

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Ferro Alloys Corporation 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 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 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 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 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 financial statements.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the 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 required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of the Management for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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;
 - (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 financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (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) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure 2” to this report;
- (g) 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 of the Act, read with Schedule V thereto.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 44 to the 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 note 55 (x) to the 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 note 55 (xi) to the 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. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.



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- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years, as stated in Note 53 to the financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Amit Chugh**

Partner

Membership Number: 505224

UDIN: 26505224QJLUFY9825



Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: April 22, 2026

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date.

Re: Ferro Alloys Corporation 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.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets as reflected in the financial statements.
- (b) Property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management during the year ended March 31, 2024 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. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company. Title deed of an immovable property, in the nature of freehold land, as indicated in the below mentioned table which was acquired pursuant to a Scheme of Amalgamation approved by National Company Law Tribunal’s (NCLT) Order dated November 15, 2022, is not individually held in the name of the Company. This matter has been disclosed in note 3 (b) to the financial statements.

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying Value as at 31 March 2026 (Amount Rs. in Crores)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or their relative or employee	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold land	0.07	FACOR Power Limited (“FPL”) (Now merged with the Company)	No	27-Aug-07	Held in the name of erstwhile transferor company (FPL) which was amalgamated with the Company through approved Scheme.



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- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or 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) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed in respect of such verification.
- (b) As disclosed in note 21 and note 55 (xiii) to the 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. The quarterly statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.
- (iii) During the year, the Company has not made investments in or provided loans or advances in the nature of loans secured or unsecured, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 Act, related to the manufacture of high carbon ferro chrome and generation of electricity, 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. 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 provisions relating to sales tax, value added tax, excise duty and service tax are not applicable to the Company.



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- (b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are listed below:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	(Net of the amount paid under protest/ Adjusted against refund) (Amount ₹ in crores)	Financial year to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.46	FY 2015-16	Income Tax Officer
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.05	F.Y.2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2.31	F.Y.2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.06	F.Y.2019-20	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Customs Act, 1962	Custom duty	0.33	F.Y.2012-13	CESTAT
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.02	F.Y.2016-17	Income Tax Officer
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.12	FY 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.23	FY 2021-22	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

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



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- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e)&(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud/ material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (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.
- (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), (b) & (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 financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered 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 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (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 year and immediately preceding financial year.
- (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 50 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the 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 49 to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of Sub-section 6 of Section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 49 to the financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Per Amit Chugh

Partner

Membership No: 505224

UDIN: 26505224QJLUFY9825



Place: Gurugram

Date: April 22, 2026

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF Ferro Alloys Corporation 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 financial statements of Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 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 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 financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to 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 these financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to these 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 **Amit Chugh**

Partner

Membership Number: 505224

UDIN: 26505224QJLUFY9825



Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: April 22, 2026

Particulars	Note	(₹ In Crores)	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	916.88	928.88
Capital work-in-progress	4 (a)	1,130.10	222.82
Intangible assets	5	22.92	15.37
Stripping assets	4 (b)	12.78	33.29
Financial assets			
Investments	6	0.00	0.17
Other financial assets	7	13.44	12.55
Deferred tax assets	8	23.47	52.00
Other non-current assets	9	106.95	232.06
Total non-current assets		2,226.54	1,497.14
Current assets			
Inventories	10	77.30	70.89
Financial assets			
Investments	6	7.02	13.02
Trade receivables	11	3.04	3.59
Cash and cash equivalents	12	15.71	9.48
Other bank balances	13	67.00	93.50
Loans	14	0.08	0.02
Derivatives	15	-	0.33
Other financial assets	16	2.77	5.37
Current tax assets (net)	17	5.23	4.16
Other current assets	18	57.85	57.03
Total current assets		236.00	257.39
Assets held for sale	4 (b)	0.01	0.01
Total assets		2,462.55	1,754.54
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	19	34.00	34.00
Other equity	20	1,109.33	1,025.84
Total equity		1,143.33	1,059.84
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	21 (A)	-	300.00
Lease liabilities	22	3.60	5.31
Other financial liabilities	23	111.26	-
Provisions	24	10.39	8.22
Other non-current liabilities	25	65.58	-
Total non-current liabilities		190.83	313.54
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	21 (B)	407.25	20.75
Lease liabilities	22	1.80	1.80
Operational buyer's/ supplier's credit	26	208.43	165.70
Trade payables	27	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		25.66	20.16
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises		95.40	59.58
Derivatives	28	2.69	-
Other financial liabilities	29	360.60	95.91
Other current liabilities	30	20.83	12.99
Provisions	24	5.73	4.27
Total current liabilities		1,128.39	381.16
Total liabilities		1,319.22	694.70
Total equity and liabilities		2,462.55	1,754.54

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report on even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 (ICAI Firm's Regn.No.301003E / E300005)

per Amit Chugh
 Partner
 (ICAI Membership No. 505224)

Place : Gurugram
 Date : 22 April 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited

Pankaj Kumar Sharma
 Chief Executive Officer and
 Whole Time Director
 (DIN 10213819)

Place : Bhadrak
 Date : 22 April 2026

Prashuk Jain
 Chief Financial Officer

Place : Bhadrak
 Date : 22 April 2026



A R Narayanaswamy
 Director
 (DIN 00818169)

Place : Mumbai
 Date : 22 April 2026

Sambit Kumar Sarangi
 Company Secretary
 (ICSI Membership No.11105)


Place : Bhadrak
 Date : 22 April 2026

Particulars	Note	Year ended	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
(₹ In Crores)			
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	31	1,093.56	929.92
Other operating income	32	5.30	3.90
Total revenue		1,098.86	933.82
Other income	33	14.09	20.65
Total income		1,112.95	954.47
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	34	296.98	382.91
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	35	3.00	(3.62)
Employee benefits expense	36	64.80	58.44
Finance costs	37	12.15	15.06
Depreciation and amortization expense	38	69.99	47.34
Power & fuel charges	39	192.52	171.42
Other expenses	40	351.60	287.90
Total expenses		991.04	959.45
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		121.91	(4.98)
Exceptional items	41	1.91	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		120.00	(4.98)
Tax expenses	42		
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years		0.03	0.01
Deferred tax		30.06	1.14
Deferred tax on exceptional item		0.48	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year (A)		89.43	(6.13)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement losses of defined benefit plans		(0.94)	(3.07)
Gain/ (Loss) on FVTOCI equity instrument		0.01	(0.19)
Income tax effect on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.24	0.80
Total other comprehensive loss for the year (B)		(0.69)	(2.46)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (A + B)		88.74	(8.59)
Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 1/- each	43		
Basic		2.63	(0.18)
Diluted		2.63	(0.18)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report on even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm's Regn.No.301003E / E300005)




per Amit Chugh
Partner
(ICAI Membership No. 505224)

Place : Gurugram
Date : 22 April 2026

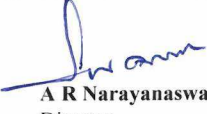


For and on behalf of the Board of Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited


Pankaj Kumar Sharma
Chief Executive Officer and
Whole Time Director
(DIN 10213819)
Place : Bhadrak
Date : 22 April 2026


Prashuk Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Bhadrak
Date : 22 April 2026


A R Narayanaswamy
Director
(DIN 00818169)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 22 April 2026


Sambit Kumar Sarangi
Company Secretary
(ICSI Membership No.111105)

Place : Bhadrak
Date : 22 April 2026



Sl. No.	Particulars	(₹ In Crores)	
		Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
A	Cash flows from operating activities		
	Profit/ (loss) before tax	120.00	(4.98)
	Adjustments for:		
	Interest income	(1.20)	(1.82)
	Interest on income tax refund	(0.16)	(5.12)
	Net foreign exchange differences (unrealised)	21.07	-
	Fair value loss/ (gain) on derivatives measured at FVTPL	3.02	(0.33)
	Provision for doubtful advances	0.18	0.06
	Depreciation and amortization expense	69.99	47.34
	Interest expense	10.50	12.66
	Gain on sale of investments	(0.68)	(0.98)
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.21	0.13
	Operating profit before working capital changes	222.93	46.96
	Changes in working capital		
	Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	41.33	(46.67)
	Increase in other current liabilities	7.84	2.97
	(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	(1.16)	(1.05)
	Increase in operational buyer's/ supplier's credit	35.41	55.71
	Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	2.47	(2.22)
	(Increase)/ decrease in non current financial assets	(0.78)	7.06
	(Increase)/ decrease in other non current assets	(0.07)	0.31
	Decrease in other current financial assets	0.80	0.23
	(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(6.41)	29.13
	Decrease in trade receivables	0.54	38.06
	(Increase) in other current assets	(0.99)	(23.00)
	Cash generated from operations	301.91	107.49
	Add: Income tax (paid)/refund (net)	(1.10)	37.05
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	300.81	144.54
B	Cash flow from investing activities:		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including intangibles, capital work in progress, capital advances and capital creditors)	(394.73)	(225.97)
	Net proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.03	0.16
	Interest received	3.10	7.13
	Net movement in investments	6.84	0.52
	Investments in bank deposits	-	(70.29)
	Proceeds from maturity/ redemption of bank deposits	26.38	-
	Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(358.38)	(288.45)
C	Cash flow from financing activities:		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	195.00
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	131.80	24.75
	Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(20.00)
	Repayment of short term borrowings	(45.30)	(32.58)
	Payment towards employee stock option scheme	(7.02)	-
	Interest Paid	(13.39)	(16.51)
	Principal payment of lease liabilities	(1.71)	(1.54)
	Interest payment of lease liabilities	(0.58)	(0.71)
	Net cash from financing activities (C)	63.80	148.41
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	6.22	4.49
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9.48	4.99
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15.71	9.48
	Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12)		
	Balance with banks		
	On current account	2.46	2.48
	Fixed deposits with original maturity of upto 3 months	13.25	7.00
		15.71	9.48



- Note:-
1. The above cash flow has been prepared under "Indirect method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS -7) Statement of Cash Flows.
 2. Net cash flow from operating activities includes amount spent in cash towards corporate social responsibility of ₹ 1.16 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 2.90 crores)
 3. The figures in parenthesis indicate outflow.
 4. Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities:

For the year ended 31 March 2026

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	As at 31 March 2026
Lease liabilities	7.11	-1.71	-	5.40
Current borrowings*	20.75	86.50	300.00	407.25
Non current borrowings*	300.00	-	(300.00)	-

*Current maturities of long-term debts has been reclassified to current borrowings from non current borrowings

For the year ended 31 March 2025

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	As at 31 March 2025
Lease liabilities	5.15	-1.54	3.50	7.11
Current borrowings	28.59	-7.84	-	20.75
Non- current borrowings	125.00	175.00	-	300.00

4. Non cash investing transactions:

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment by means of right of use assets	-	3.50
	-	3.50

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report on even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm's Regn.No.301003E/ E300005)




per Amit Chugh
Partner
(ICAI Membership No. 505224)

Place : Gurugram
Date : 22 April 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited

