B. K. KAPUR & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

17, NAVYUG MARKET
GHAZIABAD - 201 001
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UTTAM DISTILLERIES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **UTTAM DISTILLERIES LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to financial statement including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended ,thereof ("Ind AS ") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, the profit , changes in equity and its cash flows 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) 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 (ICAI) 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 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report: -



S.NO	KEY AUDIT MATTERS	AUDITOR'S RESPONSE
1	**Revenue recognition** **Refer to note no 2.4 to the financial statements.** The Company principally generates revenue from sale of distillery products and its by product DDGS and DWGS. We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because it is one of the key performance indicators of the Company and gives rise to an inherent risk of misstatement to meet expectations or targets.	Our audit procedures, amongst others, included the following: •Obtaining an understanding of the process relating to recording of sales and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of relevant key internal controls over recording of sales. •Assessing the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policy for recording of sales and compliance of the policy with applicable accounting standards. •Comparing a sample of sale transactions recorded during the year with sales orders, sales invoices, delivery challans and other relevant underlying documents. •Comparing a sample of sale transactions recorded near the year end with the sales orders, sales invoices, delivery challans and other relevant underlying documentation to assess if the sale was recorded in the appropriate accounting period. •Inspecting on a sample basis, credit notes issued near to and subsequent to year end to evaluate whether the adjustments to sales had been accurately recorded in the appropriate accounting period; and •Scanning for any manual journal entries relating to sales recorded during and near the year end which were considered to be material or other specific risk-based criteria for inspecting underlying documentation.
2..	**Valuation of Inventories** **Refer note no.11 to the financial statements.** We identified valuation of inventories as a key audit matter as it involves significant management judgments in determining the carrying value of stock.	Our audit procedures, amongst others, included the following: • Assessing the appropriateness of Company's accounting policy for valuation of stock and compliance of the policy with the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards; • Obtaining an understanding of internal controls over valuation of stock and testing, on a sample basis, their design, implementation and operating effectiveness;



		• Obtaining an understanding and assessing reasonableness of the management's determination of net realizable value (NRV) and the key estimates adopted, including future selling prices and costs necessary to make the sales and their basis; and • Comparing the NRV, on a sample basis, to the cost of stock-in-trade to assess whether any adjustments are required to the value of stock in trade in accordance with the accounting policy.
3.	**Capitalization of property, plant and equipment** **Refer note no. 4 to the Financial Statements**. The Company has made significant capital expenditure on New Plant, modernization. We identified capitalization of property, plant and equipment as a key audit matter because there is a risk that amounts being capitalized may not meet the capitalization criteria with related implications on depreciation charge for the year.	Our audit procedures, amongst others, included the following: • Obtaining an understanding of and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal control over capital expenditure; • Comparing on sample basis, the costs incurred on projects with supporting documentation and contracts; • Assessing the nature of costs incurred for the capital projects for appropriateness by comparing, on sample basis, amounts recorded with underlying documentation and considering that the expenditure meets the criteria for capitalization as per the applicable accounting standards; • Inspecting supporting documents for the date of capitalization when project assets were ready for its intended use to assess that depreciation commenced and further capitalization of costs ceased from that date and to assess the useful life assigned by management including testing the calculation of related depreciation.

Management's Responsibility 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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian accounting standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies(Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015 as amended thereof.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing

and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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.

The Board of Directors are 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 scepticism 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty



exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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



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

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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) relevant Rules,2015, as amended, thereof.

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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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 no. 23 to the financial statement).

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



iii. The company was not required to transfer, any amount to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, 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, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Board of Directors of the Company have neither declared any interim dividend nor proposed any final dividend for the year.



vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 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 the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For B. K. Kapur and Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No.00852C



(M.S. Kapur) F.C.A
Partner
M.No.074615

Place: Delhi

Dated :14.05.2026

UDIN: 26074615DLXHLE4122

ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Uttam Distilleries Limited on its financial statements dated 14.05.2026

Report on the matters specified in paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 1 of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section.

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

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

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particular of Intangible Assets.

(b) The company has physically verified the Property, Plant and Equipment. In accordance with a phased program designed by the management to cover all the items over a regular period of time which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regards to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of the immovable property as disclosed in the Property, Plant and Equipment (note No.4 to the Ind AS financial statements) are held in the name of the Company,

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right- of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the order is not applicable to the company.

ii)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the

Company and the nature of its business. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records in each class of inventory is less than 10% and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the books of accounts and other relevant records, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks during the year on the security of current assets. The quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks for drawing purpose are not in agreement with the books of account.

The detail of differences in value is here under: -

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Period	Value as per Books of Net Current Assets	Value of the Net Current Assets submitted to bank for Drawing Purpose	Difference
1st Quarter ended 30.06.2025	1913.26	1715.73	+197.53
2nd Quarter ended 30.09.2025	1242.22	1286.74	-44.52
3rd Quarter ended 31.12.2025	503.23	425.91	+77.32
4th Quarter ended 31.03.2026	1257.48	1001.75	+255.73



iii) (a) The Company has made investments during the year which are as under:-

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs
Aggregate amount Invested during the year	
- Holding Company	-
- Related Party	-
- Other	-
Balance of Investment outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Holding Company	6.19
- Related Party	-
- Other	-

Further the Company has not made investments in Firms and Limited Liability Partnerships and any other company during the year. Further the Company has not granted any loan or provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

(b) In our opinion, the investments made, are, prima facie, not Prejudicial to the interest of the company

(c) The Company has not granted any loan during the reporting period. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(c)(d)(e)(f) of the Order are not applicable.

iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investments made.

v) On the basis of information and explanations given to us and our scrutiny of Company's records, in our opinion, the Company has not accepted any public deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules frames there under. The directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India are not applicable to the Company.

vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company in respect of products pursuant to the order made by the Central Government for the maintenance of the cost records under section 148 of the Act and are of the opinion that, prima-facie, the prescribed account and records have been maintained and are being made up. We however as not required have not made a detailed examination of such records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.



vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Income Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value added Tax, Cess, and other statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the provisions of Employees State Insurance are not applicable to the Company. Further, there were no arrears of undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at 31st March, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no tax dues of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Custom duty, Excise duty, Value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute

viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations company has not defaulted in repayment of Loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender *except in the following case: -*

Nature of borrowing, including debt securities	**Name of the Lenders**	**Amount not paid on due date (Rs. in Lakhs)**	**Whether Principal or Interest**	**No. of delays or unpaid**	**Remarks, if any**
Lease land Installment	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation against Land	13.33	Principal	Continuously unpaid since 2010	-

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or by any other lender.

(c) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which they were taken.



(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short- term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has does not have any subsidiary, hence clause no 3(ix)(e) is not applicable to the company.

(f) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiary, joint venture or Associate company hence clause no 3(ix)(f) is not applicable to the company.

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

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

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

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) Accordingly, to the information and explanation produced before us by the company no whistle blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xi) (c) of the order is not applicable.

xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by applicable Indian Accounting Standard.

