**

(c) Amount recognised in exceptional items:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Gratuity	11.00	-
Compensated absences	7.59	-
Total	**18.59**	-

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four new Labour Codes (the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020) consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and accounted for the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available and guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The impact of the above change amounting to Rs. 18.59 million has been disclosed as "Exceptional items" in the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 The Company continues to monitor the finalization of State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are issued/rules are notified.

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(d) Defined Benefit Plan - Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan for employees in india as per the code of social security 2020. Every employee who has completed at least five years of continuous service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn wages for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India and HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited in form of a qualifying insurance policy and is managed by Gratuity Trust. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the project unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

Each year, the Company reviews the level of funding in the India gratuity plan. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and investment risk management policy. The Company decides its contribution based on the results of this annual review.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plans:-

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
a) Net defined benefit expense (Recognised in the Statement of profit and loss for the year)		
Current Service Cost	13.66	10.10
Net Interest Cost	4.52	3.28
Net defined benefit expense debited to statement of profit and loss	**18.18**	**13.38**
Exceptional Items (Past service cost)	11.00	-
	29.18	**13.38**
b) Remeasurement (gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(5.32)	0.21
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(2.17)	3.20
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	1.19	(4.57)
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	0.08	(0.33)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	**(6.22)**	**(1.49)**
c) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit obligation		
Defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year end	73.94	69.70
Interest cost	5.29	4.98
Current service cost	13.66	10.10
Benefit paid	(8.47)	(9.68)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(5.32)	0.21
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(2.17)	3.20
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	1.19	(4.57)
Past Service Cost (refer 27(1)(c)	11.00	-
Defined Benefit obligation as at year end	**89.12**	**73.94**

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Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
d) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year end	18.23	23.78
Investment Income	0.77	1.70
Employer contribution	1.00	2.10
Benefits Paid	(8.47)	(9.68)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(0.08)	0.33
Fair value of plan assets at year end	**11.45**	**18.23**
e) Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) recognised in the balance sheet		
Fair value of plan assets	11.45	18.23
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(89.12)	(73.94)
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet- Asset / (Liability)	**(77.67)**	**(55.71)**
Bifurcation of Net Liability		
Non-Current liability	(77.67)	(55.71)
	(77.67)	**(55.71)**
f) Broad categories of plan assets as a percentage of total assets		
Funds managed by insurer (Life Insurance Corporation and HDFC Life Insurance)	100.00%	100.00%

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
g) Principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligation		
Mortality Table	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Normal retirement age	65 years for Directors 60 years for other employees	65 years for Directors 60 years for other employees
Discount rate (per annum)	6.85%	6.65%
Future Salary increase (per annum)	9.50%	9.50%
Attrition rate	M1 to M10 Yr- 8.60% E1 to E8 Yr-21.70%	M1 to M10 Yr- 7% E1 to E8 Yr-10% H to L Yr - 10%
h) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:		
Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligations at the end of the year		
Discount Rate		
Increase by 1%	(5.54)	(6.27)
Decrease by 1%	6.24	7.26
Salary Increase		
Increase by 1%	3.92	5.23
Decrease by 1%	(3.92)	(4.97)
Attrition Rate		
Increase by 50%	(2.59)	(3.03)
Decrease by 50%	4.21	4.79
Mortality Rate		
Increase by 10%	0.00	(0.01)
Decrease by 10%	(0.00)	0.01

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i) **The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years**

Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	12.16	6.35
Between 2 and 5 years	41.88	24.61
Between 6 and 10 years	40.75	33.46
Beyond 10 years	59.35	90.16

j) .The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 7 years (March 31, 2025: 9 years)

k) The plan assets are maintained with Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India and HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited.

l) The Company expects to contribute Rs 89.88 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs 67.26 millions) to the plan assets during the next period.

m) The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is as certified by the Actuary.

n) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

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

2 Segment Reporting

As per Ind AS-108, "Operating Segment" (specified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provision of the Act) the Company's chief operating decision maker ('CODM') has identified that the Company's business activity falls within a single operating segment which is the production of agrochemical products and other related products and hence Company operates in a single business segment based on the nature of the products, the risk and returns, organisation structure and the internal financial reporting systems. Therefore, there is no reportable segment for the Company as per the requirement of Ind AS-108 "Operating Segments".

Geographical Information

The "Geographical Segments" comprises of domestic segment which includes sales to customers located in India and the overseas segment includes sales to customers located outside India.

The following is the distribution of Company's revenue by geographical market, regardless of where the goods were produced.

Geographical Revenue

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue- within India	8,784.30	7,696.18
Revenue- outside India	2,885.04	2,761.86
	11,669.34	**10,458.04**
Other operating revenues		
Revenue- within India	25.35	30.00
	25.35	**30.00**

Geographical Segment current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within India	7,399.83	5,770.36
Outside India	2,503.16	2,569.74
	9,902.99	**8,340.10**

Geographical Non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within India	1,760.39	1,367.60
Outside India	105.98	146.77
	1,866.37	**1,514.37**

Geographical capital expenditure - Property plant and equipment and Capital work in progress, investment property and assets held for sale

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within India	79.13	80.82
Outside India	-	-
	79.13	**80.82**

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Geographical capital expenditure - Other Intangible assets and Intangible assets under development

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within India	83.77	128.40
Outside India	-	-
	83.77	**128.40**

Notes:
(i) Capital expenditure consists of additions of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, investment property, assets held for sale, other intangible assets and intangible assets under development net of capitalisation.

(ii) There are no customers having revenue exceeding 10% of total revenue of the Company.

(iii) Non-current assets excludes deferred tax assets.
(iv) Current assets excludes assets held for sale.