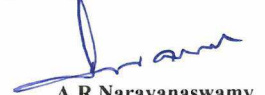


Pankaj Kumar Sharma
Chief Executive Officer and
Whole Time Director
(DIN 10213819)
Place : Bhadrak
Date : 22 April 2026



Prashant Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Bhadrak
Date : 22 April 2026



A R Narayanaswamy
Director
(DIN 00818169)
Place : Mumbai
Date : 22 April 2026



Sambit Kumar Sarangi
Company Secretary
(ICSI Membership No.11105)

Place : Bhadrak
Date : 22 April 2026



(a) Equity share capital

	No of shares (Crores)	Amount (₹ In Crores)
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid As at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025	34.00	34.00

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus				Items of OCI	Total
	Capital reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Equity portion of borrowings	Fair value gain/ (loss) on equity instrument measured at FVTOCI	
Balance at 01 April 2024	1,161.37	192.00	(310.66)	2.77	0.06	1,045.54
Recognition of deferred tax liability	-	-	(11.11)	-	-	(11.11)
Loss for the year	-	-	(6.13)	-	-	(6.13)
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	-	(2.27)	-	(0.19)	(2.46)
Balance at 31 March 2025	1,161.37	192.00	(330.17)	2.77	(0.13)	1,025.84
Profit for the year	-	-	89.43	-	-	89.43
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	-	(0.70)	-	0.01	(0.69)
Payment towards employee stock option scheme (refer note 36)	-	-	(5.25)	-	-	(5.25)
Fair value loss on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI transferred from OCI to retained earnings upon its disposal	-	-	(0.12)	-	0.12	-
Balance at 31 March 2026	1,161.37	192.00	(246.81)	2.77	-	1,109.33

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

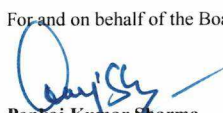
As per our report on even date


For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
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per Amit Chugh
Partner
(ICAI Membership No. 505224)
Place : Gurugram
Date : 22 April 2026




For and on behalf of the Board of Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited


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Company Secretary
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Place : Bhadrak
Date : 22 April 2026



1 Company overview- (Corporate Information)

Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited referred to as "FACOR" or "the Company" is domiciled in India. The Company's registered office is at D.P Nagar, Randia, Dist. Bhadrak, Odisha – 756135.

FACOR which is one of the India's largest producers and exporters of Ferro Alloys, an essential ingredient for manufacture of Steel and Stainless Steel is also engaged in Chrome Ore exploration, mining, and beneficiation in the state of Odisha.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 April 2026.

2.A Material Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.A.1 Basis of preparation

- (i) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statement

The financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest crores (INR 00,00,000) except when otherwise indicated. Amounts less than ₹ 0.50 lakh have been presented as "0.00".

- (ii) Certain comparative figures appearing in these financial statements have been regrouped and/or reclassified to better reflect the nature of those items.

2.A.2 Basis of measurement

- (i) The Financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) measured at fair value
 - Defined benefit liability/ assets: fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligation
- (ii) The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.B Summary of material accounting policies information

A. Revenue recognition

- a) Sale of goods- The Company's revenue from contracts with customers is mainly from the sale of ferro alloy. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, volume rebates, outgoing sales taxes/goods and service tax and other indirect taxes. Revenues from sale of by products are included in revenue.
- b) Interest income is recognized using the Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') method.
- c) Export Incentives are recognised as per schemes specified in foreign Trade Policy, as amended from time to time on accrual basis when right to receive is established and are accounted to the extent there is no uncertainty about its ultimate collection.
- d) Dividend income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, provided it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

B Property, plant, and equipment:

a) Mining properties and leases

When a decision is taken that a mining property is viable for commercial production (i.e., when the Company determines that the mining property will provide sufficient and sustainable return relating to the risks and the Company decides to proceed with the mine development), all further pre-production primary development expenditure other than that on land, buildings, plant, equipment and capital work in progress is capitalized as property, plant and equipment under the heading "Mining properties and leases". The costs of mining properties and leases, include the costs of acquiring and developing mining properties and mineral rights.

In circumstances where a mining property is abandoned, the cumulative capitalised costs relating to the property are written off in the period in which it occurs i.e. when the Company determines that the mining property will not provide sufficient and sustainable returns relating to the risks and the Company decides not to proceed with the mine development.

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b) Other property, plant and equipment

Items of other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition and location for its intended use including borrowing cost and incidental expenditure during construction incurred up to the date when the assets are ready to use. It also includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with fair value of all the property, plant and equipment recognised as on 1 April 2016 (transition date).

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate item (major components) of property, plant, and equipment. Major inspection and overhaul expenditure is capitalised if the recognition criteria are met. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised. Major inspection and overhaul expenditure is capitalized, if the recognition criteria are met.

c) Assets under construction

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of assets at sites, construction expenditure and interest on the funds deployed. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant, and equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

d) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expenses

Mining properties and other assets in the course of development or construction and freehold land are not depreciated or amortised.

Depreciation on other property, plant and equipment is provided on the basis of 'straight line method over the useful life of assets after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life are evaluated by the technical management based on historical experience. External valuers are involved, wherever required.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Estimated useful life (in years) of assets are as follows:

Assets	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	3 to 60 years
Plant and equipment	10 to 40 years
Office equipment	3 to 10 years
Roads and drains	30 to 60 years
Railway Sidings	5 to 15 years
Furniture and fixtures	8 to 10 years
Vehicles	6 to 10 years

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.

C Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life on a straight line basis. Software is amortised over the estimated useful life ranging from 2-5 years. Amounts paid for securing mining rights are amortised over the period of the mining lease ranging from 5-17 years.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Other mining assets - Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred prior to obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are expensed as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are capitalised as other mining assets (intangible assets) and stated at cost less amortisation and impairment, if any.

Exploration expenditure includes all direct and allocated indirect expenditure associated with finding specific mineral resources which includes depreciation and applicable operating costs of related support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities:

- Acquisition costs - costs associated with acquisition of licenses and rights to explore, including related professional fees.
- General exploration costs - costs of surveys and studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies (e.g., costs incurred for environment clearance, defence clearance, etc.), and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and other personnel conducting those studies.
- Costs of exploration drilling and equipping exploration and appraisal wells.



D Stripping Assets

The stripping cost incurred during the production phase of a surface mine is deferred to the extent the current period stripping cost exceeds the average period stripping cost over the life of mine and recognised as an asset if such cost provides a benefit in terms of improved access to ore in future periods and certain criteria are met. When the benefit from the stripping costs are realised in the current period, the stripping costs are accounted for as the cost of inventory. If the costs of inventory produced and the stripping activity asset are not separately identifiable, a relevant production measure is used to allocate the production stripping costs between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset. The Company uses the expected volume of waste compared with the actual volume of waste extracted for a given value of ore/mineral production for the purpose of determining the cost of the stripping activity asset.

Deferred stripping costs are disclosed separately as stripping assets. After initial recognition, the stripping activity asset is depreciated on a unit of production method over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body.

Commercial reserves are proved and probable reserves as defined by the 'JORC' Code, 'MORC' code or 'SAMREC' Code. Changes in the commercial reserves affecting unit of production calculations are dealt with prospectively over the revised remaining reserves.

E Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized while they are classified as held for sale and are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Such assets and disposal groups are presented separately on the face of the balance sheet.

F Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment charges and reversals are assessed at the level of cash-generating units.

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. The Company conducts an internal review of asset values annually, which is used as a source of information to assess for any indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses. Internal and external factors, such as worse economic performance than expected, changes in expected future prices, costs and other market factors are also monitored to assess for indications of impairment or reversal of previously recognised impairment losses.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal. The 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 or CGU for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Value in use is determined by applying assumptions specific to the Company's continued use and cannot take into account future development. These assumptions are different to those used in calculating fair value and consequently the value in use calculation is likely to give a different result to a fair value calculation.

The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset.

The carrying amount of the CGU is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the CGU is determined.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets, 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.

G Financial instruments

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

• Financial assets at amortised cost

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest income in statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Business model assessment

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

Assessments whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.



- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding fair value through other comprehensive income debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument at FVTPL.

An equity instrument in the scope of Ind AS 109 is measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

(i) Impairment of financial assets

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

At each reporting date, for recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets. The Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/origination.

(ii) Financial liabilities – Recognition and Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or as 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 financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

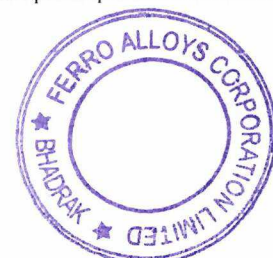
- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss 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 statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and 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 income statement. 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 at fair value through profit or loss.

Further, the provisionally priced trade payables are marked to market using the relevant forward prices for the future period specified in the contract.



• **Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans, Borrowings and Trade and Other payables)**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

(iii) Financial liabilities - Derecognition

When a new financial liability is recognised in place of an existing one, the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the Company 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 with respect to interim dividend is authorised when it is approved by the board of directors of the Company and final dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

H Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

In order to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate, and commodity price risks, the Company enters into forward, option, swap contracts and other derivative financial instruments. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

(i) Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedge relationship, the hedging instrument or hedged item expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised or no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts recognised in OCI are transferred to the statement of profit and loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised in OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

I Fair Value Measurement

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

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

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

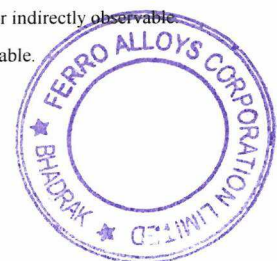
The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the 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.



J Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception, all arrangements to determine whether they are, or contain, 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.

At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains lease, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Company as a lessee

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

(i) 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 (and, in some instances, 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 generally 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.

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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of equipment (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 of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

K Inventories

Raw material, stores and spares and work in progress are valued at cost. Raw materials including stores and spares are valued on a weighted average basis. Finished products are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower. Cost includes raw material cost plus costs of conversion, comprising labour costs and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity and are moved out of inventory on a weighted average basis.

Scraps are valued at net realisable value. Net realisable value is determined based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred for completion and disposal.

L Government grants

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset and presented within other income.

M Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. For all principal businesses of the Company, the functional currency is Indian rupee (₹). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹).

(a) In the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the year end, are translated into functional currency at exchange rates applicable on reporting date.

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

(d) All exchange differences are included in the statement of profit and loss.

(e) 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).

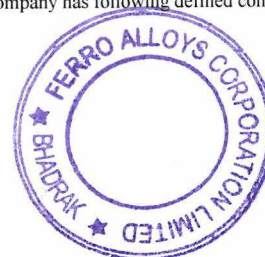
N Employee benefits**i) Short term employee benefits**

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

ii) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. The Company has following defined contribution plans:

- a) Provident Fund
- b) Superannuation Fund



iii) Defined benefit plans

The Company has only one Defined benefit plan - Gratuity. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount, and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

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

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income and are not recycled to the statement of profit and loss.