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

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

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



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

xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by audit however there is cash loss of Rs.587.71Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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) Since the provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act, for the time being do not apply to the Company accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For B.K. Kapur and Co
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No.00852C



(M.S. Kapur) F.C.A
Partner
M.No.074615

Place: Delhi
Dated : 14.05.2026

UDIN: 26074615DLXHLE4122

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Uttam Distilleries Limited** ("the Company") as at 31 March, 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 Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements,



whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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



Opinion

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

For B.K. Kapur and Co
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No.00852C



(M.S. Kapur) F.C.A
Partner
M.No.074615

Place: Delhi
Dated :

UDIN:

Uttam Distilleries Limited

Regd. Office : 7C Ist Floor, J-Block Shopping Centre Saket, New Delhi, Delhi, India - 110017.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	10,855.09	10,816.52
(b) Capital Work in Progress	4	385.85	72.54
(c) Other Intangible Assets	4	0.42	2.02
(d) Investment	5	6.19	7.63
(e) Other Non-current assets	10	484.40	184.40
Total (1)		**11,731.96**	**11,083.11**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	11	2,129.23	2,574.71
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade and other receivables	6	189.94	225.78
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	2.58	3.81
(iii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	13	419.20	462.62
(iv) Other financial assets	7	413.58	381.01
(c) Current Tax Assets (net of provision)	8	24.14	11.92
(d) Other current assets	14	559.21	826.06
Total (2)		**3,737.85**	**4,485.92**
Total Assets (1+2)		**15,469.83**	**15,569.03**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Share capital	15	5,408.00	5,408.00
(b) Other equity	16	2,908.64	2,421.89
Total (1)		**8,316.64**	**7,829.89**
(2) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	2,010.12	2,662.00
(ii) Other financial liabilities	18	1,248.22	0.00
(b) Deferred revenue (including Government grant)	19	3.39	125.98
(c) Provisions	20	17.91	10.59
(d) Deferred Tax Liability (net)	9	381.91	297.60
Total (2)		**3,641.55**	**3,096.17**
(3) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	1,979.33	3,110.79
(ii) Trade and others payable	21		
- Total Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		277.32	175.83
- Total Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises		1,079.69	1,135.03
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	19.77	41.03
(b) Deferred revenue (including Government grant)	19	122.59	122.59
(c) Other current liabilities	22	32.36	31.45
(d) Provisions	20	0.56	0.26
Total (3)		**3,511.62**	**4,622.98**
Total Equity & Liabilities (1+2+3)		**15,469.83**	**15,549.03**
Corporate information	1		
Significant accounting policies and estimates	2-3		
Contingent liabilities and commitments	23		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
Firm Registration No.000852C
For B.K.Kapur & Co.
Chartered Accountants

B.K.KAPUR & COMPANY ★ GHAZIABAD ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(B.K.Kapur) FCA
Partner
Membership No. 074615

Place:- New Delhi
Date :- 14-May-2026

Balram Adlakha
Managing Director
DIN -03586918

Raj Kumar Adlakha
Director
DIN -00133266

Ashish Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

Hitesh Gaur
Company Secretary

Uttam Distilleries Limited

Regd. Office : 7C Ist Floor, J-Block Shopping Centre Saket, New Delhi, Delhi, India - 110017.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended 31st March, 2026

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
I. **Revenue from operations**	24	10362.20	9395.01
II. Other income	25	513.97	149.12
III. **Total Income (I+II)**		**10876.17**	**9544.13**
IV. **Expenses**			
Cost of material consumed	26	6539.56	8369.34
Change in inventories of finished goods, by-products & work in progress	27	368.15	(1405.79)
Employees benefits expenses	28	544.34	373.23
Finance cost	29	470.06	484.90
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	275.69	266.04
Other expenses	30	2127.95	2310.16
Total Expenses		**10325.76**	**10397.88**
V. **Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**550.41**	**(853.75)**
VI. Exceptional items (Post service Cost) - (Refer note no. 33c)		0.41	0.00
V. **Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)**		**550.00**	**(853.75)**
VI. **Tax expense (refer note no. 31)**			
Current tax		0.00	0.00
Deferred tax		64.05	(201.67)
VII. **Profit/(Loss) for the year (V-VI)**		**485.95**	**(652.08)**
VIII. **Other Comprehensive income (Refer note no. 32)**			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		1.07	0.00
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.27)	0.00
Total Other Comprehensive Income		**0.80**	**0.00**
IX. **Total Profit/(Loss) after comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)**		**486.76**	**(652.08)**
(Comprising of profit and loss comprehensive income for the year)			
X. **Earnings per equity share (Nominal value per share Rs.10/-) (refer note no.33 k)**			
- Basic (Rs.)		**0.90**	**(1.28)**
- Diluted (Rs.)		**0.90**	**(1.28)**
Number of shares used in computing earning per share			
- Basic (Nos.)		**5,40,80,000**	**5,09,63,507**
- Diluted (Nos.)		**5,40,80,000**	**5,09,63,507**
Corporate information	1		
Significant accounting policies and estimates	2-3		
Contingent liabilities and commitments	23		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

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Balram Adlakha
Managing Director
DIN -03586918

Raj Kumar Adlakha
Director
DIN -00133256

Ashish Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

CS Hitesh Garg
Company Secretary

Place:- New Delhi
Date :- 14-May-2026

Uttam Distilleries Limited

Regd. Office : 7C Ist Floor, J-Block Shopping Centre Saket, New Delhi, Delhi, India - 110017.

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2026

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars		Year Ended 31st March, 2026	Year Ended 31st March, 2025
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit before tax	**550.00**	**(853.75)**
	Adjustments for:		
	Other comprehensive income	-	
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	275.69	266.04
	Finance cost	283.81	309.73
	Interest expense based on effective interest rate	186.24	175.17
	Interest income based on effective interest rate	(484.41)	(122.77)
	Interest, Insurance & Dividend Income	(29.55)	(26.35)
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**781.78**	**(251.93)**
	Working Capital Adjustment		
	Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	445.48	(1,981.01)
	Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	35.84	(225.78)
	Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	(52.57)	(123.22)
	Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	268.87	211.20
	Decrease/(Increase) in other bank balances	43.42	(239.87)
	(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liabilities	(21.26)	6.46
	(Decrease)/Increase in trade payable	46.16	359.04
	(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	8.69	10.84
	(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities	0.90	(89.76)
		773.53	**(2,072.09)**
	Cash generated from operations	1,555.31	(2,324.00)
	Direct taxes refund received / (Paid) (net)	(12.21)	(10.34)
	Net Cash flow from Operating Activities	**1,543.10**	**(2,334.34)**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of property Plant and Equipment, CWIP, Intangible Assets	(925.98)	(292.00)
	Interest received	29.55	26.35
	Net Cash used in Investing activities	**(896.43)**	**(265.64)**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Finance cost paid	(283.81)	(309.73)
	Equity Share Capital Issued	-	2,408.00
	Issue of Preference Shares	1,550.00	(734.15)
	Repayments of borrowings (Term loans)	(800.00)	(400.00)
	Proceeds from of borrowings (Working capital)	(1,144.11)	2,439.38
	Proceeds from borrowings (Vehicle loans)	30.00	-
	Share application Money received/adjusted	-	(810.00)
	Net Cash used in financing activities	**(647.92)**	**2,593.51**
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1.25)**	**(6.50)**
	Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	**3.81**	**10.31**
	Cash and cash equivalents as at closing	**2.56**	**3.81**

Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statements	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Particulars		
a) Balance with banks on current & cash credit accounts	2.46	3.71
b) Cash in hand	0.10	0.10
Closing cash and cash equivalents (refer note no.12)	**2.56**	**3.81**

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under "Indirect method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind As-7) Cash Flow Statement.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalent do not include any amount which is not available to the company for it use.