3 Related party transactions

The related parties as per the terms of Ind AS-24, "Related Party Disclosures", (under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (as amended from time to time) as disclosed below:-

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship :

(i) Entity Name	Relationship
Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	Subsidiary
Belin International Limited (Hongkong)	Subsidiary
Leeds Lifescience Limited (United Kingdom)	Subsidiary
Belin Limited (Russia)	Subsidiary
Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	Subsidiary
Parijat Togo SARL (Togo)	Subsidiary
Parijat Mali SA (Mali)	Subsidiary
Parijat Tanzania Limited (Tanzania)	Subsidiary
Parijat Ivory Coast (w.e.f. April 04, 2025)	Subsidiary

(ii) Name	Relationship
Mr. Keshav Anand	Managing Director
Mr. Sharat Anand	Director (till July 21, 2025)
Mr. Vikram Anand	Director (till July 21, 2025)
Mr. Uday Raj Anand	Director & CEO
Mr. Shivraj Anand	Director & CEO
Mr. Raj Deep Bhatia	Director
Mr. Gautam Mahajan	Independent Director (till September 15, 2023)
Mr Anoop Seth	Chairman & Independent Director (till July 21, 2025)
Ms. Karuna Vishunavat	Independent Director
Mr. Anil Gudibande	Chairman (w.e.f. July 31, 2025) and Independent Director (w.e.f. July 21, 2025)
Mr. Siddapur Nagaraja Sharma Sreenivas	Independent Director (w.e.f. July 21, 2025)
Mr Anil Kumar Sachdeva	Company Secretary
Mrs. Apoorva Choubey	Chief Financial Officer

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(iii)	Name	Relationship
	Mr. Gautam Raj Anand	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel/Directors
	Ms. Aditi Anand	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel/Directors

(B) Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have significance influence:

(i)	Entity Name	Relationship
	Parijat Crop Protection (India) Private Limited	Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have significance influence
	Parijat Holdings Private Limited	
	Parijat Innovations Private Limited	
	Parijat Fitness Private Limited	
	Parijat Consulting Private Limited	
	Parijat Arts & Media LLP (formerly known as Parijat Arts & Media Private Limited).	
	Parijat Entertainment Private Limited	
	Anand Foundation	

(i)	Entity Name	Relationship
	Parijat Employees Group Gratuity Trust	Employee benefit trust for the benefit of employee
	Parijat Employees Welfare Trust	

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C1) Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant year:

S.No.	Nature of transactions	Subsidiaries		Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have significance influence		Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel/Directors		Total	
		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
C)	**Transactions during the year**										
1	**Sale of products**										
	Belin Limited (Russia)	116.33	23.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	116.33	23.06
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	291.90	218.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	291.90	218.01
	Leeds Lifescience Limited (United Kingdom)	25.10	20.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.10	20.60
	Parijat Mali SA (Mali)	171.52	155.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	171.52	155.48
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	107.88	96.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	107.88	96.26
	Parijat Tanzania Limited (Tanzania)	35.40	316.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.40	316.88
	Belin International Ltd	49.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.64	-
	Parijat Togo, Sarl	137.82	105.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	137.82	105.72
2	**Purchase of traded goods**										
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	815.83	946.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	815.83	946.05
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	399.26	364.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	399.26	364.62
3	**Loan repayment made by related parties**										
	Belin International Limited (Hongkong)	7.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.32	-
	Parijat Tanzania Limited (Tanzania)	6.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.17	-
	Mr Anil Kumar Sachdeva	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.41	-	-	0.40	0.41
4	**Charity and donation**										
	Anand Foundation	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-
5	**Legal and professional expenses**										
	Ms. Aditi Anand	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72
6	**Job work charges**										
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	137.34	266.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	137.34	266.25
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	2.71	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.71	1.13

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C1) Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant year:

S.No.	Nature of transactions	Subsidiaries		Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have significance influence		Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel/Directors		Total	
		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
7	**Rent expenses**										
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	3.28	1.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.28	1.19
	Parijat Crop Protection (India) Private Limited	-	-	1.21	1.18	-	-	-	-	1.21	1.18
8	**Salary and wages**										
	Mr. Gautam Raj Anand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.98	1.95	1.98	1.95
9	**Interest Income on Loan**										
	Belin International Limited (Hongkong)	0.56	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	0.78
	Parijat Mali SA (Mali)	4.14	3.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.14	3.61
	Parijat Tanzania Limited (Tanzania)	0.76	0.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.71
	Mr Anil Kumar Sachdeva	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.01	0.02
10	**Rental Income**										
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
	Parijat Holdings Private Limited	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
	Parijat Innovations Private Limited	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12
	Parijat Crop Protection (India) Private Limited	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
	Parijat Entertainment Private Limited	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
	Parijat Fitness India Private Limited	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
	Parijat Arts & Media LLP (formerly known as Parijat Arts & Media Private Limited).	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
	Parijat Consulting Private Limited	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
11	**Foreign Commission expenses**										
	Parijat Tanzania Limited (Tanzania)	17.91	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.91	1.27
	Parijat Mali SA (Mali)	21.27	11.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.27	11.38
12	**Sale of property, plant and equipment**										
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	0.74	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74	2.86
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	Parijat Mali SA (Mali)	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
	Mr. Sharat Anand	-	-	-	-	1.11	-	-	-	1.11	-

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C1) Related party transactions

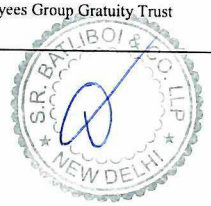
The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant year:

S.No.	Nature of transactions	Subsidiaries		Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have significance influence		Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel/Directors		Total	
		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
13	**Purchase of property, plant and equipment**										
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	1.75	6.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.75	6.11
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	-
14	**CSR expenses**										
	Anand Foundation	-	-	3.41	2.41	-	-	-	-	3.41	2.41
15	**Sitting Fees and Other Fees**										
	Mr Anoop Seth	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.60	-	-	0.45	0.60
	Ms. Karuna Vishunavat	-	-	-	-	1.23	0.40	-	-	1.23	0.40
	Mr. Anil Gudibande	-	-	-	-	2.16	-	-	-	2.16	-
	Mr. Siddapur Nagaraja Sharma Shreenivas	-	-	-	-	1.48	-	-	-	1.48	-
16	**Technical know How (Product Stabilization Expenses)**										
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	9.35	11.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.35	11.07
17	**Corporate Guarantee Income**										
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	0.93	0.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.93	0.98
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	1.22	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.22	1.60
18	**Job work Income**										
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	0.29	7.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	7.91
19	**Reimbursement of expenses**										
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	4.00	3.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	3.62
20	**Corporate Guarantee (net)**										
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	-	(15.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15.00)
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	-	(90.54)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90.54)
21	**Bad Debts Other than Customer**										
	Leeds Lifescience Limited (United Kingdom)	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-
22	**Provision for Doubtful Trade Receivables**										
	Belin Limited (Russia)	100.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.45	-

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C2) Outstanding balances at the year end