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

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset at the beginning of the year. Defined benefit costs are split into current service cost, past service cost, net interest expense or income and rereasurement and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements. Current service cost and past service cost are recognised within employee benefit expense. Net interest expense or income is recognized within finance costs.

iv) Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The Company has following long term employment benefit plans:

Leave encashment.

Leave encashment is payable to eligible employees at the time of retirement. Accumulated leaves expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, are considered as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet as the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share-based payments

Certain employees (including executive directors) of the Company receive part of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions'). The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured at fair value of share awards at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of share awards is determined with the assistance of an external valuer and the fair value at the grant date is expensed on a proportionate basis over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. The estimate of the number of awards likely to vest is reviewed at each balance sheet date up to the vesting date at which point the estimate is adjusted to reflect the current expectations. The resultant increase in equity is recorded in share based payment reserve. In case of cash-settled transactions, a liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense. The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The fair value is determined with the assistance of an external valuer.

O Borrowing Cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

P Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income

i) Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.



ii) Deferred tax

Subject to the exceptions below, deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and on carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses:

deferred income tax is not recognised on initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that

(i) is not a business combination;

(ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss); and

(iii) at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences; and

deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities.

Further, management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Q Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets

Provisions represent liabilities for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate

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 recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Balance Sheet.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

R Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term money market deposits with original maturities of three months or less that is readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

S Buyer's credit/ Vendor financing

The Company enters into arrangements whereby banks and financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and project materials. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. These are normally settled between twelve months (for raw materials) to thirty-six months (for project materials). Where these arrangements are with a maturity of up to twelve months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be operating in nature and these are recognised as operational buyers' credit/ suppliers' credit and disclosed on the face of the balance sheet. Where these arrangements are with a maturity beyond twelve months and up to thirty six months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be financing in nature, and these are presented within borrowings in the balance sheet.

Interest expense on these are recognised in the finance cost. Payments made by banks and financial institutions to the operating vendors are treated as a non cash item and settlement of due to operational buyer's credit/ suppliers' credit by the Company is treated as an operating cash outflow reflecting the substance of the

T Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or incidence (including but not limited to impairment charges and acquisition and restructuring related costs), should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial information allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods. Also, tax charges related to exceptional items and certain one-time tax effects are considered exceptional. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year's result and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS.

U 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) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

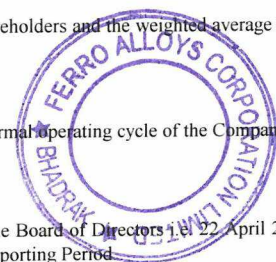
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

V Current and non-current classification

The classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet as current / non current has been done on the basis of normal operating cycle of the Company which is 12 months.

Events occurring after the balance sheet date.

All material events occurring after the balance sheet date up to the date of consideration of financial statements by the Board of Directors on 22 April 2026, have been considered, disclosed or adjusted, wherever applicable, as per the requirements of Ind AS 10 – Events after the Reporting Period.



2.C Application of new and amended standards

2.C.A The Company has adopted, with effect from 01 April 2025, the following new and revised standards and interpretations. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements.

1. Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: The amendments specify that liabilities must be classified based on the entity's right to defer settlement as on the reporting date and includes settlement by equity options in the definition of settlement unless the option is classified as an equity component of a compound financial instrument. Further, these amendments require disclosure on non-current liabilities that could become repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. Effective 1 April 2026, these amendments also require the liability to be classified as current even if the lender agrees to waive off the breach before the approval of the financial statements but after the reporting date.
2. Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: The amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 require additional disclosures on supply chain finance arrangements and how these arrangements affect liabilities, cash flows, and liquidity risk.
3. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes: The amendments include Pillar Two Income taxes in its scope and removes the requirement to recognize or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. The amendments requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes.
4. Ind AS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates : The amendments specify how an entity should determine an exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking and also require disclosure of information of 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.
5. Minor amendments (Ind AS 10, 115, and 116): Changes have been made to correct technical inconsistencies, update paragraph references, and align them with international practices.

2.C.B Standards notified but not yet effective

The amendments to the standards that are notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company will adopt these amendments to the standards, when they become effective.

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants and Ind AS 10 Events after the Reporting Period

Ind AS 10 has been amended to remove the previous treatment under which a lender's post reporting date waiver—granted before the financial statements were approved for issue—of a breach of a material covenant in a long term loan arrangement that occurred on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand at the reporting date, was regarded as an adjusting event .

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, any breach of a covenant—whether material or immaterial—occurring on or before the reporting date will, in accordance with Ind AS 1, require the related liability to be classified as current, unless the lender has granted a waiver of the breach on or before the reporting date and has agreed not to demand repayment for at least 12 months after the reporting date as a consequence of the breach. Such a waiver shall be treated as an adjusting event.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

2.D Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. These judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

A Significant estimates

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 financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i) Recoverability of deferred tax assets

The Company has carry forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation that are available for offset against future taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or tax credits can be utilized. This involves an assessment of when those assets are likely to reverse, and a judgement as to whether there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the assets. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability, which is inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognised in respect of deferred tax assets and a consequential impact in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Gratuity benefit and leave encashment

The cost of defined benefit plans (i.e. Gratuity benefit and leave encashment) 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 salary 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, are given in Note 47.

iii) 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.



iv) 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 CGU's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's of assets. 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 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.

v) Useful life of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

vi) Ore reserves

The Company's gross reserve estimates are updated annually based on the forecast of production profiles, using reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, by applying appropriate technical and economic assumptions. The estimates of Mineral resources and Ore reserves have been derived in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code, 2012 Edition ("JORC"). The changes to the reserves are generally on account of future development projects. The Ore Reserves are reported with demonstrated technical and economic viability supported by sufficient technical assessment and operational history where appropriate.

B Significant judgement

i) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements.

When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. This pertains to the application of the legislation, which in certain cases is based upon management's interpretation of country specific applicable law, and the likelihood of settlement. Management uses in-house and external legal professionals to make informed decision.

Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position or profitability.

ii) Climate related matters

The Company considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the Company due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Company believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Company is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation. The items and considerations that are most directly impacted by climate-related matters are:

- Useful life of property, plant and equipment: When reviewing the residual values and expected useful lives of assets, the Company considers climate-related matters, such as climate-related legislation and regulations that may restrict the use of assets or require significant capital expenditures.
- Impairment of non-financial assets: The value-in-use may be impacted in several different ways by transition risk in particular, such as climate-related legislation and regulations and changes in demand for the Company's products. The Company has concluded that no climate-related assumption will have impact on FY 2025-26 test of impairment.

Information about the judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements have been given below:

- Leases: Whether an arrangement contains a lease
- Classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	₹ In Crores										
	ROU assets- Leasehold land	ROU assets- Plant & Equipment	Freehold land	Buildings	Roads & Drains	Railways Siding	Plant and Equipment	Office equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross block at cost or deemed cost											
As at 01 April 2024	3.83	-	113.62	175.18	8.54	26.96	854.80	7.76	2.25	1.75	1,194.69
Additions	-	3.50	-	6.54	-	-	20.00	0.93	0.30	0.50	31.77
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.42	0.19	0.01	0.30	0.96
As at 31 March 2025	3.83	3.50	113.62	181.68	8.54	26.96	874.38	8.51	2.54	1.95	1,225.50
Additions	-	-	0.25	5.77	0.45	-	20.53	1.27	0.20	-	28.46
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.21	0.12	0.02	0.11	0.47
As at 31 March 2026	3.83	3.50	113.87	187.44	8.99	26.96	894.70	9.66	2.72	1.84	1,253.49
Depreciation											
As at 01 April 2024	0.45	-	-	43.75	6.78	17.63	186.34	3.54	0.87	1.07	260.43
Depreciation charge for the year	0.05	0.71	-	5.84	0.06	1.64	27.35	0.93	0.17	0.10	36.85
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.26	0.12	-	0.26	0.67
As at 31 March 2025	0.50	0.71	-	49.56	6.84	19.27	213.42	4.35	1.04	0.91	296.61
Depreciation charge for the year	0.05	0.71	-	6.35	0.09	1.64	29.98	1.10	0.17	0.12	40.22
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.23
As at 31 March 2026	0.55	1.42	-	55.91	6.93	20.91	243.31	5.37	1.21	0.97	336.60
Net Book Value											
As at 31 March 2026	3.28	2.08	113.87	131.53	2.06	6.05	651.39	4.28	1.51	0.86	916.88
As at 31 March 2025	3.33	2.79	113.62	132.12	1.70	7.69	660.96	4.15	1.49	1.04	928.88

Notes:

a) Plant and equipment include smelters, power plants and related facilities

b) Title deeds of immovable property not held in name of the Company.

Title deed of an immovable property, in the nature of freehold land, as indicated in the below mentioned table which was acquired pursuant to a Scheme of Amalgamation approved by National Company Law Tribunal's (NCLT) Order dated 15 November 2022, is not held in the name of the Company. However the deed of merger has been registered by the Company on 28 November 2022.

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value as at 31 March 2026	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or their relative or employee	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company	₹ In Crores	
							Present Status	
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold land	0.07	FACOR Power Limited ("FPL") (now merged with the Company)	No	27-Aug-07	Held in the name of erstwhile transferor company (FPL) which was amalgamated with the Company through approved Scheme.		
						During the year, out of 98.3 acres of freehold land, 97.20 acres have been transferred in the name of the Company. The transfer of the remaining land valuing ₹ 0.07 crores is under process.		

*During the year, lease hold land of ₹ 1.37 crores have also been transferred in the name of the Company, which was pending as on 31 March 2025.