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY GHAZIABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Uttam Distilleries Limited

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3. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Non current borrowings (incl. current maturities and deferred grant related to borrowings)	Current Borrowings	Interest payable (Including lease liabilities)	Redemption of Preference Share reclassified as Financial Liability	Dividend paid to Company's Shareholder
Balance as at 31st March 2024	**3985.80**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**683.75**	**0.00**
Add :- Cash inflow	0.00	2439.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less :- Cash outflow	400.00	0.00	309.73	734.15	0.00
Add -Finance cost accruals	0.00	0.00	309.73	0.00	0.00
Add :- Addition during the year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Add / (Less): IND AS Impact / Amortization	2.18	0.00	0.00	50.40	0.00
Dividend distributions accruals					
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**3587.98**	**2439.38**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Add :- Cash inflow	0.00	(1144.11)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less :- Cash outflow	770.00	0.00	283.81	0.00	0.00
Add -Finance cost accruals	0.00	0.00	283.81	0.00	0.00
Add :- Additions during the year	0.00	0.00	0.00	1550.00	0.00
Add / (Less): IND AS Impact / Amortization	2.18	0.00	0.00	(301.78)	0.00
Balance as at 31st March 2026	**2820.16**	**1295.27**	**0.00**	**1248.22**	**0.00**

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
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Chief Financial Officer

CS Hitesh Gaur
Company Secretary

Place:- New Delhi
Date :- 14-May-2026

UTTAM DISTILLERIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Note No. : 16 : Other Equity

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Retained Earnings	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 01.04.2025	0.00	(1465.69)	3887.95	0.00	0.00	2421.89
Transfer from Statement of Profit & Loss A/c		485.95		0.00	0.80	486.76
TOTAL	0.00	(979.73)	3887.95	0.00	0.80	2908.64
Transfer from/to other comprehensive income/reserve fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Share Capital Issued	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Balance as at 31.03.2026	**0.00**	**(979.73)**	**3887.95**	**0.00**	**0.80**	**2908.64**

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Retained Earnings	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 01.04.2024	810.00	(813.61)	3590.84	0.00	0.00	3587.23
Transfer from Statement of Profit & Loss A/c		(652.08)		0.00	0.00	(652.08)
TOTAL	810.00	(1465.69)	3590.84	0.00	0.00	2935.15
Transfer from/to other comprehensive income/reserve fund		0.00	297.11	0.00	0.00	297.11
Share application money pending allotment	(810.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(810.00)
Balance as at 31.03.2025	**0.00**	**(1465.69)**	**3887.95**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2421.89**

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Chief Financial Officer

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Company Secretary

Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note No. 1 Corporate Information

Uttam Distilleries Limited. ("UDL" or the Company) is a public limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at 7C Ist Floor, J-Block Shopping Centre Saket, New Delhi, Delhi, India - 110017.

The Company is engaged in the manufacture of Industrial Alcohol. The financial statements of the Company are for the year ended 31st March, 2026 and are prepared in Indian Rupees being the functional currency. The values in Rupees are rounded off to nearest rupee in lakhs up to two decimals, except otherwise indicated.

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026 was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on 14th May 2026 and is subject to the adoption by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

Note No. 2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended with effect from 1st April, 2016) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and and other relevant provision and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act as applicable.

The company has assessed the materiality of the accounting policy information which involves exercising judgements and considering both qualitative and quantitative factors by taking into account not only the size and nature of the item or condition but also the characteristics of the transactions, events or conditions that could make the information more likely to impact the decisions of the users of the financial statements.

Entity's conclusion that an accounting policy is immaterial does not affect the disclosures requirements set out in the accounting standards.

All the Ind AS issued and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (India Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (As amended) till the financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors has been considered in preparing these financial statements.

2.2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS under the historical cost basis except for the following.

i) Certain financial assets and financial liabilities – measured at fair value and
ii) Defined benefits plan- plan assets measured at fair value.
iii) Biological assets that are measured at fair value, assets held for sale which is measured at lower of cost and fair value less cost to sell.



Accounting Policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued IND AS is initially accepted or a revision to an existing IND AS requiring change in the accounting policies hitherto in use.

2.3 The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading.

iii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period.

iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period, or

v) Carrying current portion of non-current financial assets

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,

ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,

iv) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period,

v) the Company does not have a right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

vi) The Company's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the Company will exercise its right to defer settlement.

vii) Where the right to defer settlement is subject to compliance with covenants, such right exists only if the Company complies with those covenants on or before the end of the reporting period where testing of such covenants is required on or before the end of the reporting period.

v) It includes current portion of non-current financial liabilities

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of product is recognized at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the product.

At contract inception, the Company assess the goods promised in a contract with a customer and identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of goods or services are transferred to customers and the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivables, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specific of each arrangement.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the "effective interest rate" that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's gross carrying amount.

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

All other incomes are accounted for on accrual basis.

2.5 Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment and Capital work in progress (CWIP)

All property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Free hold land is not depreciated. The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost of materials, including import duties and non-refundable/ creditable taxes and any directly attributable cost of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use and costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located , interest on borrowing used to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major refurbishment is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in the statement of profit and loss on consumption. When parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate component.

Directly attributable expenditure (including finance cost relating to borrowed funds for construction or acquisition of fixed assets) incurred on projects under implementation are treated as pre-operative expenses pending allocation to the assets and are shown under CWIP. CWIP is stated at the amount expended up to balance sheet date on assets or property, plant and equipment that are not yet ready for their intended use.

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

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon disposal/ sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses (difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets) are recognized in the Statement of profit and Loss.

2.7 Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on Straight Line basis so as to charge the cost of the assets or the amount substituted for costs in case of revalued assets less its residual value over the useful life of the respective asset as prescribed under part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Residual value has been considered as 5% of the cost of the respective assets.
b) Intangible Assets are amortized over a period of economic benefits not exceeding ten years.

c) Depreciation/amortization on assets added, sold or discarded during the year is provided on pro – rata basis.

2.8 Intangible assets (Computer software)

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortization/depletion and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises purchase price borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories (other than By-products) are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value.

Inventories on stock in trade are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value.

Cost of inventories has been determined on current cost.

Chemicals, packing material and other store & spares at purchase cost including incidental expenses on -weighted average basis.

Cost of finished goods and Work in Progress has been worked out on absorption cost basis.

By- products and residuals are valued at net realizable value.