S.No.	Particulars	Subsidiaries		Enterprises in which their Key Managerial Personnel and relatives have significance influence		Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel/Director		Total	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	**Investments**										
	Belin International Limited (Hongkong)	5.75	5.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.75	5.75
	Belin Limited (Russia)	52.36	52.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.36	52.36
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	3.45	3.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.45	3.45
	Leeds Lifescience Limited (United Kingdom)	1.73	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	1.73
	Parijat Mali SA (Mali)	1.82	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.82	1.82
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	634.12	396.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	634.12	396.20
	Parijat Togo SARL (Togo)	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.30
	Parijat Tanzania Limited (Tanzania)	3.70	3.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.70	3.70
	Parijat Ivory Coast	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	-
2	**Impairment in value of Investment**										
	Belin International Limited (Hongkong)	5.75	5.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.75	5.75
	Belin Limited (Russia)	52.36	34.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.36	34.87
	Parijat Togo SARL (Togo)	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.30
3	**Interest receivable on loan to related party**			-							
	Belin International Limited (Hongkong)	4.74	6.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.74	6.80
	Parijat Mali SA (Mali)	43.42	33.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.42	33.46
	Parijat Tanzania Limited (Tanzania)	1.50	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	2.91
4	**Loans**										
	Belin International Limited (Hongkong)	6.13	9.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	9.84
	Parijat Mali SA (Mali)	53.65	45.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.65	45.88
	Parijat Tanzania Limited (Tanzania)	3.67	8.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.67	8.84
	Mr Anil Kumar Sachdeva	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.61	-	-	0.22	0.61
5	**Impairment in value of Loan given to subsidiaries**										
	Belin International Limited (Hongkong)	10.87	16.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.87	16.64
	Parijat Mali SA (Mali)	5.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.77	-
6	**Other receivable**										
	Leeds Lifescience Limited (United Kingdom)	-	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34
	Parijat Crop Protection (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
	Parijat Fitness India Private Limited	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	Parijat Arts & Media LLP (formerly known as Parijat Arts & Media Private Limited).	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
	Parijat Employees Welfare Trust	-	-	0.52	0.52	-	-	-	-	0.52	0.52
	Parijat Employees Group Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.50



Parijat Industries (India) Limited *(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)*

CIN: U24219DL1995PLC161189

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

(All amounts in Rs. Millions except per share data and as stated otherwise)

S.No.	Particulars	Subsidiaries		Enterprises in which their Key Managerial Personnel and relatives have significance influence		Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel/Director		Total	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
7	**Trade payables & Commission Payable**										
	Ms. Aditi Anand	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	48.57	76.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.57	76.27
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	52.28	193.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.28	193.13
	Parijat Mali SA	21.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.36	-
8	**Trade receivables**										
	Belin Limited (Russia)	390.57	514.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	390.57	514.60
	Leeds Lifescience Limited (United Kingdom)	11.96	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.96	1.09
	Parijat Mali SA (Mali)	826.97	807.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	826.97	807.26
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	15.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.90	-
	Parijat Togo SARL (Togo)	137.72	109.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	137.72	109.63
	Parijat Tanzania Limited (Tanzania)	317.35	305.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	317.35	305.36
	Belin International Limited (Hongkong)	54.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.44	-
9	**Interest receivable on Corporate Guarantee**										
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	0.98	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.98	1.06
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	3.06	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.06	1.73
10	**Other Payable**										
	Anand Foundation	-	-	0.91	0.60	-	-	-	-	0.91	0.60
	Parijat Mali SA (Mali)	0.10	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.09
11	**Corporate Guarantee Given**										
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	185.00	185.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	185.00	185.00
	Crimsun Organics Private Limited (India)	244.66	244.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	244.66	244.66
12	**Advance from Customers**										
	Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited (India)	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	-



C3) Remuneration to the Key Managerial Personnel and its relatives (on account of short term employee benefits)

S No.	Key Managerial Personnel	Salary & Bonus		Provident Fund		Perquisites		Remuneration		Outstanding Balances	
		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	Mr. Keshav Anand	7.82	7.13	-	-	0.03	0.03	7.85	7.16	0.57	0.42
2	Mr. Sharat Anand	8.13	7.11	-	-	0.03	0.02	8.16	7.13	0.60	0.44
3	Mr. Vikram Anand	7.85	7.09	-	-	0.03	0.03	7.88	7.12	0.58	0.42
4	Mr. Shivraj Anand	9.48	5.35	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	9.53	5.40	0.54	0.27
5	Mr. Uday Raj Anand	9.49	5.21	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	9.54	5.26	0.54	0.28
6	Mr. Raj Deep Bhatia	6.92	5.15	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	6.97	5.20	0.43	0.32
7	Mr Anil Kumar Sachdeva	4.83	4.41	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.07	4.89	4.50	0.29	0.19
8	Mrs. Apoorva Choubey	4.29	3.60	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	4.33	3.64	0.26	0.18

Notes:

(i) All the liabilities for post retirement benefits being 'Gratuity' are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, accordingly the amount pertaining to Key Managerial personnel are not included above.

(ii) The remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole.

(iii) The remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not includes ESOP.

(iv) The remuneration to directors and their relatives do not includes amount towards keyman insurance.

(v) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period/year end are unsecured and interest free (except loans). The settlement for these balances occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables except as disclosed in note 26(C). For the year ended March 31, 2026, this assessment is undertaken for each period through examining the financial period of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(vi) Transactions with related parties are reported net of Goods and Service Tax (GST).

(vii) **Terms and conditions of transactions with related party:**

a) Revenue : Sales are made to related parties on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees sales price, discount and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties, who purchase goods and services of the Company in similar quantities. Such sales generally include payment terms requiring related party to make payment within 180 days from the date of invoice.

b) Purchases of goods and related balances and Commission: Purchases and Job work charges are made from related parties on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees purchase price and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to sale transactions with non-related parties entered into by the counter-party and similar purchase transactions entered into by the Company with the other non-related parties. Such purchases generally include payment terms requiring the Company to make payment within 180 days from the date of invoice.

c) Loans : The Company has given loan to its subsidiary for working capital purpose. The loan has been utilized by the subsidiary for the purpose it was obtained. The loan is unsecured, repayable as per the term stated in the agreement and carries interest rates at the rate of 8% per annum. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment on loans due from the subsidiary (March 31, 2025: Nil).

d) Trade receivable : Trade receivables outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received against these receivables. The amounts are recoverable within 180 days from the reporting date (March 31, 2025: within 180 days from the reporting date). For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has recorded impairment on receivables due from related parties Rs. 100.45 millions (March 31, 2025: Nil).

e) Trade payable : Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been given against these payables. The amounts are payable within 180 days from the reporting date (March 31, 2025: within 180 days from the reporting date).

f) Compensation to KMP of the Company : The amounts disclosed in the above table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the financial period related to KMP. The amounts do not include expense, if any, recognised toward post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits of key managerial personnel. Such expenses are measured based on an actuarial valuation done for each Company in the Company as a whole. Hence, amounts attributable to KMPs are not separately determinable.