4 (a)

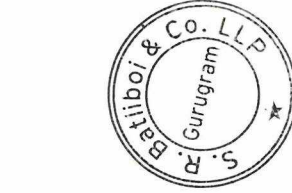
Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	₹ In Crores	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Carrying amount of capital work in progress (CWIP)	1,130.10	222.82

Particulars	₹ In Crores	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
At Cost		
As at 01 April 2024	54.46	
Additions*	197.16	
Capitalisation during the year	28.80	
As at 31 March 2025	222.82	
Additions*	936.19	
Capitalisation during the year	28.91	
As at 31 March 2026	1,130.10	

*Net borrowing cost capitalised of ₹ 34.22 crores (net of interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets of ₹ 6.62 crores), (31 March 2025 - ₹ 3.61 crores) for growth projects

Note - All the above projects are neither overdue nor have exceeded their cost compared to their original plan

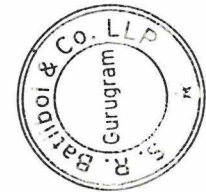




Capital work in progress ageing schedule	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended
CWIP				
Less than 1 year	957.24	-	957.24	-
1-2 years	127.16	-	127.16	-
2-3 years	17.63	-	17.63	-
More than 3 years	28.07	-	28.07	-
Total	1,130.10	-	1,130.10	-
				176.06
				18.68
				15.78
				12.30
				222.81

Stripping assets and assets held for sale	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Stripping assets	Projects temporarily suspended	Stripping assets	Projects temporarily suspended
At Cost				
As at 01 April 2024	60.65	60.66	60.65	60.66
Additions	13.95	13.95	13.95	13.95
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	74.60	74.61	74.60	74.61
Additions	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	76.41	76.42	76.41	76.42
Depreciation				
As at 01 April 2024	34.55	34.55	34.55	34.55
Charge for the year	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
As at 31 March 2025	41.31	41.31	41.31	41.31
Charge for the year	22.32	22.32	22.32	22.32
As at 31 March 2026	63.63	63.63	63.63	63.63
Net Book Value				
As at 31 March 2026	12.78	12.79	12.78	12.79
As at 31 March 2025	33.29	33.30	33.29	33.30

Intangible assets	As at 31 March 2026				As at 31 March 2025			
	Mining right	Other mining assets	SAP implementation	ROU assets- Lease	Total	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Total
At Cost								
As at 01 April 2024	12.81	10.81	2.32	5.69	31.63	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	0.53	-	0.53	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	12.81	10.81	2.85	5.69	32.16	-	-	-
Additions	-	14.55	0.44	-	15.00	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	12.81	25.36	3.29	5.69	47.16	-	-	-
Depreciation								
As at 01 April 2024	7.19	3.64	1.47	0.76	13.06	-	-	-
Charge for the year	0.67	1.32	0.61	1.14	3.73	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	7.86	4.96	2.08	1.90	16.79	-	-	-
Charge for the year	0.53	5.14	0.64	1.14	7.45	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	8.38	10.10	2.71	3.04	24.24	-	-	-
Net Book Value								
As at 31 March 2026	4.43	15.26	0.58	2.65	22.92	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	4.95	5.85	0.77	3.79	15.37	-	-	-



	(₹ In Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
6 Financial Assets - Investments		
Non current investments		
Investment measured at fair value through OCI		
Investments in equity shares of other companies - Quoted, fully paid-up Nil (31 March 2025: 5,00,000) shares of Facor Alloys Limited of ₹ 1/- each	-	0.17
Investment measured at amortised cost		
Investments in government securities - Unquoted ₹ 40,000 (31 March 2025: ₹ 40,000) 6 years National savings certificates	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.17
Investments at fair value through OCI (fully paid) reflect investment in quoted equity shares. These equity shares are designated as FVTOCI as they are not held for trading purpose. Thus, disclosing their fair value fluctuation in profit or loss will not reflect the purpose of holding. Decrease in amount of quoted equity shares is due to sale of shares.		
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	0.17
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	0.17
Aggregate book value of un-quoted investments	0.00	0.00
Current investments		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in mutual fund Kotak mutual fund: 48,878.492 units @ ₹ 1437.03 Per unit (31 March 2025: ICICI prudential overnight Fund 94,618.41 units @ ₹ 1375.93 per unit)	7.02	13.02
	7.02	13.02
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
7 Non-current financial assets - Others		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Fixed deposits with banks*	3.23	3.12
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	10.21	9.43
	13.44	12.55
*Fixed deposits represent lien marked FDs of maturity more than 12 months which will be renewed after maturity until business requirement.		
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
8 Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax liability:		
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	126.89	121.89
Revaluation of land	11.12	11.12
Other mining assets & stripping assets	7.06	10.80
Deferred tax assets:		
Disallowance u/s 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to be allowed on payment basis	1.72	0.27
Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss carried forward	161.43	191.32
Share based payment	1.77	-
Others	3.62	4.22
Net deferred tax assets	23.47	52.00

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(₹ In Crores)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
9 Other non-current assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	79.28	204.47
Balance with government authorities*	26.64	27.84
Prepaid expenses	1.03	0.96
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Provision for doubtful advances	-	(1.20)
	106.95	232.06

* Balance with government authorities includes deposit with government authorities of ₹ 11.79 crores paid under protest and GST refunds receivable of ₹ 14.85 crores.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
10 Inventories (at the lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials Include material in transit	49.54	40.51
Stock-in-Process	6.96	19.26
Finished Products	10.88	1.59
Stores and spares	9.92	9.54
	77.30	70.89

For method of valuation for each class of inventories, refer note 2.B (K).

During the year ended 31 March 2026, nil amount (31 March 2025: ₹ 1.52 crores) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
11 Current financial assets - trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good		
a. Trade receivables from related parties	0.56	0.94
b. From others	2.48	2.65
	3.04	3.59

Trade receivables ageing schedule:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured-Undisputed		
Not due	2.09	-
Less than 6 months	0.79	3.59
6 months – 1 year	0.17	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	3.04	3.59

- For amounts due and terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, see note 46.

- No trade 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.

- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 90 days.

- There are no secured-undisputed and unsecured-disputed trade receivables.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
12 Current financial assets - cash and cash equivalent		
Balance with banks:		
On current account	2.46	2.48
Fixed deposits with original maturity of upto 3 months	13.25	7.00
	15.71	9.48

At 31 March 2026, the Company had available ₹ 12.00 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 10 crores) of undrawn cash credit limit.



(₹ In Crores)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
13 Current financial assets - other bank balance		
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	67.00	93.50
	67.00	93.50
Fixed deposits represent lien marked FDs of maturity less than 12 months which will be renewed after maturity until business requirement.		
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
14 Current financial assets - loans		
Loans to employees	0.08	0.02
	0.08	0.02
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
15 Current financial assets - derivatives		
Marked to market gain on foreign exchange forward contracts measured at FVTPL	-	0.33
	-	0.33
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
16 Other current financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	-	0.86
Interest accrued on deposits with banks and others	2.77	4.51
	2.77	5.37
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
17 Current tax assets		
Advance tax (net of provision for tax)	5.23	4.16
	5.23	4.16
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
18 Other current assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance related to supplies	34.75	33.07
Balance with government authorities	11.18	9.39
Prepaid expenses	11.88	14.56
Others	0.01	0.01
Unsecured, considered doubtful	3.20	3.16
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(3.20)	(3.16)
	57.85	57.03

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19 Share capital	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Authorised :		
7,07,00,00,000 (31 March 2025: 7,07,00,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	707.00	707.00
23,00,000 (31 March 2025: 23,00,000) 0.01% redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100/- each	23.00	23.00
	730.00	730.00
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up:		
34,00,01,800 (31 March 2025: 34,00,01,800) equity shares of ₹ 1/- each	34.00	34.00
	34.00	34.00

(a) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

- The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.
- In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets, if any, of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by shareholders.

(b) Reconciliation of number of shares and the amount outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

	Number of Shares (in Crores)	Amount (₹ in Crores)
Outstanding at the 01 April 2024	34.00	34.00
Changes during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the 31 March 2025	34.00	34.00
Changes during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the 31 March 2026	34.00	34.00

(c) Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Vedanta Limited (holding company)	33,99,99,994	33,99,99,994

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company*

Name of the shareholder	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Vedanta Limited (holding company)	33,99,99,994	100%	33,99,99,994	100%

* The % of holding has been calculated on the issued and subscribed share capital as at the respective balance sheet dates as per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

(e) Details of shares held by promoters

As at 31 March 2026					
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
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid					
Vedanta Limited (holding company)	33,99,99,994	-	33,99,99,994	100%	-
As at 31 March 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
Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid					
Vedanta Limited (holding company)	33,99,99,994	-	33,99,99,994	100%	-

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	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
20 Other equity		
(a) Capital reserves		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,161.37	1,161.37
Balance at the end of the year	1,161.37	1,161.37
(b) General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	192.00	192.00
Balance at the end of the year	192.00	192.00
(c) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(330.17)	(310.66)
Adjustments due to deferred tax liability created on revaluation gain (refer note 8)	-	(11.11)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year after taxation as per statement of profit and loss	89.43	(6.13)
Less: Remeasurement losses of defined benefit plans (net of tax of ₹ 0.24 crores, 31 March 2025 : ₹ 0.80 crores)	(0.70)	(2.27)
Less: Payment towards employee stock option scheme (net of tax of ₹ 1.77 Crores) (refer note below)	(5.25)	-
Transfer of fair value of equity instrument measured at FVTOCI	(0.12)	-
	(246.81)	(330.17)
(d) Equity portion of borrowings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2.77	2.77
Balance at the end of the year	2.77	2.77
(e) Fair value of equity instrument measured at FVTOCI		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(0.13)	0.06
Addition during the year	0.01	(0.19)
Transferred to retained earnings	0.12	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	(0.13)
Total equity (a+b+c+d)	1,109.33	1,025.84

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Capital reserve

The balance in capital reserve has mainly arisen pursuant to implementation of resolution plan during the year ended 31 March 2021 of ₹ 926.92 Crores and pursuant to merger of FACOR Power Limited with the Company of ₹ 230.06 crores.

General reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, a 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 reserves for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn.

Retained earnings

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

Payment towards employee stock option scheme

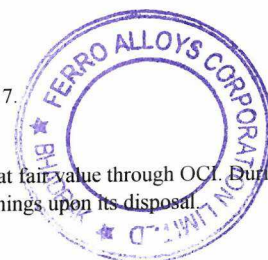
Amount recovered by the parent company and recognised by the Company in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 0.83 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 1.71 crores). Further, the parent Company has also recovered the difference between the expected purchase price of shares and the grant date fair value of ₹ 7.02 crores from the Company. This amount has been debited directly to the retained earnings. The Company considers these amounts as not material and accordingly has not provided further disclosures.

Equity portion of borrowings

This include equity portion of borrowings recognised upon Ind AS transition during the year ended March 31, 2017.

Fair value of equity instrument measured at FVTOCI

Fair value of equity instrument measured at FVTOCI represents the change in fair value of investments measured at fair value through OCI. During the year, fair value loss on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI has been transferred from OCI to retained earnings upon its disposal.



	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
21 Financial liabilities – Borrowings		
A. Non-current borrowings		
At amortised cost, unsecured		
From the holding company	300.00	300.00
Current maturities of long-term debts	(300.00)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>300.00</u>
B. Current borrowings		
At amortised cost, secured		
From banks (short term loans)	7.25	20.75
At amortised cost, unsecured		
From the holding company*	100.00	-
Current maturities of long-term debts	300.00	-
	<u>407.25</u>	<u>20.75</u>

* During the current year, the Company has taken additional loan from Vedanta Limited (Holding Company) of ₹ 100 crores, total loan amount being ₹ 400 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 300 crores) at interest rate of 9.35% per annum. Loan is repayable in March 2027 in single installment along with accrued interest.

22 Financial liabilities - Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Lease liabilities*	3.60	1.80	5.31	1.80
	<u>3.60</u>	<u>1.80</u>	<u>5.31</u>	<u>1.80</u>

* The movement in lease liabilities is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	7.11	5.15
Add: Lease liability created during the year	-	3.50
Add: Lease liability Interest unwinded for the year	0.58	0.71
Less: Repayment of lease liabilities for the year	(2.29)	(2.25)
Closing balance	<u>5.40</u>	<u>7.11</u>

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
23 Other financial liabilities		
Retention money*	111.26	-
	<u>111.26</u>	<u>-</u>

*Related to capital projects.