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

Assessment of net realizable value is made at each subsequent reporting date. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realizable value because of changed economic circumstances, the amount so written-down is adjusted in terms of policy as stated above.

2.10 Government Grants

Government grants are recognized at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant would be received and the Company would comply with all the conditions attached with them.

Government grants related to property, plant and equipment are treated as deferred revenue (included under non-current liabilities with current portion considered under current liabilities) and are recognized and credited in the statement of profit and loss on systematic and rational basis and included under other income.

Government grants related to revenue nature are recognized on a systematic basis in the Statement of profit and Loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate and are adjusted with the related expenditure.

(If not related to a specific expenditure, it is taken as income and presented under 'other Income')

2.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are charged to the profit and loss statement in the period in which they are incurred.



Preference Shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date are classified as liabilities. The dividend on these preference shares is recognized as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.12 Leases

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

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 recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

The right-of-use assets are disclosed in Property, Plant and Equipment (see Note 3).

Lease Liabilities At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

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

Short-term lease and lease of low-value assets The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of twelve 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 offices, godowns, equipment, etc. that are of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.13 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability when discounting is used, the increase in the passage of time is recognized as finance costs.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an out flow of recourses will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is liability that can't be recognized because it can't be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognized in the financial statements, but discloses its existence in the Financial Statement

When the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognized as an asset.

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

2.14 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the year ended translated at the year ended rates which is likely to be realized from, or required to disburse at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded / reported in financial statements are recognized as income or expense in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction.

2.15 Employee benefits.

a) Short –term employee benefits are recognized as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement Profit & Loss Account of the period in which the related service is rendered.



b) Long –term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the Statement Profit & Loss Account for the year in which the employee has rendered services.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company's liabilities on account of gratuity and earned leaves on retirement of employees are determined at the end of each financial year on the basis of actuarial valuation certificates obtained from registered actuary in accordance with the measurement procedure as per Indian Accounting Standard (INDAS)-19- 'Employee Benefits'.

i.) **Compensated absences**

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within next 12 months, is treated as short term employee benefit and this is shown under current provisions in the Balance Sheet. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefits and shown under long term provisions in the Balance sheet.

Ii) Gratuity

The Company provides for retirement benefits in the form of gratuity. The Company's liability towards this benefit is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method at the date of Balance sheet. Actuarial gain and Losses in respect of such benefits are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

2.16 Financial instruments

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

A. Financial Assets

a. Initial recognition

The Company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Financial instruments are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus transactions costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument, except for financial assets at fair value through statement of profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value excluding transaction costs (which is recognized in statement of profit and loss).

b. Subsequent measurement

i.) Financial assets carried at amortized cost (AC)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the

contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii.) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iii.) **Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)**

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on instrument-by-instrument basis. For equity instruments measured as at FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss account.

c. De-recognition

A Financial Assets (or where applicable, part of financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

1. The contractual right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or
2. The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flow from the financial assets and subsequently all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets to third party.

d. Reclassification of financial assets:

Company determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities.

e. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognized loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through Statement of Profit and loss. Loss allowance for trade receivable with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to life time ECL

For all other financial assets, expected credit loss are measured at an amount equal to the twelve-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

B. Financial liabilities

a. Initial recognition and measurement:



All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payable, loans and borrowing including bank over drafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognized in statement of profit and loss as finance cost.

b. Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

i.) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when liabilities are de-recognized. Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

ii.) Compound financial instruments

At the issue date the fair value of the liability component of a compound instrument is estimated using the market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability at amortized cost using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's redemption date. The equity component is determined as the difference of the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the instrument. This is recognized in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently re-measured.

c. De-recognition of financial instruments

A financial liability is derecognized where the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same tender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities including derivative instruments are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance sheet, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

e) Fair value measurement



Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Under Ind AS, fair valuation of financial instruments is guided by Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement" (Ind AS – 113).

For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market information might be available. For other assets and liabilities, observable market transactions and market information might not be available. However, the objective of a fair value measurement in both cases is the same to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability).

Three widely used valuation techniques specified in the said Ind AS are the market approach, the cost approach and the income approach which have been dealt with separately in the said Ind AS.

Each of the valuation techniques stated as above proceeds on different fundamental assumptions, which have greater or lesser relevance, and at times there is no relevance of a particular methodology to a given situation. Thus, the methods to be adopted for a particular purpose must be judiciously chosen. The application of any particular method of valuation depends on the Company being evaluated, the nature of industry in which it operates, the Company's intrinsic strengths and the purpose for which the valuation is made.

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each balance sheet date.

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

f) **Share capital**

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

2.17 **Impairment Non-financial assets**

The carrying amount of any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives are reviewed at each balance sheet date, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal /external factor. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash

generating unit's net selling price and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets.

An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. An impairment loss recognized in prior accounting periods is reversed if there has been change in the estimate of the recoverable amount. At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives may be impaired. If any such impairment exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment loss previously recognized is reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment loss had not been recognized.

2.18 Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in Equity or in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

Current tax

Provision for current tax is made with reference to taxable income computed for the accounting period for which the financial statements are prepared by applying the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The tax is recognized in statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it related to items recognized in the OCI or in other equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income and other equity.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

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

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.19 Earnings per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit/loss before other comprehensive income/loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit/loss before other comprehensive income/loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.20 non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

a) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount would be recovered principally through a sale/distribution rather than through continuing use and a sale/distribution is considered highly probable.

Actions required to complete the sale/distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale/ distribution would be made or that the decision to sell/distribute would be withdrawn. Management must be committed to sale/distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

b) Immediately before the initial classification of the assets (and disposal groups) as held for sale, the carrying amount of the assets (or all the assets and liabilities in the disposal groups) are measured in accordance with their applicable accounting policy.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale/for distribution to owners are subsequently measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits and financial assets which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

c) Non-current assets including those that are part of a disposal group (PPE and Intangible assets) once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are neither

depreciated nor amortized. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognized.

d) Non-current assets (including assets of a disposal group) classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale/distribution are presented separately from other liabilities in the Balance sheet.

e) A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation, if it is a component of equity that has either being disposed of or is classified as Held for sale, and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a single co-ordinate plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or is a subsidiary exclusively with a view to resale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented separately as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the Statement of Profit and Loss and comparative information is restated accordingly.

f) All notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless stated otherwise.

2.21 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. Revenue and expenses are identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter segment revenue are accounted for based on the cost price. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, are included under "Unallocated revenue/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities".

The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Managing Director who makes strategic decisions.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

2.22 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance sheet comprise cash on hand, cheques on hand, balance with banks on current accounts and debit balance of cash credit account if any and short term, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and which carry insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Cash Flow Statement, Cash and cash equivalents consist of Cash and cash equivalents, as defined above and net of outstanding book overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.23 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Note No.: 2A Key accounting judgment, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates, which, by definition would seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment and make certain assumptions in applying the Company accounting policies and preparation of financial statements.