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4 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to incur at least 2% of average net profits of the preceding three financial years towards Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR"). Accordingly, a CSR committee has been formed for carrying out CSR activities as per the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Details are as under :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Contribution to Anand foundation	3.41	2.41
Others	6.36	3.23
Total amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss account*	**9.77**	**5.64**
Less: Excess amount spent during the year to be carry forward to next financial year	(0.39)	(0.32)
Add: Utilisation of excess amount spent during the previous year	-	-
Net amount	**9.38**	**5.32**
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	9.38	5.32
Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	9.38	5.32
Nature of CSR activities for which amount is paid	Education, Rural Development Project and Promoting health care	Education, Rural Development Project and Promoting health care
Amount spent during the year ended on:		
(i) Construction/ acquisition of assets	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than above	9.77	5.64
Total amount spent	**9.77**	**5.64**
Amount yet to be spent	-	-
Less: excess amount spent during the year to be carry forward to next financial year	**0.39**	**0.32**
Total Amount	**9.77**	**5.64**

* The Company has paid Rs. 0.91 millions out of Rs. 9.77 millions after March 31, 2026 in accordance with the Act read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 as amended.

5 Fair value measurements

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 were as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial instruments by category*				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Trade receivables {Refer note 10(A)}**	6,350.14	5,485.34	6,350.14	5,485.34
Cash and cash equivalents {Refer note 10(B)}**	19.69	74.28	19.69	74.28
Bank balances other than above {Refer note 10(C)}**	9.49	66.03	9.49	66.03
Loans (current and non-current) {Refer note 6(B) & 10(D)}**	120.48	115.97	120.48	115.97
Other financial assets (current and non-current) {Refer note 6(C) & 10(E)}**	204.71	37.99	204.71	37.99
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Derivative instrument - foreign currency forward contract	18.02	-	18.02	-
	6,722.53	5,779.61	6,722.53	5,779.61
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Borrowing (current and non-current) {Refer note 13(A)}#	3,515.62	2,708.98	3,515.62	2,708.98
Trade payables {Refer note 13(C)}#	1,985.73	2,177.88	1,985.73	2,177.88
Other financial liabilities (current) {Refer note 13(D)}#	1,258.61	880.35	1,258.61	880.35
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Derivative instrument - foreign currency forward contract	-	27.46	-	27.46
	6,759.96	5,794.67	6,759.96	5,794.67

*Investment in equity shares of subsidiary are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27 "Separate Financial Statement" and are not required to be disclosed here (also refer note 6(A))

**The management assessed that fair value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalent , other bank balances, loans and other financial assets approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

#The management assessed that fair value for financial instruments carried at amortised cost such as current borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

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1) The fair value of financial liabilities is measured at amortised cost except for financial liability measured at FVTPL, estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. These unobservable inputs are estimated by management and management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value. The fair value of the financial liabilities measured at FVTPL are estimated as per independent value report.

2) Long-term receivables/payables are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the counterparty and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

3) The fair values of the company's interest - bearing borrowings are determined by using effective interest rate (EIR) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non- performance risk as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 was assessed to be insignificant.

4) The Company has entered into derivative financial instruments with various banks. Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. As at year end, the mark-to-market value of other derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the financial instruments recognised at fair value.

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

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted (unadjusted) market prices at the end of the reporting period for identical assets or liabilities.

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

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

There have been no transfers between level 1 and 2 during the year.

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

	Carrying Value	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value				
Derivative instrument - foreign currency forward contract*	18.02	-	18.02	-

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

	Carrying Value	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative instrument - foreign currency forward contract*	27.46	-	27.46	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

*The value of Derivative instrument - foreign currency forward contract measured at level 2 are driven by the prevailing local inter-bank rate.

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6.1 Foreign exchange forward contracts

The Company has entered into other foreign exchange forward contracts with the intention of reducing the foreign exchange risk of foreign currency receivables and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions. These contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Nature of contracts	Currency Hedged	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
		Outstanding Foreign Currency	Amount in INR (Rs in millions)	Outstanding Foreign Currency	Amount in INR (Rs in millions)
Forward exchange contracts (Trade Receivables)	USD	9.11	859.40	6.73	575.67
Forward exchange contracts (Trade Receivables)	EURO	3.92	424.36	9.41	871.76
Forward exchange contracts (Trade Payables)	USD	18.04	1,702.14	18.16	1,553.85

Fair value (Loss)/gain on financial instruments measured at fair value amounting to Rs. 45.49 millions (March 31, 2025: Rs. (49.24) millions) have been recognised as expense/income in statement of profit and loss account.

6.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company are accountable to the Board of Directors and Audit Committee forms for the purpose of good corporate governance. This process provides assurance to Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risk are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company policies and Company risk objective. In the event of crisis caused due to external factors, the management assesses the recoverability of its assets, maturity of its liabilities to factor it in cash flow forecast to ensure there is enough liquidity in these situations through internal and external source of funds.

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

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, other financial liabilities and foreign currency receivables and payables. The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at the date of financial statements. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at the date of financial statements.

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure or a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised in assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. The Company manages its foreign currency risk through foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge its outstanding exposure. The spot component of forward contracts is determined with reference to relevant spot market exchange rates. The differential between the contracted forward rate and the spot market exchange rate is defined as the forward points. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in foreign currency) The Company manages its foreign currency risk partly by taking forward exchange contract for transactions of sales and purchases and partly balanced by purchasing of goods/services from the respective countries. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policies.

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities as given below:

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Particulars of un-hedged foreign currency exposure is as follows:

Currency	Un hedged Exposure as at March 31, 2026			Un hedged Exposure as at March 31, 2025		
	Foreign Currency amount	Exchange rates	Amount (in INR)	Foreign Currency amount	Exchange rates	Amount (in INR)
Trade Receivables						
USD	1.01	94.31	95.02	3.53	85.53	301.49
RUB	324.17	1.16	374.69	511.17	1.01	514.60
CAD	0.23	67.78	15.28	0.04	59.72	2.11
EURO	6.96	108.30	753.94	2.19	92.60	202.44
Loans & Other Receivables						
CFA	588.01	0.17	97.02	562.01	0.14	79.34
USD	0.12	94.31	10.97	0.19	85.53	16.64
TZS	142.44	0.04	5.13	365.53	0.03	11.75
Trade Payables						
EURO	0.38	108.37	41.24	0.23	92.60	21.06
USD	-	94.31	-	-	85.55	-
CAD	0.01	67.78	0.45	-	-	-
AED	-	-	-	0.01	23.29	0.12
AUD	0.00	64.65	0.17	-	-	-
YUAN	0.00	13.64	0.03	-	-	-
Other Payables						
USD	0.12	94.31	11.34	-	-	-
Borrowings						
USD	3.43	94.37	324.13	3.80	85.55	324.73