24 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for employee benefits				
- Provision for gratuity (refer note 47)	5.16	1.42	3.22	1.07
- Provision for compensated absences*	-	4.30	-	3.20
Provision for mine restoration and environmental costs**	5.23	-	5.00	-
	<u>10.39</u>	<u>5.73</u>	<u>8.22</u>	<u>4.27</u>

** The movement in provision for mine restoration and environmental costs is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)
	Amount
At 01 April 2024	4.78
Unwinding of discount	0.22
At 31 March 2025	5.00
Unwinding of discount	0.23
At 31 March 2026	5.23

Provision for mine restoration and environmental costs

The provisions for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental liabilities represent the management's best estimate. The principal restoration and rehabilitation provisions are recorded for mines where a legal obligation exists relating to the mining fields, where costs are expected to be incurred in restoring the site of production facilities at the end of the producing life of mine. The Company recognises the full cost of site restoration as a liability when the obligation to rectify environmental damage arises of the costs which will be incurred in the future to meet the Company's obligations under existing Indian law and the terms of the Company's exploration and other licences and contractual arrangements. These amounts are calculated by considering discount rates of 6.84% and will be payable at the end of the producing life of mine and are expected to be incurred over a period of 13 years for Ostapal Mine, 8 years for Kathpal mine and 36 years for Kalarangiatta mine. An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the development or ongoing production from mines.



	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
25 Other non-current Liabilities		
Deferred government grants	65.58	-
	65.58	-
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
26 Financial liabilities - Operational buyers credit/ Suppliers' credit		
Operational buyer's/ Supplier's credit	208.43	165.70
	208.43	165.70

Operational buyer's/ Supplier's credit includes facility availed from domestic banks in foreign currency for 81-140 days at interest rate of 3.45% - 5.50% (31 March 2025: 3.98% - 6.08%) per annum, in rupee from domestic banks at interest rate ranging from of 6.00 % -7.50% (31 March 2025: 7.80 % - 8.30%) per annum largely repayable within 180 days from the date of draw down and vendor financing from Receivables Exchange of India Limited (RXIL) for 150 to 180 days at interest rate of 6.00% - 7.25% (31 March 2025: 6.75% - 7.49%) per annum.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
27 Financial liabilities- Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	25.66	20.16
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises	95.40	59.58
	121.06	79.74
Trade payables		
a. To related parties	13.02	15.38
b. To others	108.04	64.35
	121.06	79.74

- For amounts due and terms and conditions relating to related party payables, refer note 46.
- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled up to 90 days terms.
- For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to note 48.

Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars

Undisputed dues- Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unbilled Dues	6.54	5.93
Not due	19.13	13.95
Less than 1 year	-	0.28
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	25.66	20.16

Undisputed dues- Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unbilled Dues	72.22	42.80
Not due	10.42	2.22
Less than 1 year	12.76	13.93
1-2 years	12.76	0.63
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	108.16	59.58

The disclosures relating to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises have been furnished to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the intimation received from the suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Interest paid is ₹ NIL (31 March 2025: Nil)

Particulars

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(i) Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	25.66	20.16
(ii) Interest due on above	-	-
(iii) 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.	-	-
(iv) 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.	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
(vi) 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	-	-
	25.66	20.16



	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
28 Financial liabilities - Derivatives		
Marked to market loss on foreign exchange forward contracts measured at FVTPL	2.69	-
	2.69	-
29 Financial liabilities - Others		
Security deposits	0.05	0.05
Retention money	5.92	19.42
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings from the holding company (refer note 46)	51.57	21.05
Payable to suppliers of capital goods	296.26	47.43
Payables related to employees	6.80	7.96
	360.60	95.91
30 Other current liabilities		
Statutory liabilities	10.14	4.16
Advance from customers	10.65	8.26
Other liabilities	0.04	0.57
	20.83	12.99

- a) Statutory liabilities include payable for Provident Fund, Professional Tax, Employee State Insurance Corporation, Goods and Services Tax and Withholding Tax.
- b) Advance from customers are contract liabilities to be settled through delivery of goods. The amount of such balances as on 01 April 2025 was ₹ 8.26 crores. During the current year, the Company has recognised revenue of ₹ 8.26 crores out of such opening balances. All other changes are due to receipt of fresh advances.



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	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
31 Revenue from operations		
Sale of products (refer note 43)	990.56	844.87
Sale of power	102.99	85.04
	1,093.56	929.92
Notes:-		
(a) Majority of the Company's sales are against advance or are against letters of credit/ cash against documents/ guarantees of banks of national standing. Where sales are made on credit, the amount of consideration does not contain any significant financing component as payment terms are within 90 days.		
(b) Disaggregated revenue information		
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
1. Types of goods or services		
a. Sale of high carbon ferro chrome & related items	990.56	844.88
b. Sale of power	102.99	85.04
Total	1093.56	929.92
2. Location of customer		
a. India	1,078.65	899.59
b. Outside India	14.91	30.33
Total	1093.56	929.92
3. Timing of revenue recognition		
a. Transferred at a point in time	1093.56	929.92
b. Transferred over time	-	-
Total	1093.56	929.92
32 Other operating revenue	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Export Incentives	2.96	0.30
Scrap sale	2.35	3.44
Others*	-	0.16
	5.30	3.90
* Others include excess provision/ liability written back.		
33 Other income	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
On bank deposits	0.60	0.46
Others	0.60	1.36
Other non operating income		
Interest on income tax refund	0.16	5.12
Net foreign exchange gain including derivatives measured at FVTPL	11.56	9.80
Net gain on investments measured at FVTPL	0.68	0.98
Miscellaneous receipts	0.49	2.94
	14.09	20.65
34 Cost of Materials Consumed	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Cost of Materials Consumed	296.98	382.91
	296.98	382.91
35 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening stock:		
Finished goods	1.59	12.75
Work in progress	19.26	4.48
Total	20.85	17.23
Closing stock:		
Finished goods	10.88	1.59
Work in progress	6.96	19.26
Total	17.85	20.85
Changes in inventory	3.00	(3.62)

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	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
36 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	51.66	46.64
Share based payments (refer note below)	0.83	1.71
Contributions to provident fund, gratuity and other funds (refer Note 44)	3.94	3.46
Staff welfare expenses	8.37	6.63
	64.80	58.44

Net of capitalisation of ₹ 6.13 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 6.06 crores)

Note : Share based payments

The Company offers equity-based incentives to its employees, officers and directors as part of its holding company's stock option plan i.e. Vedanta Limited - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 ("VESOS").

The holding Company introduced an Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016 ("ESOS"), which was approved by the Vedanta Limited shareholders to provide equity settled incentive to all employees of the holding company including its subsidiary companies. The ESOS scheme includes tenure based, business performance based, sustained individual performance based and market performance based stock options. The maximum value of options that can be awarded to members of the wider management group is calculated by reference to the grade average cost-to-company ("CTC") and individual grade of the employee.

Options granted during the year ended 31 March 2026 & 31 March 2025, has been based on business performance, sustained individual performance, management discretion and fatality multiplier based stock options. Business performances will be measured using volume, cost, net sales realisation, EBITDA, free cash flows, ESG & Carbon footprint or a combination of these for the respective business/ SBU entities.

The exercise price of the options is of ₹ 1 per share and the performance period is three years, with no re-testing being allowed.

The fair value of all options has been determined at the date of grant of the option allowing for the effect of any market-based performance conditions. This fair value, adjusted by the Group's estimate of the number of options that will eventually vest as a result of non-market conditions, is expensed over the vesting period. The fair values were calculated using the Black-Scholes Merton Option Pricing Model.

Further, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Parent and the Company, the cost recognized towards the scheme is recovered by the parent from the Company.

Amount recovered by the parent and recognised by the Company in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 0.83 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 1.71 crores). Further, the parent Company has also recovered the difference between the expected purchase price of shares and the grant date fair value of ₹ 7.02 crores from the Company. This amount has been debited directly to the retained earnings. The Company considers these amounts as not material and accordingly has not provided further disclosures.

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
37 Finance cost		
Interest expense on borrowings at amortised cost	35.81	23.06
Bank charges and commission	1.65	2.40
Other finance costs	8.33	11.93
Interest expense on lease liability at amortised cost	0.58	0.71
Less: Capitalisation of finance cost (refer note 4(a))	(34.22)	(23.04)
	12.15	15.06

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
38 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		
Depreciation on property, plant & equipment & stripping assets (refer note 3 & 4 (b))	62.54	43.61
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer note 5)	7.45	3.73
	69.99	47.34

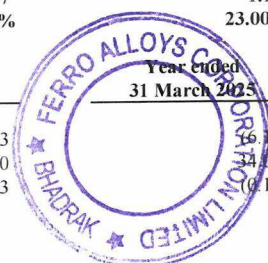
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
39 Power and fuel charges		
Power and fuel	186.79	166.44
Electricity duty on auxiliary consumption	3.42	2.79
Water Charges	2.31	2.19
	192.52	171.42



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	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
40 Other expenses		
Mining handling & other production expenses	42.03	31.39
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Buildings	1.74	3.21
- Plant and machinery	4.83	14.70
Freight, shipment & sales expenses	3.13	4.31
Commission on sales	0.42	0.59
Consumption of stores & spares parts	47.68	48.97
Brand fees	31.40	27.63
Rent	0.30	0.57
Insurance	1.16	2.94
Rates and taxes	0.76	0.72
Provision for doubtful advances	0.18	0.06
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.21	0.13
Remuneration to auditors (refer note 40.1)	0.26	0.21
Directors' sitting fees	0.15	0.12
Commission to non wholetime directors	0.83	0.32
Royalty	102.52	69.99
Other operating expenses	81.64	48.92
Demurrage & punitive	0.09	0.08
Expense towards corporate social responsibility (refer note 49)	1.16	2.90
Advertisement expenses	0.11	0.12
Legal Professional expenses	5.79	8.11
IT Expenses	6.14	7.49
Security expenses	4.95	5.11
Travelling expenses	0.43	0.63
Miscellaneous expenses	13.69	8.68
	351.60	287.90
40.1 Remuneration to statutory auditors:		
As auditors		
Audit fees *	0.13	0.12
Limited review *	0.09	0.09
In other capacity		
Reimbursement of expenses	0.04	0.00
Total	0.26	0.21
* Including fees for audit/ review of interim financial statements.		
** Above amounts are without GST.		
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
41 Exceptional Items		
Statutory impact of new labour codes (refer note 52)	1.91	-
	1.91	-
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
42 Tax expenses		
(a) Income tax expenses		
Current tax expenses		
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	0.03	0.01
Deferred tax expenses		
Deferred tax on exceptional item	0.48	-
Change in recognised temporary differences	30.06	1.14
Total tax expenses	30.57	1.15
(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	120.00	(4.98)
Applicable tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Computed tax expenses	30.20	(1.25)
Tax Effect of:		
Current tax expense - adjustment of previous year	0.08	(0.01)
Corporate social responsibility	0.29	0.73
Deferred tax expense - adjustment of previous year	-	0.97
Other permanent differences	0.00	0.71
Tax Expenses recognised in profit and loss	30.57	1.15
Effective tax rate	25.47%	23.00%
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
43 Earning per share (EPS)		
Profit after tax attributable to equity share holders for Basic and Diluted EPS (A)	89.43	(6.73)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (B)	34.00	24.00
EPS - Basic and diluted (₹) (A/B)	2.63	(0.18)



44 Commitments, contingencies and guarantees

(A) Capital and other commitments

- Estimated amount of contracts on capital account remaining to be executed and not provided for in accounts ₹ 811.15 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 1,964.94 crores)
- For lease commitments refer note 22

(B) Export obligation

The Company has export obligations of ₹ 393.45 crores as on 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025 ₹ Nil) on account of concessional rates of import duty paid on capital goods under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme laid down by the Government of India. In the event of the Company's inability to meet its obligations, the Company's liability would be ₹ 65.57 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ Nil) reduced in proportion to actual exports, plus applicable interest.