The use of such estimates, judgments and assumptions affects the reported amounts of revenue expenses, assets and liabilities including the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in the future periods.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Estimates and assumptions

The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statement was prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet 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.

i) **Depreciation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment**: Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

ii) **Income Tax**: Management judgment is required for calculation of income tax and deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused losses (carry forward of prior years' losses) to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit would be available against which the losses could be utilized. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of

deferred tax. The factor used in estimate may differ from actual outcome which may lead to significant adjustment in the amounts in financial statement.

iii) **Recoverability of trade receivable:** Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

iv) **Provisions for contingencies**: Provisions are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

v) **Impairment of non-financial assets:** The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs 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 groups 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 pretax 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.

vi) Estimation of Defined benefit obligations

The Company's obligation on account of gratuity and compensated absences is determined based on actuarial valuation.

An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each financial year end.

vii) **Impairment of financial assets**. The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash 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.

viii) **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**:

When the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on the quoted market price in activate markets, their fair value is measured using valuation technique. The input to these models are taken from the observable market where possible, but if this is not feasible, a review of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumption relating to this assumption could affect the fair value of financial instrument.

ix) **Material uncertainty about going concern**: In preparing financial statements, management has made an assessment of Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Management is aware, in making its assessment of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Recent pronouncements: Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –

The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants.

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

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as

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

The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –

The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. Since the company does not have any supplier finance arrangement the same is not applicable to the company

Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

The below amendments are notified but not yet effective

Amendment to Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'- Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, retrospectively, as outlined below:

Breach of material covenant for long-term loan arrangement on or before end of reporting period with effect that liability becomes payable on demand as on reporting date, then it shall be classified as current liability, if lender agreed after reporting period and before approval of financial statements to not demand payment as a consequence of breach

Classify as non-current liability, if lender agreed by end of reporting period to provide grace period ending at least 12 months after reporting period within which entity can rectify the breach provided lender does not demand immediate repayment.

Disclose information about the timing of settlement to understand the impact of the liability on the financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or standalone financial statements

UTTAM DISTILLERIES LIMITED

Note 4

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Rs in Lakhs

Sr. No.	Particulars	GROSS BLOCK As at 01.04.2025	Additions/ Adjustment	Sale/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2026	DEPRECIATION Upto 31.03.2025	For the year	Sale/ Adjustment	Upto 31.03.2026	NET BLOCK As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
	PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT - DISTILLERY UNIT-BAHADRABAD										
1	Land (Freehold)	3,834.60	-	-	3,834.60	-	-	-	-	3,834.60	3,834.60
2	Building	386.98	233.94	48.32	572.59	5.63	6.49	4.03	8.10	564.50	381.35
3	Plant & Machinery	6,843.14	114.95	35.79	6,922.30	271.99	260.89	3.82	529.06	6,393.24	6,571.15
4	Vehicles	-	38.74	-	38.74	-	0.15	-	0.15	38.59	-
5	Furniture & Fixtures	5.70	0.02	-	5.72	0.57	0.54	-	1.11	4.60	5.12
6	Office Equipment	31.09	1.29	-	32.37	6.79	6.02	-	12.80	19.57	24.30
	Total :	11,101.50	388.93	84.11	11,406.32	284.98	274.10	7.84	551.23	10,855.09	10,816.52
		GROSS BLOCK				**AMORTISATION**				**NET BLOCK**	
	Intangible Assets										
1	Trade Marks	8.41	-	-	8.41	6.39	1.60	-	7.99	0.42	2.02
	Total :	8.41	-	-	8.41	6.39	1.60	-	7.99	0.42	2.02
	Previous Year	8.41	-	-	8.41	4.79	0.80	-	5.59	2.82	3.61
	Total :	**11,109.91**	**388.93**	**84.11**	**11,414.73**	**291.36**	**275.69**	**7.84**	**559.22**	**10,855.51**	**10,818.54**
	Previous Year	10,818.90	291.00	-	11,109.91	25.32	266.04	-	291.36	10,818.54	10,793.58
	CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS - Bahadrabad, Uttrakhand										
	Bahadrabad, Uttrakhand										
	Plant & Machinery									301.77	-
	Pre-Operative Expenses									12.55	1.00
									Total	314.32	1.00
	CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS - Alwar, Rajasthan										
	(Project Hold under Temporary Suspension)										
	Alwar, Rajasthan										
	Building									32.04	32.04
	Pre-Operative Expenses									39.50	39.50
									Total	71.54	71.54
									Grand Total	**385.86**	**72.54**

Note:

1 There have been no acquisitions of assets through business combinations, no revaluation of assets and no impairment losses/ reversals during the year.

2 Addition to Plant & Machinery include Rs 35.72 as refered note no. 33 (d)



Note No. : 5 Non-Current Investment

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Trade Investments		
Unquoted Preference Shares - at cost		
Uttam Sugar Mills Ltd.		
8.5% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	6.19	7.63
Total	**6.19**	**7.63**

Note No. : 6 Trade and Other Receivables (Carried at Amortized Cost)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i) **Current (Unsecured, considered good)**		
Trade receivables	189.94	225.78
Considered doubtful	-	-
Total	**189.94**	**225.78**
(ii) **Current (Unsecured, considered Doubtful)**		
Trade receivables	-	-
Considered doubtful	-	-
Less : Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note No. : 7 Other Financial Assets (Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i) **Current (Unsecured, considered good)**		
Carried at amortized cost		
Interest Subvention Claim Receivable	343.70	361.01
Insurance Claim Receivable	69.88	-
Total	**413.58**	**361.01**

Note No. : 8 Non-Current Tax Assets (Net of provision) (Unsecured, Considered Good)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Advance tax (including TDS)	24.14	11.92
Less : Provision for taxation	-	-
Total	**24.14**	**11.92**

Note No. : 9 : Deferred Tax Liability (Net)

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	As At 01.04.2025	During The Year	As At 31.03.2026
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY			
Difference between book & tax depreciation	460.89	187.68	648.57
Deferred tax liability on land revaluation reserve	513.49	0.00	513.49
Total A	**974.38**	**187.68**	**1,162.06**
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS			
Expenses allowed u/s 43-B on paid basis	5.75	1.37	7.12
Unabsorbed business losses & depreciation (refer note no. 33 m)	671.03	122.00	793.02
Total B	**676.78**	**123.37**	**800.15**
Total (A-B)	**297.60**	**64.32**	**361.91**

Note No. : 10 Other Non-Current Assets (Unsecured, Considered good unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
To Suppliers and Capital Advances	311.00	11.00
Balance with Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited(RIICO)	150.55	150.55
Security deposits with Government authorities (including interest)	22.85	22.85
Total	**484.40**	**184.40**

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ GHAZIABAD

Note No. : 11 Inventories (As taken, Valued and certified by the Management)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
a) Raw material	711.07	633.99
b) Work-in-progress	111.02	125.33
c) Finished Goods	1,001.85	1,359.85
d) By-products	17.66	13.51
e) Stores, Spare Parts and Packing Materials	287.62	442.03
Total	**2,129.23**	**2,574.71**

Note No. : 12 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Balances with banks		
on current accounts	2.46	3.71
Cash on hand	0.10	0.10
Total	**2.56**	**3.81**