Foreign currency risk sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities as given below :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Gain/ (Loss) Impact on profit before tax		Gain/ (Loss) Impact on profit before tax	
	Change +1%	Change - 1%	Change +1%	Change - 1%
Trade Receivables				
USD	0.95	(0.95)	3.01	(3.01)
RUB	3.75	(3.75)	5.15	(5.15)
CAD	0.15	(0.15)	0.02	(0.02)
EURO	7.54	(7.54)	2.02	(2.02)
Loans & Other Receivables				
CFA	0.97	(0.97)	0.79	(0.79)
USD	0.11	(0.11)	0.17	(0.17)
TZS	0.05	(0.05)	0.12	(0.12)
Trade Payables				
EURO	(0.41)	0.41	(0.21)	0.21
CAD	(0.00)	0.00	-	-
AED	-	-	(0.00)	0.00
AUD	(0.00)	0.00	-	-
YUAN	(0.00)	0.00	-	-
Other Payables				
USD	(0.11)	0.11	-	-
Borrowings				
USD	(3.24)	3.24	(3.25)	3.25

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Gain/ (Loss) Impact on equity		Gain/ (Loss) Impact on equity	
	Change +1%	Change - 1%	Change +1%	Change - 1%
Trade Receivables				
USD	-	-	-	-
RUB	-	-	-	-
CAD	-	-	-	-
EURO	-	-	-	-
Loans & Other Receivables				
CFA	-	-	-	-
USD	-	-	-	-
TZS	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables				
EURO	-	-	-	-
CAD	-	-	-	-
AED	-	-	-	-
AUD	-	-	-	-
YUAN	-	-	-	-
Other Payables				
USD	-	-	-	-
Borrowings				
USD	-		-	-

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(ii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings at floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate borrowings. The Company's borrowings outstanding also comprise of fixed rate loan (term loan taken by the Company) and accordingly is exposed to risk of fluctuation in market interest rate.

The company has following fixed rate and variable borrowings :-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Floating rate borrowings	3,181.86	2,672.48
Fixed rate borrowings	333.76	36.50
	3,515.62	2,708.98

Interest rate Sensitivity of borrowings

With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Impact on profit before tax ((loss)/gain)	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Impact on profit before tax ((loss)/gain)
Borrowings (Rs.)	+50	(15.91)	+50	(13.36)
	-50	15.91	-50	13.36

(iii) Commodity Price Risk

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing manufacturing and trading of agrochemical products and therefore require a continuous supply of technical chemicals, solvents, emulsifiers, packing material etc., being the major input used in the manufacturing and trading. Due to international environmental regulations, the prices of the technical chemicals used as input witnessed volatility in the markets and also might lead to a situation of increase in lead time to procure the goods. The Company has entered into various purchase contracts for these material for which there is an active market and developed alternative source. The Company's management has developed and enacted a risk management strategy regarding commodity price risk and its mitigation through its procurement and production strategy. The Company partly mitigated the risk of price volatility by entering into the contract for the purchase of these material based on average price.

(b) Credit Risk

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

(i) Credit risk management

The Company's assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low credit risk
B: Moderate credit risk
C: High credit risk

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Asset group	Description	Provision for expected credit loss*
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, investments, trade receivables and other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss/ lifetime expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Trade Receivables	12 month expected credit loss/ lifetime expected credit loss
High credit risk	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Lifetime expected credit loss is provided for trade receivables*

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial assets is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed item period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy, or a litigation decided against the Company. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Assets under credit risk:

Credit rating	Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
A: Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, investments, trade receivables and other financial assets	7,367.51	6,204.00
B: Moderate credit risk	Trade Receivables	293.98	189.70

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(ii) Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each customer segment department subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management (including credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which company grants credit term in normal course of business). Credit quality of a customer is assessed by the Company on various parameters by its credit control department. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance obtained from reputable banks and other financial institutions to secure the risk of default by the customers. Moreover, given the diverse nature of the Company's businesses trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on trade receivables by lifetime expected credit loss method based on provision matrix. The provision rates are based on days past due for grouping of various customers based on their segment type. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance are considered integral part of trade receivables and considered in the calculation of impairment. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

(iii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Company holds bank balances with reputed and creditworthy banking institution within the approved exposures limit of each bank. None of the Company's cash equivalents, including deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds if any are made in bank deposits. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The Company is also exposed to credit risk in relation to loans and financial guarantees given to/ on behalf of subsidiaries.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets for which allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Loss Method (ECL)		
Cash and cash equivalents	19.69	74.28
Other bank balances	9.49	66.03
Loans (current and non- current)	120.48	115.97
Others non-current financial assets	29.16	33.34
Others current financial assets	193.57	4.65
	372.39	**294.27**
Financial assets for which allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Loss Method (ECL)		
Trade Receivables	6,350.14	5,485.34
	6,350.14	**5,485.34**

The ageing analysis of trade receivables has been considered from the date the invoice falls due after considering the allowance for expected credit loss is as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Neither past due nor impaired	3,847.19	3,509.79
0 to 180 days due past due date	1,148.62	808.20
More than 180 past due date	1,354.33	1,167.35
Total Trade Receivables	**6,350.14**	**5,485.34**

The following table summarizes the change in impairment allowance measured using the life time expected credit loss model:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
As at the beginning of year	189.71	276.91
Impairment allowance for expected credit loss for during the year (refer note 25)	158.91	10.19
Utilisation of provision during the year	(54.63)	(97.39)
As at the end of year	**293.99**	**189.71**

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and liquidity requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate source of financing through the use of working capital and cash credit facility. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

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

As at March 31, 2026	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (including interest accrued)	3,294.29	221.33	-	3,515.62
Lease liability (Undiscounted)	48.23	59.16	-	107.40
Trade payables	1,985.73	-	-	1,985.73
Other financial liabilities	1,258.61	-	-	1,258.61
Total	**6,586.86**	**280.49**	**-**	**6,867.36**

As at March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (including interest accrued)	2,499.77	206.85	2.36	2,708.98
Lease liability (Undiscounted)	48.04	107.39	-	155.43
Trade payables	2,177.88	-	-	2,177.88
Other financial liabilities	907.81	-	-	907.81
Total	**5,633.50**	**314.24**	**2.36**	**5,950.10**

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7 **Share based payments**

(A) Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOP Scheme)

The Company has issued stock options (Equity settled) to its employees in accordance with the Company's Employee Stock Option Scheme 2017. The scheme has been adopted by the Board of Directors on September 27, 2017 and the same was approved by the members of the Company on September 29, 2017. The scheme is administered by the Parijat Employees Welfare Trust established by the Company for extending benefits of the scheme to the existing and future employees of the Company. The maximum number of options that may be issued pursuant to this scheme shall not exceed 2% of the paid up share capital of the Company on fully diluted basis, which shall be convertible into equal number of Equity Shares of the Company at the time of the Exercise of such options by the Grantee. All the permanent employees of the Company except the promoter, or any director holding more than 10% of the outstanding Equity shares of the Company, are eligible to participate in the schemes. The Committee grants stock options to the employees at its discretion depending upon criteria such as performance of the employee, loyalty with the Company, future potential of the employee and/or such other criteria that may be determined by the Committee.