(C) Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts, since disputed ₹ 6.06 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 5.01 crores). Amounts paid under protest ₹ 0.07 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 0.07 crores) have been debited to advance account.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Amount involved	Paid under protest	Amount involved	Paid under protest
Custom Duty	0.40	0.07	0.40	0.07
Employees and Ex Employees	0.08	-	0.08	-
Mining cases (a)	2.34	-	1.40	-
Income tax (b)	3.24	-	3.13	-
Total	6.06	0.07	5.01	0.07

- a) Amount of ₹ 2.34 crores comprises of ground water license fee for which the Company has made representation before the Executive Engineer Jaraka Irrigation Division against the demanded amount as the same is not payable as per the NCLT Cuttack Division order.

b) Income tax matters comprise of:

I) In respect of assessment year 2018-19, the Company had received Income tax demand of Rs 2.31 crores (31 March, 2025 Rs 2.19 crores) :

- ₹ 0.99 crores on account of duty drawback - the Company had received duty drawback aggregating to ₹ 2.87 crores and the Company was requested by the Assessing Officer to furnish an explanation in respect of the said amount; however, no explanation was furnished before the Assessing Officer. Consequently, the Assessing Officer invoked the provisions of Section 69A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and treated the aforesaid amount as unexplained income. An appeal has been filed before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) and the matter is currently pending adjudication at the hearing stage.
- ₹ 0.62 crores on account of sale consideration discrepancy - The Company was requested by the Assessing Officer to explain the discrepancy amounting to ₹ 1.79 crores between the sale consideration reported in the income-tax return and Form 26QB filed by the purchaser. However, no explanation was furnished before the Assessing Officer. Consequently, the Assessing Officer invoked the provisions of Section 68 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and treated the differential amount as unexplained income. An appeal has been filed before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) and the matter is currently pending adjudication at the hearing stage.
- ₹ 0.58 crores on account of disallowance of depreciation on Intangible asset - the Company had reported an addition to intangible assets amounting to ₹ 13.39 crores and the Company was requested by the Assessing Officer to furnish the details and justification in respect of the said addition. However, no explanation was provided. Accordingly, the Assessing Officer disallowed the depreciation claimed thereon amounting to ₹ 1.67 crores. An appeal has been filed before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) and the matter is currently pending adjudication at the hearing stage.
- ₹ 0.12 crores on account of non-deduction of TDS on payments - During the course of a TDS survey conducted under Section 133A(2A) on 22 October, 2019, the Company furnished relevant documents pertaining to FY 2017-18. Subsequently, a show cause notice dated 04 March, 2020 was issued to the Company regarding the alleged non-deduction of TDS on payments made to transporters under section 194C of the Income-tax Act. In response, the Company submitted valid declarations in terms of Section 194C(6), along with the PAN details of the transporters. However, the Assessing Officer, passed an order dated 03 December, 2020 under Sections 201(1) and 201(1A), raising a demand of ₹ 0.12 crores. Aggrieved by the said order, the assessee preferred an appeal before the Learned CIT(A) on 21 January, 2021. The Company has filed the written submission before Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax for the same.

Based on management's assessment and legal advice, where applicable, the Company believes that the final outcome of these proceedings will be in its favour. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the books of accounts in respect of these matters.

II) In respect of other assessment years, the Company had received Income tax demand of ₹ 0.93 crores (31 March, 2025 ₹ 0.93 crores) :

The Company had received Income tax demand of ₹ 0.93 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 0.93 crores) in respect of multiple assessment years largely on account of management fees paid, non deduction of TDS for transporters and delay in deposit of employee PF contribution. The Company has filed appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) and submitted the responses to Income Tax Officer. The management is confident that the above matters would be decided in its favour.

(D) Guarantees

Details of bank guarantees are given below:

Particulars	₹ In Crores	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Mining authorities	15.86	8.53
Coal linkage	8.10	11.30
Sale of power through open access	0.39	0.39
Water linkage	2.59	2.28
The Secretary Central Electricity Regulatory Commission	0.86	0.86
Total	27.80	23.36

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45 Segment information

Segment information is presented in respect of the Company's key operating segments. The operating segments are based on the Company's management and internal reporting structure.

Operating segments

The Management Information System of the Company identifies and monitors Ferro Alloys as the business segment. The Company is managed organisationally as a single unit. In the opinion of the management, the Company is primarily engaged in the business of Ferro Alloys. As the basic nature of these activities are governed by the same set of risk and return, these constitute and are grouped as a single segment. Accordingly, there is only one Reportable Segment for the Company which is "Ferro Alloys". Hence, no specific disclosures have been made.

Entity wide disclosures

(A) Information about products and services

During the year, the Company primarily operated in one product line, therefore product wise revenue disclosure is not applicable.

(B) Information about geographical areas

The Company derives revenue from following major geographical areas

Area	₹ In Crores	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Outside india (Includes deemed export)	207.31	172.23
Domestic	886.25	757.69

All the non-current assets of the Company are located in India.

(C) Information about Major Customers (from External Customers)

Revenue from customers comprising 10% or above of the total sales during the current year :

External Customers	₹ In Crores	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	
Jmdal Stainless Limited	177.13	
SKP Merchants Pvt. Ltd.	106.76	
Mortex India Pvt. Ltd.	101.98	

No Customer was sold 10% or above of the total sales during the previous year. Revenue from top 3 customers:

External Customers	₹ In Crores	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Kreate Energy (I) Pvt. Limited	74.19	
Lauls Private Limited	63.15	
SAIL- Salem Steel Plant	63.00	

46 Related Party Disclosures:-

I. Given below is the list of related parties where control exists irrespective of whether there has been transaction during the year:

Names of related parties	Relationship
1 Vedanta Limited	Holding Company
2 Vedanta Limited - Sesa Iron Ore	Holding Company
3 Vedanta Limited - Sterlite Copper	Holding Company
4 Vedanta Limited - Aluminium (Lanjigarh)	Holding Company
5 Vedanta Limited - Aluminium (Jharsuguda)	Holding Company
6 Vedanta Limited- Cairn Oil & Gas	Holding Company
7 Vedanta Resources Limited (formerly known as Resources Plc.)*	Intermediate holding company
8 Vedanta Resources Investment Limited ("VRIL")*	Intermediate holding company
9 Vedanta Incorporated (formerly known as Volcan Investments Limited)*	Ultimate holding company

*No transaction with the party during the year

II. Given below is the list of other related parties where transaction have taken place either during current financial year or during previous financial year:

Names of related parties	Relationship
1 Hindustan Zinc Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
2 ESL Steel Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
3 Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary
4 Fujairah Gold FZC	Fellow Subsidiary
5 Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
6 Talwandi Sabo Power Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
7 Meenakshi Energy Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
8 Athena	Fellow Subsidiary
9 Malco-Nickel	Fellow Subsidiary
10 Vedanta Copper International	Fellow Subsidiary
11 STL Digital Limited	Associate Company of Vedanta Limited

III. Key Managerial Personnel:

Names of related parties	Relationship
1 Mr. Akhilesh Joshi	Non-Executive Director
2 Mr. AR Narayanaswamy	Non-Executive Independent Director
3 Mr. Arun Misra	Non-Executive Director
4 Mrs. Pallavi Joshi Bakhru	Non-Executive Independent Director
5 Mr. Agnivesh Agarwal	Non-Executive Director (deceased on 07 January 2026)
6 Mr. Pankaj Kumar Sharma	Whole Time Director (WTD) and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
7 Mr. Karan Kumar Kejriwal	Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) (resigned w.e.f. 17 January 2026)
8 Mr. Prashuk Jam	Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) (appointed w.e.f. 17 January 2026)
9 Mr. Sambit Kumar Sarangi	Company Secretary



IV. Summary of transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business.

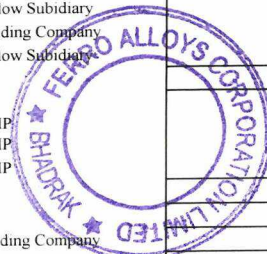
(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	With Holding Company		Other entities with whom transactions have taken place	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
i) Purchase of goods/services	-	-	4.51	2.68
ii) Sale of goods	37.89	-	8.95	8.81
iii) Purchase of assets	-	-	0.03	0.00
iv) Sale of assets	-	0.01	0.01	0.02
v) Purchases of stores and spares	-	-	0.09	-
vi) Interest expense	33.91	20.26	-	-
vii) Reimbursement of expenses	3.26	5.74	0.56	0.91
viii) Brand fees	31.40	27.63	-	-
ix) Payment towards employee stock option scheme	7.85	1.71	-	-
x) Recovery of expenses	0.50	1.61	0.56	0.36
xi) Payment to KMPs	-	-	6.98	5.55
xii) Borrowings raised during the year	100.00	175.00	-	-
Balances outstanding at the year end:				
a) Borrowings	400.00	300.00	-	-
b) Other current liabilities	51.57	21.05	-	-
c) Trade payables	12.98	14.91	0.04	0.47
d) Other current assets	5.67	8.37	-	-
e) Trade receivables	-	0.02	0.56	0.92

V a) Details of transactions with related parties during the current year and previous year:

(₹ In Crores)