Note No. : 13 Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Earmarked balances		
Current portion of original maturity period more than 12 months (including interest)	200.13	200.13
Original maturity period upto 12 months (including interest)	159.77	220.95
Interest accured on above FDR	59.30	41.54
(Includeds Fixed Deposits of Rs 272.93 lakh (Refer note no 17)		
Total	**419.20**	**462.62**

Note No. : 14 Other Current Assets (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Advances other than capital advances		
To Suppliers and others	4.97	-
GST Receivable	511.13	807.73
Prepaid expenses	43.11	18.35
Total	**559.21**	**826.08**

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY ★ GHAZIABAD ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UTTAM DISTILLERIES LIMITED

(Rs in Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	Number	Amount (Rs.)	Number	Amount (Rs.)
Note 15				
Equity Share Capital				
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	6,00,00,000	6,000.00	6,00,00,000	6,000.00
Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	27,00,000	2,700.00	15,00,000	1,500.00
	6,27,00,000	8,700.00	6,15,00,000	7,500.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	5,40,80,000	5,408.00	5,40,80,000	5,408.00
8 % Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	15,50,000	1,550.00	-	-
Total	5,56,30,000	6,958.00	5,40,80,000	5,408.00

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	Number	Amount (Rs.)	Number	Amount (Rs.)
i) Equity shares				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,40,80,000	5,408.00	3,00,00,000	3,000.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	2,40,80,000	2,408.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	5,40,80,000	5,408.00	5,40,80,000	5,408.00
ii) Preference shares				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the Period	-	-	7,34,150	734.15
Add: Shares issued during the Period	15,50,000	1,550.00	-	
Less: Shares redeemed during the Period	-	-	7,34,150	734.15
Shares outstanding at the end of the Period	15,50,000	1,550.00	-	-

b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the board of directors, if any, is subject to the approval of shareholders in Annual General Meeting except in the case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the company the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in the proportion of number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Terms/rights attached to Preference shares

During the year, the Company has issued 8.00% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of the face value of Rs. 100/- per Share. The Preference Shares issued and allotted are Non-Cumulative and non-convertible into Equity. The 8.00% Preference Shares carry a fixed dividend at the rate of 8.00% per annum on a non-cumulative basis. The Preference shareholder will have no voting rights except as provided under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder. The 8.00 % Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares having face value of Rs.100/- each shall be redeemed on the call of the Company on or before 31st March, 2028."

c) Shareholders holding more than 5 percent shares

Name of Shareholder	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity Share Holding				
a) Uttam Sugar Mills Limited - Holding Company	4,52,79,100	83.73%	2,90,80,000	53.77%
b) Uttamenergy Limited	-	-	1,61,99,100	29.95%
c) Shri Raj Kumar Adlakha	70,98,100	13.13%	70,98,100	13.13%
Preference Share Holding				
Uttam Sugar Mills Limited - Holding Company	15,50,000	100%	-	-

d) Equity Share Holding of Promoters at the end of the year 31.03.2026

S.NO	Promoter Name	As at 31.03.2026			As at 31.03.2025		
		No. Of Equity Shares	% of Total Equity Shares	% Change During The Year	No. Of Equity Shares	% of Total Equity Shares	% Change During The Year
1	Uttam Sugar Mills Limited - Holding Company	4,52,79,100	83.73	29.96	2,90,80,000	53.77	53.77
2	Uttamenergy Limited	-	-	-29.96	1,61,99,100	29.95	29.95
3	Shri Raj Kumar Adlakha	70,98,100	13.13	-	70,98,100	13.13	13.13
4	Shri Balram Adlakha	100	0.00	-	100	0.00	0.00
5	Shri Jai Adlakha	100	0.00	-	100	0.00	0.00
6	Smt. Amita Adlakha	100	0.00	-	100	0.00	0.00
7	Lpi Bikers Pvt. Ltd	100	0.00	-	100	0.00	0.00
8	Uttam Sucrotech Ltd	13,400	0.02	-	13,400	0.02	0.02
9	Uttam Adlakha & Sons Holding Pvt Ltd	15,17,000	2.81	-	15,17,000	2.81	2.81
10	Adhunika Capital Services Ltd	1,05,000	0.19	-	1,05,000	0.19	0.19
11	Raksha Fin Invest Lease Ltd	67,000	0.12	-	67,000	0.12	0.12
	Total	5,40,80,000	100.00	-	5,40,80,000	100.00	100.00

S.NO	Promoter Name	No. Of Preference Shares	% of Total Preference Shares	% Change During The Year	No. Of Preference Shares	% of Total Preference Shares	% Change During The Year
1	Uttam Sugar Mills Limited	15,50,000	100%	100%	-	0%	0%
2	Uttamenergy Limited	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
	Total	15,50,000			-	0%	



Notes on Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2026

Note No. : 16 : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Other Reserves		
Retained Earnings		
Balance as per Last Balance Sheet	2,421.89	3,586.86
Add : Profit/(Loss) for the Year	485.95	(652.08)
Add : Reversal of Deferred tax on land revaluation	-	297.11
Add : Share Applicatoin Money	-	(810.00)
Add/Loss: Other comprehensive incoem/(loss) for the year	0.80	-
	2,908.64	2,421.89
Total	2,908.64	2,421.89

Note No. : 17 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i) **Non-current**		
Carried at amortized Cost		
A **Secured Loan**		
Term Loans - from Banks		
- Indian Overseas Bank	1,986.77	2,662.00
Vehicle Loans		
- ICICI Bank Ltd.	23.35	-
B **Unsecured Loans**		
- Loan from related parties	-	-
Total (i)	2,010.12	2,662.00
(ii) **Current**		
Secured Loans		
A **Loan repayable on demand**		
Cash Credit from Banks		
-Indian Overseas Bank	1,295.27	2,438.38
B Current Maturities of long term debt		
- Term loan	677.41	677.41
- Vehicle Loan	6.65	-
Total (ii)	1,979.33	3,116.79
Total (i + ii)	3,989.45	5,778.80

i) **Terms & Conditions of Secured Loans**

a) **Security Clauses:**

Term Loan, Cash Credit Under Repayment & Non Fundbased Limit:

i. Term Loan is secured by way of Equitable mortgage of factory land & building situated at Khasra no 119, 121, 122 & 129 having total land area of 6.3910 hectare situated in village Ahmedpur Grant, Bahadrabad, Pargana Jwalapur Tehsil & District Haridwar.

ii. Term Loan is secured by way of Hypothecation of plant & machineries and other movable fixed assets created out of term loan.

iii. Cash credit facility is secured by way of Hypothecation of entire current assets i.e., Inventory and debtors [Present and Future] of company.

iv. Fixed Deposit of Rs. 272.93 lakh for Term loan and Cash Credit Limit as Collateral Security. (Refer note no 13)

v. Guaranteed by Managing Director (Mr. Balram Adlakha) of the company and corporate guarantee of Uttam Sugar Mills Limited for term loan and cash credit.

vi. Secured by way of Documents of Title goods/accepted hundis and charge on current assets.