The stock option shall vest from the date of grant and shall not exceed beyond four years from the date of grant provided the requisite vesting conditions are fulfilled by the option holders. The exact vesting period applicable to each grant shall be stated in each grant letter. The exercise period shall commence from the date of vesting period and can extend up to three years from the date of grant of options or such other period as may be decided by the Board and stated in the grant letter along with the exercise price. As per ESOP policy of the Company for options granted up to March 31, 2023, vested options may be exercised up to December 31, 2026 or the date of the Company's IPO, whichever is earlier, subject to compliance with the minimum vesting period and other terms of the ESOP Scheme. Unexercised options shall lapse upon expiry of the exercise period. The exercise price, in cash, is paid by the employee at the time of exercise of the stock option. The option automatically lapses if not exercised at the end of exercise period. The lapsed option is available for being re-granted/ re-issued at a future date. The maximum number of options that may be granted to any specific employee is up to 1 % of the issued capital of the company as on the date of entitlement of options. The fair value of the share options granted is estimated using the Black Scholes Merton (BSM) Model. The company shall issue one equity share having face value of Rs 5/- each on payment of exercise price of the Option.

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Employee stock option plan	7.05	0.71
	7.05	**0.71**

Date of Grant	Exercise Period and Vesting Period	No. of options granted*	Exercise Price (Rs.)*	Weighted Average Fair Value of share	Share option outstanding as at March 31, 2026*	Share option outstanding as at March 31, 2025
November 27, 2017	3 years	2,94,560	5.00	106.04	1,10,892	58,119
January 23, 2018	3 years	25,000	5.00	106.04	-	-
November 21, 2018	3 years	2,57,172	5.00	102.16	98,958	51,979
November 14, 2019	3 years	2,87,468	5.00	65.46	1,33,420	72,728
December 01, 2021	3 years	99,602	5.00	80.42	31,052	26,054
July 10, 2024	3 years	2,49,250	5.00	142.24	2,21,250	1,17,575
June 23, 2025	3 years	1,19,984	5.00	122.30	1,17,184	-
February 2, 2026	3 years	2,33,466	5.00	124.70	2,31,166	-
March 6, 2026	3 years	4,200	5.00	124.70	4,200	-

(B) Summary of stock options

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	No. of Options*	Weighted Average Exercise Price (Rs.)*	No. of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (Rs.)
Outstanding as at beginning of the year	6,52,910	5.00	2,48,539	10.00
Granted during the year	3,57,650	5.00	1,24,625	10.00
Forfeited / lapsed during the year	62,438	5.00	46,709	10.00
Outstanding as at the end of the year	**9,48,122**	**5.00**	**3,26,455**	**10.00**
Vested and Exercisable as at March 31, 2026	**3,74,322**		**2,08,880**	

*The Company effected a share split on June 23, 2025, whereby each equity share of face value Rs.10 each was split into 2 equity shares of face value Rs.5 each.

(C) Range of exercise price and weighted average remaining contractual life of stock options outstanding:

For the year ended March 31, 2026			For the year ended March 31, 2025		
Number of stock options outstanding at the year end	Range of exercise price (Rs.)	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Number of stock options outstanding at the year end	Range of exercise price (Rs.)	Weighted average remaining contractual life
9,48,122	5.00	0.35	3,26,455	10.00	0.27

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(D) Notes:

(i) The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of these options was Rs.Nil (March 31, 2025: Rs.Nil)

(ii) The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was Rs 124.70 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 142.24)

The following tables list the inputs to the models used for the two plans for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date (Rs.)	124 70	142.24
Dividend yield (%)	0.40%	0.70%
Expected volatility (%)	33.58%	43.56%
Risk–free interest rate (%)	5.88%	6.62%
Expected life of share options (years)	3.00	4.50
Weighted average share price (Rs.)	119.00	130.42
Model used	Black Scholes	Black Scholes

The Board of Directors of the Company approved a reduction in the face value of equity shares from Rs 10 per share to Rs 5 per share. As the above information is as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 and this does not have any impact on above disclosure.

8 Capital Management

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard its ability to continue as going concern and to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio to the minimum.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt (interest bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents) divided by total capital plus net debt which is summarised as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings {refer note 13(A)}*	3,515.62	2,708.98
Less: Cash and cash equivalents {refer note 10(B)}	(19.69)	(74.28)
Net Debt (A)	**3,495.93**	**2,634.70**
Equity {refer note 12(A) & (B)}	3,518.66	3,023.50
Total Capital (B)	**3,518.66**	**3,023.50**
Capital and Net debt (C=A+B)	**7,014.59**	**5,658.20**
Gearing ratio (Net Debt/ Capital and Net Debt) (A/C)	**49.84%**	**46.56%**

* Borrowings does not includes lease liabilities.

9 Earnings per share (EPS)

		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
a) Basic Earnings per share			
Numerator for earnings per share			
Profit after tax attributable for equity holders		513.11	509.09
	A)	513.11	509.09
Denominator for earnings per share			
Weighted number of equity shares (including stock options vested) outstanding during the year*		5,96,53,496	5,92,79,174
	B)	5,96,53,496	5,92,79,174
Basic earnings per share (one equity share of Rs. 5 each) (A/B)		**8.60**	**8.59**
b) Diluted Earnings per share			
Numerator for earnings per share			
Profit after tax attributable for equity holders		513.11	509.09
Profit after tax used for calculation of diluted earning per share	C)	513.11	509.09
Denominator for earnings per share			
Weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the year*		5,96,53,496	5,92,79,174
Effect of dilution:			
Stock options granted under employee stock option scheme (ESOP scheme)*		5,50,793	6,19,635
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year after giving effect of dilution	D)	**6,02,04,289**	**5,98,98,809**
Diluted earnings per share (one equity share of Rs. 5 each) (C/D)		**8.52**	**8.50**

*The Company effected a share split on June 23, 2025, whereby each equity share of face value Rs.10 each was split into 2 equity shares of face value Rs.5 each. In accordance with paragraph 64 of Ind AS 33 – Earnings Per Share, the number of equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted EPS for all periods presented has been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the impact of this share split, as if the split had occurred at the beginning of the earliest reporting period presented.