S.N	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
1	Purchase of services STL Digital Limited	Associate Company of Vedanta Limited	4.51	2.68
	Total		4.51	2.68
2	Sale of goods ESL Steel Limited Vedanta Limited - Aluminium (Jharsuguda)	Fellow Subsidiary Holding Company	8.95 37.89	8.81 -
	Total		46.83	8.81
3	Purchase of Assets Hindustan Zinc Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.03	0.00
	Total		0.03	0.00
4	Sale of assets Hindustan Zinc Limited Vedanta Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Holding Company	0.01 -	0.01 0.01
	Total		0.01	0.02
5	Purchase of stores & spares Vedanta Limited - Aluminium (Jharsuguda) Hindustan Zinc Limited	Holding Company Fellow Subsidiary	- 0.09	- -
	Total		0.09	-
6	Interest expense Vedanta Limited	Holding Company	33.91	20.26
	Total		33.91	20.26
7	Reimbursement of expenses Vedanta Limited Vedanta Limited - Sesa Iron Ore Vedanta Limited - Aluminium (Jharsuguda) Vedanta Limited - Cairn Oil & Gas Vedanta Limited - Sterlite Cooper Superannuation to employees Hindustan Zinc Limited Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd ESL Steel Limited STL Digital Limited Meenkshi Energy Limited Athena Malco-Nickel	Holding Company Holding Company Holding Company Holding Company Holding Company Others Fellow Subsidiary Fellow Subsidiary Fellow Subsidiary Associate Company of Vedanta Limited Fellow Subsidiary Fellow Subsidiary Fellow Subsidiary	1.59 1.54 0.12 0.02 - 0.24 0.26 0.00 - 0.02 0.01 0.00 0.03	2.74 2.75 0.04 0.04 0.18 0.24 0.08 0.00 0.01 0.58 - - -
	Total		3.82	6.65
8	Brand fees (royalty) Vedanta Limited	Holding Company	31.40	27.63
	Total		31.40	27.63
9	Payment towards employee stock option scheme Vedanta Limited	Holding Company	7.85	1.71
	Total		7.85	1.71
10	Recovery of expenses Vedanta Limited Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd Hindustan Zinc Limited Vedanta Limited - Aluminium (Jharsuguda) Vedanta Limited - Aluminium (Lanjigarh) Vedanta Limited - Sesa Iron Ore ESL Steel Limited Vedanta Limited - Cairn Oil & Gas Vedanta Copper International	Holding Company Fellow Subsidiary Fellow Subsidiary Holding Company Holding Company Holding Company Fellow Subsidiary Holding Company Fellow Subsidiary	- 0.08 0.38 0.40 0.07 0.01 0.00 0.02 0.09	1.16 0.00 0.32 0.11 0.04 0.28 0.04 0.01 -
	Total		1.06	1.96
11	Payment to KMPs Remuneration to CEO, CFO & CS Commission paid to directors Sitting Fees paid to directors	KMP KMP KMP	6.00 0.83 0.15	5.11 0.32 0.12
	Total		6.98	5.55
12	Borrowings raised during the year Vedanta Limited	Holding Company	100.00	175.00
	Total		100.00	175.00



V b) Details of balances with related parties as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

S.N	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(a) Borrowings	Vedanta Limited	Holding Company	400.00	300.00
	Total		400.00	300.00
(b) Other Current Liabilities (interest accrued)	Vedanta Limited	Holding Company	51.57	21.05
	Total		51.57	21.05
(c) Trade Payables	Vedanta Limited	Holding Company	12.76	14.01
	Vedanta Limited - Sesa Iron Ore	Holding Company	0.22	0.90
	STL Digital Limited	Associate Company of Vedanta Limited	0.04	0.46
	Hindustan Zinc Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.01
	Total		13.02	15.38
(d) Other Current Assets (prepaid brand fee)	Vedanta Limited	Holding Company	5.67	8.37
	Total		5.67	8.37
(e) Trade Receivables	ESL steel Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.47	0.92
	Hindustan Zinc Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.01	-
	Vedanta Limited - Aluminium (Jharsuguda)	Holding Company	-	0.02
	Vedanta Copper International	Fellow Subsidiary	0.09	-
	Total		0.56	0.94

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

(i) Sales to related parties and concerned balances

For terms of transaction:

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 30 to 60 days from the date of invoice.

For terms of balance:

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 30 to 60 days from the reporting date (31 March 2025: 30 to 60 days from the reporting date). For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment on receivables due from related parties (31 March 2025: Nil).

(ii) Purchase of goods and property, plant and equipment and related balances

For terms of transaction:

Purchases 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 30 to 60 days from the date of invoice.

For terms of balance:

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 30 to 60 days from the reporting date (31 March 2025: 30 to 60 days from the reporting date).

(iii) Loans taken from the related parties

Loans from holding company:

The Company has taken loan from its holding company to finance growth projects. The loan has been utilized by the Company for the purpose it was obtained. The loan is unsecured, and interest is charged at the rate of 9.35% per annum and repayable in March 2027.

(iv) Compensation to KMP of the Company

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the financial year 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 the Company. Hence, amounts attributable to KMPs are not separately determinable.

Generally, non-executive directors do not receive any gratuity or post-employment benefits from the Company.

(v) Brand fee payment to the holding company

The Company makes royalty payment to the holding company for use of its brand @ 3% of turnover of the entity excluding inter-company sales for each financial year. The rate of royalty payment is determined using transfer pricing study conducted by tax professionals engaged by the Company. The royalty agreement requires the Company to make upfront payment toward royalty expense for the year, within 30 days of commencement of the year. The initial payment is based on estimated annual turnover for the year. Any true-up adjustments arising due to difference in estimated vs. actual turnover for the year need to be settled between parties upon finalisation of audited financial statements of the Company. Any amount recoverable/ payable towards true-up adjustment of brand fee is unsecured and interest free. The same is normally settled within 30 days from the date of finalisation of audited financial statements of the Company.



47 Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India

Defined contribution plans:

Amount of ₹ 2.98 crores (Previous Year ₹ 2.73 crores) is recognised as expenses and included in "Employee benefits expense" in Note 36 of the statement of profit and loss.

Defined benefit plan :

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to gratuity on terms not less favorable than the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is funded with LIC and Bajaj Alliance in form of qualifying insurance policy.

The Company also extends benefit of compensated absences to the employees, whereby they are eligible to carry forward their entitlement of privilege leave for encashment. This is unfunded plan.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at 31 March 2026. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

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

(A) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation

Particulars	(₹ In Crores)	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	10.12	9.47
Interest cost	0.71	0.67
Current service cost	0.85	0.73
Past service cost	1.57	-
Actuarial losses/(gains)	0.92	2.44
Benefits paid	(1.25)	(3.19)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the close of the year	12.92	10.12

(B) Changes in the fair value of plan assets and reconciliation thereof

Particulars	(₹ In Crores)	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	5.82	5.98
Add : Expected return on plan assets	0.41	0.42
Add/(Less) : Actuarial gains/(losses)	(0.02)	(0.11)
Add : Contributions	1.38	2.72
Less : Benefits paid	(1.25)	(3.19)
Fair value of plan assets at the close of the year	6.34	5.82

(C) Amount recognised in the balance sheet

Particulars	(₹ In Crores)	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	12.92	10.12
Less : Fair value of plan assets	6.34	5.82
Present value of unfunded obligation	6.58	4.30

(D) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss are as follows :

Particulars	(₹ In Crores)	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Charged to statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	0.85	0.73
Past service cost*	1.57	-
Interest cost/(income)	0.30	0.25
Total	2.72	0.98

*Recognised under exceptional items (refer note 52)

Charged to other comprehensive income	(₹ In Crores)	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Net actuarial loss/(gain)	0.94	2.55
	0.94	2.55

(E) Investment details:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Funds managed by insurer (investment with insurer)	100%	100%



(F) Actuarial assumptions as at the balance sheet date

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Discount rate	7.26%	7.03%
Salary escalation rate	5.00%	5.00%

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors, mainly the composition of plan assets held, assessed risks, historical results of return on plan assets and the Company's policy for plan assets management.

(G) Principal actuarial assumption

Particulars	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	For power plant employees	For other employees	For Power plant employees	For other employees
i) Retirement age (years)	58		58	
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)		100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	
iii) Attrition at ages	Withdrawal Rate (%)		Withdrawal Rate (%)	
	Up to 30 Years	2	2	2
From 31 to 44 years	2	13	2	13
Above 44 years	2	15	2	15

(H) Bifurcation of actuarial gain/loss on obligation

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
a) Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
b) Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in financial assumption	(0.12)	0.03
c) Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from experience adjustment	1.04	2.41

(I) Actuarial gain/loss on plan asset

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Expected interest income	0.41	0.42
Actual income on plan asset	0.39	0.31
Actuarial gain/(loss) for the year on asset	(0.02)	(0.11)

(J) Sensitivity analysis:

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of sensitivity analysis is given below.

Particulars	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Change in discounting rate (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	(0.25)	0.26	(0.22)	0.23
Change in rate of salary increase (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	0.26	(0.25)	0.23	(0.22)

(K) Risk analysis:

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Year	Amount in crores
0 to 1 Year	3.00
1 to 2 Year	0.82
2 to 3 Year	0.77
3 to 4 Year	0.41
4 to 5 Year	0.63
5 to 6 Year	0.58
6 Year onwards	6.70



Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such Company is exposed to various risks as follow -

- Salary increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability
- Investment risk – If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.
- Discount rate : Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
- Mortality & disability – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
- Withdrawals – Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

Expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period is ₹ 1.42 crores.



48 Financial instruments

A Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

(₹ In Crores)

Financial assets	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Fair value through profit/loss	Fair value other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit/loss	Fair value other comprehensive income	Amortised cost
Non-current investments	-	-	0.00	-	0.17	-
Mutual fund investments	7.02	-	-	13.02	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	13.44	-	-	12.55
Trade receivables	-	-	3.04	-	-	3.59
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	15.71	-	-	9.48
Bank balances other than above	-	-	67.00	-	-	93.50
Loans to employees	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.02
Derivatives	-	-	-	0.33	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	2.77	-	-	5.37
Total	7.02	-	102.06	13.35	0.17	124.51

Financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Fair value through profit/loss	Fair value other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit/loss	Fair value other comprehensive income	Amortised cost
Non-current financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	300.00
Lease liabilities	-	-	3.60	-	-	5.31
Other financial liabilities	-	-	111.26	-	-	-
Current financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	407.25	-	-	20.75
Lease liabilities	-	-	1.80	-	-	1.80
Derivatives	2.69	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	121.06	-	-	79.74
Operational buyers credit/supplier's credit	-	-	208.43	-	-	165.70
Other financial liabilities	-	-	360.60	-	-	95.91
Total	2.69	-	1,214.00	-	-	669.21

B. Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and/or disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

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

The below table summarises the categories of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 measured at fair value.

As at 31 March 2026

(₹ In Crores)

Financial assets	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
At fair value through other comprehensive income			
Investments	-	0.00	-
At fair value through profit or loss			
Mutual fund investments	7.02	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	-
Total	7.02	0.00	-
Financial liabilities			
At fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives	-	2.69	-
Total	-	2.69	-

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ In Crores)

Financial assets	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
At fair value through other comprehensive income			
Investments	0.17	0.00	-
At fair value through profit or loss			
Mutual fund investments	13.02	-	-
Derivatives	-	0.33	-
Total	13.19	0.34	-
Financial liabilities			
At fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-



C. Risk management framework

A Company is exposed to uncertainties owing to the sector in which it is operating. The Company is conscious of the fact that any risk that could have a material impact on its business should be included in its risk profile. Accordingly, in order to contain / mitigate the risk, the Company has an approved risk management policy which is reviewed by the management from time to time.

The Company's risk management framework is designed to identify, assess and monitor various risks related to key business and strategic objectives and lead to the formulation of a mitigation plan. Major risks in particular are monitored regularly at Executive meetings of the Company to keep abreast of such issues and the Policy is reviewed by the management.