Maturity Profile of Long Term Loan	Term Loan	Vehicle Loan
ROI	I Year MCLR 10.00%	I Year MCLR 8.35%
2027-28	796.77	7.17
2028-29	800.00	7.79
2029-30	400.00	8.39

Note No. : 18 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i) **Non-current**		
15,50,000(P.Y.N.)8% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares - at amortized cost	1,248.22	0.00
Total (i)	1,248.22	0.00
(ii) **Current**		
Amount due to Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation against Land	13.33	13.33
Security received	5.00	-
Salary Payable	1.38	27.70
Interest Accrued But Not Due	0.06	-
Total (ii)	19.77	41.03
Total (i + ii)	1,267.99	41.03

1. **Terms & condition of Preference is as under:-**

The Company has issued 8.00% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of the face value of Rs. 100/- per Share. The Preference Shares issued and allotted are Non-Cumulative and non-convertible into Equity. The 8.00% Preference Shares carry a fixed dividend at the rate of 8.00% per annum on a non-cumulative basis. The Preference shareholder will have no voting rights except as provided under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder. The 8.00 % Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares having face value of Rs.100/- each shall be redeemed on the call of the Company on or before 31st March, 2028.

2. Amount due to Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation against Land amounting to Rs 13.33 Lakhs has been continously unpaid since 2010 (refer note no 38(c).

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY GHAZIABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note No. : 19 Deferred Revenue (including Government grant)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Opening Balance	248.57	371.16
Add: Received during the year	-	-
Less : released to statement of profit and loss account	122.59	122.59
Closing Balance	**125.98**	**248.57**
Current	122.59	122.59
Non Current	3.39	125.98

Note No. : 20 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i) **Non-current**		
Provision for employee benefits		
Contribution to Gratuity	13.78	7.92
Contribution to Leave encashment	4.13	2.66
Total (i)	**17.91**	**10.59**
(ii) **Current**		
Provision for employee benefits		
Contribution to Gratuity	0.07	0.02
Contribution to Leave encashment	0.49	0.23
Total (ii)	**0.56**	**0.26**
Total (i + ii)	**18.47**	**10.84**

Note No. : 21 Trade and Other Payables

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current		
(i) **Trade Payables**		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note No 33a)	277.33	175.83
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	805.01	893.88
Total (i)	**1,082.34**	**1,069.71**
(ii) **Other Payables**		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (33a) (Capital Goods)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (Capital Goods)	274.68	241.15
Total (ii)	**274.68**	**241.15**
Total (i + ii)	**1,357.02**	**1,310.86**

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ GHAZIABAD

Note No. : 22 Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Statutory liabilities	7.99	3.89
Advance from customers	0.96	0.01
Other liabilities	13.55	17.71
Provision for Expenses	9.86	10.05
Total	**32.36**	**31.45**

Note No. : 23 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Contingent Liabilities		
Claim against the company by RIICO not acknowledged as debts (excluding interest) pending dispute refer note no 33(n)	204.70	204.70
Capital Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of Advances)	4,642.00	-
Bank guarantees issued	81.72	173.67
Total	**4,928.41**	**378.37**



Notes on Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2026

Note No. : 24 Revenue from Operations

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars		Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
a)	Sale of products	10,321.28	9,360.92
b)	Othe operating revenues	40.92	34.09
	Gross Sales	**10,362.20**	**9,395.01**
a)	**Sale of products**		
	Sale of Ethanol	3,699.02	6,701.94
	Sale of Grain ENA	5,137.57	1,438.90
	Total	**9,036.59**	**8,140.84**
b)	**Sale of by products**		
	Sale of Distilleres Wet Grains Soluble (DWGS)	-	25.05
	Sale of Dried Distillers Grain with Solubles (DDGS)	1,284.69	1,195.03
	Total	**1,284.69**	**1,220.08**
c)	**Othe operating revenues**		
	Sale of Residues Rice/Maize	2.01	0.56
	Sale of Fusel Oil	9.96	2.05
	Sales of Scrap	28.95	31.48
	Total	**40.92**	**34.09**
	Total	**10,362.20**	**9,395.01**

Note No. : 25 Other Income

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars		Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
	Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
a)	Dividend Income	0.51	0.51
b)	Interest Earned	29.04	25.85
c)	Interest income based on effective interest rate	484.41	122.77
	Total	**513.97**	**149.12**

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY GHAZIABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note No. : 26 Cost of Raw Materials Consumed

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Opening Stocks	633.99	378.27
Purchases	6,616.65	8,625.06
	7,250.64	**9,003.33**
Less : Closing Stocks	711.07	633.99
Material Consumed	**6,539.56**	**8,369.34**

Note No. : 27 Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, By-Products and Work-In-Progress

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Opening Stocks		
Finished goods	1,359.85	11.47
Work-in-progress	125.33	80.19
By-products	13.51	1.24
	1,498.69	**92.90**
Closing Stocks		
Finished goods	1,001.85	1,359.85
Work-in-progress	111.02	125.33
By-products	17.66	13.51
Total	**1,130.53**	**1,498.69**
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	**368.15**	**(1,405.79)**

Note No. : 28 Employee Benefits Expenses

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Salaries and wages	524.95	355.94
Contribution to provident and other funds	16.96	13.74
Staff welfare expenses	2.84	3.56
Total	**544.75**	**373.23**

Note No. : 29 Financial Costs

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Interest expenses	265.94	287.41
Other borrowing cost	17.87	22.32
Interest Expenses (IND-AS) - based on effective interest rate	186.24	175.17
Total	**470.06**	**484.90**

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY GHAZIABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note No. : 30 Other Expenses

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars		Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
A	**Manufacturing Expenses**		
	Process Chemicals	243.13	262.26
	Consumption of stores, spares	2.79	15.91
	Power and fuel	1,508.14	1,662.44
	Other manufacturing expenses	80.49	104.04
	Repairs to :		
	Plant and Machinery	18.72	9.32
	Buildings	6.35	0.41
	Others	2.77	16.33
	Packing materials consumed	14.95	16.73
	Total (A)	**1,877.34**	**2,107.43**
B	**Administrative and Other Expenses**		
	Printing and Stationery	1.22	1.52
	Postage, Courier and Telephones	0.53	0.59
	Travelling and Conveyance	14.40	0.89
	Legal and Professional Charges	28.41	16.37
	Auditors Remuneration	3.70	2.75
	Vehicle Running and Maintenance	6.27	13.88
	Insurance	14.84	10.80
	Fees and subscription	36.20	13.98
	Office & Other Administration Expenses	5.77	8.47
	Loss due to flood damage	33.80	-
	Rates and Taxes	40.83	17.11
	Total (B)	**186.04**	**86.36**
C	**Selling & Distribution Expenses**		
	Freight Outwards	59.89	109.67
	Other selling Expenses	4.69	6.50
	Total (C)	**64.58**	**116.36**
	Total (A+B+C)	**2,127.95**	**2,310.16**