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10 Disclosure required under 186(4) to the Companies Act, 2013

a) These financial statement are separate financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS-27 " Separate Financial Statements".

b) The Company 's investments in subsidiaries are as under:

Name of the subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Portion of ownership interest as at March 31, 2026	Portion of ownership interest as at March 31, 2025	Method used to account for the investment	Closing balance	
					March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Belin International Limited	Hongkong	100.00%	100.00%	At cost	5.75	5.75
Leeds Life Sciences Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%	At cost	3.45	3.45
Leeds Lifescience Limited	United Kingdom	100.00%	100.00%	At cost	1.73	1.73
Belin Limited	Russia	100.00%	100.00%	At cost	52.36	52.36
Crimsun Organics Private Limited	India	94.99%	78.12%	At cost	634.12	396.20
Parijat Tanzania Limited	Tanzania (East Africa)	99.00%	99.00%	At cost	3.70	3.70
Parijat Mali SA	Mali (West Africa)	70.00%	70.00%	At cost	1.82	1.82
Parijat Togo SARL	Togo (West Africa)	51.00%	51.00%	At cost	0.30	0.30
Parijat Ivory Coast	Ivory Coast (West Africa)	100.00%	-	At cost	0.16	-
Less : Provision for impairment in the value of investment					(58.41)	(40.92)
Total					**644.98**	**424.39**

c) Included in loans as loans given to subsidiaries as disclosed below:

Name of the loanee	Rate of Interest	Secured/ Unsecured	Due date		Closing balance	
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Belin International Limited	8%	Unsecured	March 31, 2029	July 31, 2026	10.87	16.64
Parijat Mali SA	8%	Unsecured	March 31, 2029	July 31, 2026	97.07	79.34
Parijat Tanzania Limited	8%	Unsecured	February 04, 2027	February 04, 2027	5.17	11.75
Less : Provision for impairment in the value of investment					(16.64)	(16.64)
Total					**96.47**	**91.09**

Notes:

(i) The above loans are utilised to meet their working capital requirement.

d) Guarantees have been given on behalf of the subsidiaries {refer note 26 C}

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11 Leases

(i) The Company lease asset primarily consist of lease for land and building for gujarat plant. Leases have lease period of 5 - 99 years. Further, there are no restrictions placed upon the group by entering into these leases and there are no sub leases.

(ii) During the current year the company acquired industrial land on lease for total consideration of Rs. 134.69 millions. The lease agrement of such land is pending to be executed and company belives that it is just procedural in nature.

(iii) During the current year, the title deeds of immovable properties in the nature of leasehold land included in Right of use asset are not held in the name of the Company for the below mentioned cases:

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (Rs. in millions)	Net carrying value (Rs. in millions)	Held in the name of	Property held	Remarks
Right of use asset	Leasehold land	134.69	133.30	Lease hold property were held in the name of Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC)	89 years	The company is in the process to execute a lease agreement with GIDC

(iv) Following is carrying value of right of use assets recognised on date of transition and the movements thereof during the year:

Gross Block of Right of Use Asset

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**197.60**
Additions during the year	-
Deletion during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**197.60**
Additions during the year	134.69
Deletion during the year	7.83
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**324.46**

Accumulated Depreciation of Right of Use Asset

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**33.58**
Depreciation charge for the year (refer note 23)	41.87
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**75.45**
Depreciation charge for the year (refer note 23)	41.30
Disposals	7.83
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**108.92**

Net Block of Right of Use Asset

Balance as at March 31, 2025	**122.15**
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**215.53**

(v) **The following is the carrying value of lease liability and movement thereof during the year :**

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**168.71**
Finance cost accrued during the year (refer note 23)	13.81
Payment of lease liabilities	(47.95)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**134.57**
Finance cost accrued during the year (refer note 23)	10.56
Payment of lease liabilities	(48.04)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**97.09**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current Lease Liability { refer note 13 (B) }	41.15	37.48
Non-Current Lease Liability { refer note 13 (B) }	55.94	97.09
	97.09	**134.57**

(vi) Set out below are the undiscounted maturity profile of rental payments:

Lease obligations	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Not later than one year	48.23	48.04
Later than one year and not later than five years	59.16	107.39
Later than five years	-	-

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(vii) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 9.20 % p.a. (March 31, 2025: 9.20% p.a.)

(viii) Rental expense recorded for short-term and low value leases of Rs.97.41 millions for the year ended March 31,2026 (March 31, 2025 Rs 93.73 millions) (refer note 25).

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

(x) The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of a similar assets in similar economic environment with similar end date.

(xi) Title of the immovable properties {except as disclosed above in note 27(11)(iii)} where the company is the lessee, the lease agreement are duly executed in favour of the lessee.

(xii) Non- cash investing activities during the year

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Acquisition of right of use asset	-	-
Disposal of right of use asset	-	-
	-	-

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	41.30	41.87
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10.56	13.81
Expense relating to short-term leases	97.41	93.73
	149.27	**149.41**

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12 Ratio Analysis

S.No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% of change	Explanation for the change in the ratio for more than 25% as compared to previous period
1	Current Ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.24	1.26	-1.89%	Not Applicable
2	Inventory Turnover ratio (times)	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory {refer note (iii)}	2.98	2.75	8.63%	Not Applicable
3	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (times)	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable {refer note (iv)}	1.98	2.23	-11.32%	Not Applicable
4	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (times)	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables {refer note (v)}	4.04	3.04	32.70%	Improved working capital management and timely settlement of dues to suppliers and/or an increase in credit purchases during the year
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (times)	Revenue from operation	Working capital {refer note (vi)}	6.19	6.11	1.43%	Not Applicable
6	Debt- Equity Ratio (times)	Total Borrowings {refer note (i)}	Total equity	1.03	0.94	9.17%	Not Applicable
7	Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity {refer note (ii)}	0.16	0.18	-12.85%	Not Applicable
8	Net Profit ratio (%)	Net Profit	Revenue from operation	4.39%	4.86%	-9.81%	Not Applicable
9	Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earnings before interest and taxes {refer note (vii)}	Capital Employed {refer note (viii)}	17%	19%	-10.69%	Not Applicable
10	Return on Investment (%)	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	NA	NA	NA	Not Applicable
11	Debt Service coverage Ratio (times)	Earnings for debt service {refer note (ix)}	Debt service {refer note (x)}	1.62	1.61	0.47%	Not Applicable