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

i. Credit risk

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

Financial instruments that are subject to concentration of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks and other financial assets. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk.

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits with banks having good reputation, good past track record and high quality credit rating and also reviews their credit rating on a timely basis.

The gross carrying amount of trade receivables is ₹ 3.04 Crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 3.59 crores)

The Company's management also pursues all options for recovery of dues wherever necessary based on its internal assessment. A default on a financial asset is when counterparty fails to make payments within 365 days when they fall due.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to risk of financial distress or extra ordinary high financing cost arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and require financing. The Company's objective is to maintain at all times optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. Processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management and management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

- Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and excluding contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Particulars	Carrying amounts 31 March 2026	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 year
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (Vedanta Limited)	400.00	400.00	400.00	-	-	-
Borrowings (Banks)	7.25	7.25	7.25	-	-	-
Interest payable on borrowings	51.57	89.27	89.27	-	-	-
Trade payables	121.06	121.06	121.06	-	-	-
Operational buyer's credit/ supplier's credit	208.43	208.43	208.43	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	5.41	7.61	2.30	2.30	1.41	1.60
Other financial liabilities	309.03	309.03	309.03	-	-	-
Derivatives	2.69	2.69	2.69	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	1,105.44	1,145.34	1,140.03	2.30	1.41	1.60

Particulars	Carrying amounts 31 March 2025	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 year
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (Vedanta Limited)	300.00	300.00	-	300.00	-	-
Borrowings (Banks)	20.75	20.75	20.75	-	-	-
Interest payable on borrowings	21.05	80.54	3.40	77.15	-	-
Trade payables	79.74	79.74	79.74	-	-	-
Operational buyers credit	165.70	165.70	165.70	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	7.11	9.79	2.30	2.30	3.57	1.62
Other financial liabilities	74.86	74.86	95.91	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	669.21	731.38	367.79	379.45	3.57	1.62

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

iv. Equity price risk

The Company doesn't have any of securities listed on any national or international stock exchange. Hence, there is no Equity Price Risk.

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v. Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that fair value of future cash flow of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is therefore, exposed to a foreign exchange risk. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The risk is managed through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026				As at 31 March 2025		
	USD	EUR	AUD	JPY	USD	EUR	AUD
	(Amount in Crores)						
Financial asset							
Derivative*	-	-	-	-	1.38	2.86	0.01
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	-	1.38	2.86	0.01
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables & capex creditors	0.08	3.16	0.01	-	0.00	0.20	-
Buyers credit	0.03	0.64	-	-	0.05	0.15	-
Derivative*	0.23	2.73	0.01	12.07	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	0.34	6.53	0.02	12.07	0.06	0.35	-

* Derivatives – The Company enters into derivative contracts which are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes, but provide an economic hedge of a particular transaction risk or a risk component of a transaction.

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the INR against all other currencies at 31 March 2026 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Pre-tax profit or (loss)	
	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2026		
5% movement		
USD	(0.02)	0.02
EUR	(0.33)	0.33
AUD	(0.00)	0.00
JPY	(0.60)	(0.60)
31 March 2025		
5% movement		
USD	0.07	(0.07)
EUR	0.13	(0.13)
AUD	0.00	(0.00)

vi. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

Following are the details of the Interest Rate for different financing arrangements :

Loan from holding company	Fixed
Short term loan from bank	Fixed
Bills discounted- 1 Month SOFR+120 BPS	Floating
Buyer's credit- 3M EURIBOR + 140 BPS to 3 Month SOFR+170 BPS	Floating

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk

Floating rate financial assets are largely mutual fund investments which have debt securities as underlying assets. The returns from these financial assets are linked to market interest rate movements; however the counterparty invests in the agreed securities with known maturity tenure and return and hence has manageable risk.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are as given below:

Particulars	Total	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest bearing
As at 31 March 2026				
Financials assets	109.08	7.02	93.70	8.36
Financial liabilities	1,216.69	208.43	409.05	599.21
As at 31 March 2025				
Financials assets	138.03	13.02	113.05	11.96
Financial liabilities	669.21	165.70	327.86	175.64

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate

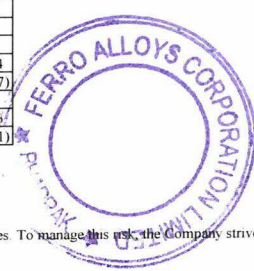
Considering the net financial liabilities position as at 31 March 2026 any increase in interest rates would result in a net decrease in pre-tax profit/(loss). The below analysis gives the impact of a 0.5% to 2.0% change in interest rates on floating rate financial assets/ liabilities on profit/(loss) and represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates

Increase in interest rates	Floating rate	Effect on pre-tax profit/ (loss)		
		0.50%	1.00%	2.00%
As at 31 March 2026				
Financials assets	7.02	0.04	0.07	0.14
Financial liabilities	208.43	(1.04)	(2.08)	(4.17)
As at 31 March 2025				
Financials assets	13.02	0.07	0.13	0.26
Financial liabilities	165.70	(0.83)	(1.66)	(3.31)

An equivalent reduction in interest rates would have an equal and opposite effect on the company's financial statements.

vii. Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk due to fluctuations in the prices of materials essential for its production processes, including coal, chrome ore and molasses. To manage this risk, the Company strives to pass fluctuations in commodity prices to its customers through adjustments in sale prices.



49 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company has incurred an amount of ₹ 1.16 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 2.90 crores) towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year

2% of Average Net Profit for preceding three financial years	0.90
Less: Excess CSR expenses for FY 2024-25	0.02
	0.89

(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year 0.89

(c) Amount spent during the year	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
(i) Construction/ acquisition of assets	-	-
(ii) Contribution to trust/universities	-	-
(iii) On purpose other than above	1.16	2.9
	1.16	2.9

As per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, during the year, the Company was required to spend an amount of ₹ 0.90 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 3.20 crores) towards CSR expenditure. During the year, the Company has adjusted ₹ 0.02 crores carried forward from previous year and also spent ₹ 1.16 crores during the year.

(d) Nature of CSR activities

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
Education	0.32	0.36
Health	0.33	0.37
Infrastructure	0.06	1.39
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	0.27	0.43
Women Empowerment	0.06	0.21
Hygiene Management	0.04	0.03
Animal welfare	0.03	0.04
Admin & Others	0.05	0.07
Grand Total	1.16	2.90

(e) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects and other than ongoing projects as on 31 March 2026

50 Following financial ratios are disclosed:-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	% Variance	Reason
(a) Current Ratio (in times)	0.28	0.68	-58%	Decreased due to increase in current liabilities, mainly on account of increase in other current financial liabilities.
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	1.15	0.66	76%	Increased due to increase in total liabilities, mainly on account of increase in other financial liabilities.
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	16.64	3.81	336%	Increased due to improvement in EBITDA margin.
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (%)	8%	-58%	114%	Increased due to increase in profits as compared to the previous year.
(e) Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	14.76	10.88	36%	Increased due to increase in turnover and decrease in average inventory as compared to the previous year.
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	33.76	5.27	540%	Increased due to decrease in average trade receivables as compared to the previous year.
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	3.23	3.39	-5%	Not applicable
(h) Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	(1.85)	(7.51)	75%	Increased due to increase in negative working capital on account of increase in other current financial liabilities.
(i) Net profit ratio (%)	8%	-66%	112%	Increased due to increase in net profit on account of lower operational cost.
(j) Return on Capital employed (%)	10%	1%	1249%	Increased due to improvement of margin during the year.
(k) Return on investment (%)	8%	6%	23%	Not applicable

Formulae for computation of ratios is as follows-

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator
(a) Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current liability (excluding current maturities of long-term borrowing)
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Liability	Shareholders fund
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Net Operating Income/ EBITDA	Total debt service cost
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Earnings	Shareholders Equity
(e) Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Turnover	Average Inventory
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit Sales	Average trade receivables
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit Purchases	Average trade payables
(h) Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net Annual Sales	Working capital
(i) Net profit ratio (%)	Net Profit after tax	Revenue from operations
(j) Return on Capital employed (%)	EBIT	Capital employed
(k) Return on investment (%)	Net Return	Average Investment



51 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year. The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and borrowings. The Company's policy is to use current and non-current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total capital (equity plus net debt). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Net debt are non-current and current debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and short term investments. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 12)	15.71	9.48
Other bank balances (Refer note 13)	67.00	93.50
Short term investments (Refer note 6)	7.02	13.02
Total cash (a)	89.74	116.00
Non-current borrowings (Refer note 21 (A))	-	300.00
Current borrowings (Refer note 21 (B))	407.25	20.75
Total debt (b)	407.25	320.75
Net debt (c = (b-a))	317.51	204.75
Total equity (d)	1,143.33	1,059.84
Total capital (e = equity + net debt)	1,460.84	1,264.58
Gearing ratio (times) (c/e)	0.22	0.16

52 Disclosure related to notification of labour codes and related impact

On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes-Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020-consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of 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 from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, considering the impact is non-recurring in nature and is driven by regulatory changes, the incremental impact of ₹ 1.91 crore has been disclosed as "Statutory impact of new Labour Codes" under Exceptional Items in the financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/ State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are issued/ rules are notified.

53 Audit trail

The company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the software. Additionally, the Company has preserved audit trail in full compliance with the requirements of Section 128(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

54 Subsequent events

There are no material adjusting or non-adjusting subsequent events.

55 Other statutory information

- There are no charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company has complied with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and the Companies Act for the above transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003)
- 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.
- The Company uses foreign currency denominated foreign exchange forward contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions, generally from one to 12 months.
- No fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Cryptocurrency or Virtual currency during the financial year.
- The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- The Company has not been declared a "Wilful Defaulter" by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
- The Company does not have any Benami property and no proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property, under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
- The Company has not advanced any fund to intermediaries for further advancing to other person on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries for the year ended 31 March 2026 and for the year ended 31 March 2025.
- The Company has not received any fund from any person for further advancing to other person on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries for the year ended 31 March 2026 and for the year ended 31 March 2025.
- The Company has not entered into any transaction and no amount is outstanding from/to companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- In current year, no revaluation has been done for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

As per our report on even date

For and on behalf of the Board Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited


For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

(ICAI Firm's Regn.No.301003E / E300005)

per Amit Chugh
Partner

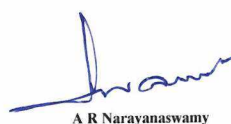
(ICAI Membership No. 505222)

Place Gurugram
Date : 22 April 2026


Pankaj Kumar Sharma
Chief Executive Officer and
Whole Time Director
(DIN 10213819)
Place : Bhadrak
Date : 22 April 2026


Prashik Jain
Chief Financial Officer
Place Bhadrak
Date : 22 April 2026


Sambit Kumar Sarangi
Company Secretary
(ICSI Membership No.11105)
Place Bhadrak
Date : 22 April 2026


A R Narayanaswamy
Director
(DIN 00818169)
Place : Mumbai
Date : 22 April 2026