Notes:

(i) Borrowings includes long term, short term borrowing and lease liabilities.
(ii) Average shareholder's equity = {(Total opening equity+ Total closing equity)/ 2}
(iii) Average inventory = {(Total opening inventory + Total closing inventory)/ 2}
(iv) Average Trade receivable = {(Total opening trade receivables+ Total closing trade receivables)/ 2}
(v) Average Trade Payable = {(Total opening trade payable + Total closing trade payable)/ 2}
(vi) Working Capital = Current assets - current liabilities
(vii) Earnings before interest and taxes = Profit before tax + finance cost
(viii) Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt - Deferred Tax Asset
(ix) Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non cash operating expenses like Depreciation and amortizations + Finance cost + Loss/(gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment
(x) Debt service = Interest and Lease Payments + Principal Repayments

13 **Quarterly returns submitted with the bank**

In pursuant to borrowing taken by the Company from banks and financial institution on security of current assets, the Company is required to submit the information periodically which includes revenue, inventory, trade receivable and trade payable. During the current year, the Company has submitted the following financial information to all banks and financial institution, from whom working capital demand loan has been taken, on quarterly basis and information is not reconciled with the audited/unaudited books of account as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2026

Quarter ending	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return / statement	Discrepancies	Reason for material discrepancies
Trade Payable for goods*				Due to Netting of advance given to vendors, payable for vendors discounting and domestic related party balances, knocking off debit & credit balances of the same party at the period end.
June 30, 2025	3,257.30	3,169.54	87.76	
September 30, 2025	3,644.05	3,595.24	48.81	
December 31, 2025	2,555.04	2,712.21	(157.17)	
March 31, 2026	1,884.88	2,231.46	(346.58)	
Trade Receivable for goods (excluding provsion)*				Due to netting of advance from customers and knocking off debit & credit balances of the same party at the period end.
June 30, 2025	6,756.35	6,757.13	(0.78)	
September 30, 2025	6,818.16	6,817.46	0.70	
December 31, 2025	6,413.89	6,414.09	(0.20)	
March 31, 2026	6,628.22	6,732.71	(104.49)	
Inventory other than right of return assets				Due to timing differences in reporting to bank and routine book closure period adjustments.
June 30, 2025	2,784.72	2,784.72	-	
September 30, 2025	3,352.36	3,352.36	-	
December 31, 2025	3,007.58	3,007.58	-	
March 31, 2026	2,294.44	2,285.65	8.79	
Revenue as per contracted price for the period ended (refer note 17)				Due to timing differences in reporting to bank and routine book closure period adjustments.
June 30, 2025	3,640.75	3,644.25	(3.50)	
September 30, 2025	7,140.72	7,141.28	(0.56)	
December 31, 2025	10,250.94	10,250.94	-	
March 31, 2026	13,195.11	13,259.03	(63.92)	

*Exclude payable and receivable to related parties incorporated in India

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Year ended March 31, 2025

Quarter ending	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return / statement	Discrepancies	Reason for material discrepancies
Trade Payable for goods*				Due to Netting of advance given to vendors, payable for vendors discounting and domestic related party balances, knocking off debit & credit balances of the same party at the period end.
June 30, 2024	2,008.34	2,010.13	(1.79)	
September 30, 2024	2,107.82	2,107.82	0.00	
December 31, 2024	1,211.40	1,462.33	(250.93)	
March 31, 2025	1,563.77	2,021.34	(457.57)	
Trade Receivable for goods (excluding provision)				Due to netting of advance from customers and knocking off debit & credit balances of the same party at the period end
June 30, 2024	4,889.95	4,890.25	(0.30)	
September 30, 2024	5,604.50	5,606.75	(2.25)	
December 31, 2024	4,312.73	4,310.40	2.33	
March 31, 2025	5,675.04	5,653.42	21.62	
Inventory other than right of return assets				Due to timing differences in reporting to bank and routine book closure period adjustments
June 30, 2024	2,662.97	2,662.97	-	
September 30, 2024	2,515.00	2,515.00	-	
December 31, 2024	2,473.65	2,473.65	-	
March 31, 2025	2,034.58	2,100.08	(65.50)	
Revenue as per contracted price for the period ended (refer note 17)	-	-		
June 30, 2024	3,103.19	3,103.19	-	
September 30, 2024	6,533.74	6,533.74	-	
December 31, 2024	8,274.00	8,274.00	-	
March 31, 2025	12,034.85	12,034.85	0.00	

*Exclude payable and receivable to related parties incorporated in India

14 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013

(i) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder during the current financial period and previous year.

(ii) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India during the current financial year and previous year.

(iii) The Company has no transaction and balance with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) The Company has complied with the number of layers for its holding in downstream companies prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 during the current financial year and previous year.

(v) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current financial period and previous financial year.

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) during the current financial period and previous year that:
(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the group (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
(b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(vii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(viii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey or any other relevant provision of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(ix) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current financial period and previous year.

(x) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets), Investment Properties and Intangible Assets during the current financial period and previous year.

(xi) The Company has complied with relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999), the Companies Act, 2013 for the transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003).

(xii) There are no charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period during the current financial period and previous year.

(xiii) The Company has not granted any loans to the promoters, directors, Key Managerial Person's and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayments as at March 31, 2026 (as at March 31, 2025: Nil).

(xiv) The Company (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have Core Investment Company (CIC) during the current financial period and previous year.

15 The Company has used a third party accounting software MS Dynamics 365 Business central for maintaining its books of account which includes an audit trail (edit log) facility. The audit trail feature was operational throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and operated effectively. Additionally, the database is managed by the service provider, in the absence of audit trail opinion in the SOC report, we are unable to comment on the audit trail feature at the database. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail for the period July 11, 2024 to March 31, 2025 has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and has not been preserved for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 as required by statutory requirements.

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16 Transfer pricing

The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under Sections 92-92F of the Income- tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company is in the process of updating the documentation for the international transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the year and expects such records to be in existence latest by such date as required under the law. The management is of the opinion that its international transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for income tax.

17 The figures have been rounded off to the nearest millions of rupees upto two decimal places. The figure 0.00 wherever stated represents value less than Rs. 5,000/-.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra
Partner
Membership No.: 094421

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parijat Industries (India) Limited
(formerly known as Parijat Industries (India) Private Limited)

Keshav Anand
Managing Director
DIN: 01050275

Shivraj Anand
Whole Time Director and CEO
DIN: 05269953

Apoorva Choubey
Chief Financial Officer

Anil Kumar Sachdeva
Company Secretary
ICSI M.No: F11493

Place : New Delhi
Date : September 05, 2026