Note No. : 31 Tax expense

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Current tax	0.00	0.00
Deferred tax	64.05	(201.67)
Minimum Alternate tax (MAT) Credit entitlement	0.00	0.00
Income tax for earlier year	0.00	0.00
Total	**64.05**	**(201.67)**
Reconciliation of tax expenses		
Profit before tax	550.00	(853.75)
Applicable tax rate %	0.25	0.25
Computed tax expenses	**138.42**	**(214.86)**
Adjustments for :		
Effect of tax expenses not allowed for tax purpose	(74.65)	13.20
Effect of tax on profit on sale of fixed assets		
Effect on defered tax due to change in Tax Rate	0.27	0.00
Effect of tax on Renewable energy certificate		
Effect of defered tax assets on		
Effect of defered tax assets not recognized for earlier years		
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to prior years		
Net adjustments	**(74.38)**	13.20
Tax expenses	**64.05**	**(201.67)**

Note No. : 32 Other comprehensive income

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Re-measurements of defined benefit plans	1.07	-
Less: Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(0.27)	-
Total	**0.80**	-

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY GHAZIABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note no.: 33 on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March,2026

a. Based upon the information received from vendors regarding their status under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006", (MSMED Act) the relevant Information is provided below:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
a) Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of accounting year		
-Principal amount	277.33	175.83
-Interest due on above	-	-
b) the amount of interest paid by the company under MSMED Act along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
c) 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 this Act.	0.00	0.50
d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	1.26	1.26
e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of this Act.	-	-

b. All the Current assets, loans and advances, in the opinion of the Board, have a value on realization which in the ordinary course of business shall at least be equal to the amount at which it is stated in the balance sheet.

c. On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified provisions 'Labour Codes' which consolidate twenty-nine existing labour laws into a unified framework governing employee benefit during employment and post-employment. The Company had assessed the financial implications of these changes which had resulted in increase in gratuity liability arising out of past service cost by ₹0.41 Lacs. Considering the impact arising out of an enactment of the new legislation is an event of non-recurring nature, the company has presented this incremental amount as "Impact of Labour Codes" under "Exceptional Item" in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the quarter and for the year ended March 31, 2026.

d. During the financial year, the Company has reversed the excess provision pertaining to interest subvention claim receivable. Consequently, borrowing cost amounting to Rs. 35.72 lakh (Previous Year: Nil) has been debited to Property, Plant & Equipment.

e. The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital amount and not provided for (Net of advance) is Rs 4642.00 lakh (previous year Nil)

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY GHAZIABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

f. The Company has undertaken expansion of its grain-based distillery plant capacity from 40 KLPD to 160 KLPD as its factory at Bahadrabad, Haridwar. Expenditure incurred in relation to the expansion project, including costs directly attributable to construction, installation, development of the enhanced capacity plant, has been capitalized under Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) in accordance with the recognition criteria prescribed under Institute of Chartered Accountants of India Accounting Standards / Indian Accounting Standards, as applicable.

Further the Company has received Rs. 950.00 lakh as promoter contribution form the holding company by way of Preference Share.

Detail of pre-operative expenses pending capitalized incurred during the current and preceding year are as under: -

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particular	Opening 01-04-2025	Addition during the Year	Closing 31-03-2026
Fees & Taxes	**1.00**	-	1.00
Site Expenses	-	0.56	0.56
Legal & Professional Charges	-	10.00	10.00
Freight Inward	-	0.64	0.64
Loading/Unloading Charges	-	0.35	0.35
Gross Balance:	**1.00**	**11.55**	**12.55**
Total amount capitalized during the year	-	-	-
Net Balance	**1.00**	**11.55**	**12.55**

The Company had undertaken the establishment of a 100 KLPD grain-based distillery plant at Bhiwadi, District Alwar, Rajasthan.

Detail of pre-operative expenses pending capitalized incurred during the current and preceding year are as under: -

Particular	Opening 01-04-2025	Addition during the Year	Closing 31-03-2026
Gross Balance:	**39.50**	**0.00**	**39.50**
Total amount capitalized during the year	-	-	-
Net Balance	**39.50**	**0.00**	**39.50**

g **The details of performance obligation in terms of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers are as follows:**

The Company principally generates revenue from sale of industrial alcohol which mainly constitutes ethanol sold under contracts with Public and Private Oil Marketing Companies and other products to institutional buyers

For sale of Ethanol, sale price is pre-determined based on Expression of Interest /Tender floated from Oil Marketing Companies. The prices are on delivered cost basis at Oil Marketing Companies locations inclusive of all duties/levies/taxes/charges etc. Payment terms is within 21 days after delivery of material and submission of original invoices.

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY GHAZIABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rectified Spirit, Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA), etc. are sold on bulk basis to institutional buyers on ex-factory basis as per agreed terms. Revenue is recognized when goods have been shipped to the buyers' specific location as per agreed terms. The payment terms are fixed as per Company's policy which are generally on advance payment basis.

Particulars	Current year	Previous year
Timing of revenue recognition		
Products transferred at a point in time	10362.20	9395.01
Products transferred over time	-	-

h. **Employee Benefits**

As per Indian Accounting Standard-19 "Employees Benefits" the disclosures of employee's benefits are as follows:

Defined Contribution Plan:

Employee benefits in the form of provident fund are considered as defined contribution plan. The contribution to the respective funds are made in accordance with the relevant statute and are recognized as expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution, the contribution to defined contribution plan, recognized as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Employer's contribution to provident fund	4.87	4.31
Employer's contribution to pension fund	10.14	8.34
Other administrative expenses	1.95	1.09
Total	**16.96**	**13.74**

The Company has made provision for gratuity and leave encashment in the nature of defined benefit obligation on the basis of actuarial valuation as per Ind AS 19. Since the liability has not been funded through a trust or insurer, there are no plan assets.

Defined benefits obligations:

Gratuity

i) The gratuity plan is governed by the payment of Gratuity Act 1972, under the said Act an employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. Liability for gratuity is determined on actuarial basis using projected unit credit method.

ii) On November 21, 2025, the government of india notified provisions 'Labour Code' which consolidate twenty-nine existing labour lays into a unified framework govering employee beneits during employment. The company has assessed the financial implication of these changes which had resulted in increase in gratuity liability arising out of past service cost.

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY GHAZIABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Leave Encashment

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences that are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method for the unused entitlement accumulated at the balance sheet date.

Detail of unfunded post-retirement Defined Benefit obligations are as follows:

Employee benefits in respect of gratuity and leave encashment are based on actuarial valuation as on 31st March 2026. The details are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Current Year (Previous year)	Current Year (Previous year)
A) Change in the Present Value of obligation	**Gratuity Unfunded**	**Leave Encashment Unfunded**
a) Present Value of obligation as at 1st April	7.95 (0.00)	2.90 (0.00)
b) Interest Cost	0.54 (0.00)	0.20 (0.00)
c) Current Service Cost	5.87 (7.95)	1.93 (2.00)
d) Exceptional Items Impact of Labor laws (refer note no. 33 c	0.41 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
e) Benefits Paid	(0.00) (0.00)	(0.25) (0.00)
f) Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	(0.91) (0.00)	(0.16) (0.00)
g) Present Value of Obligation as at 31st March	13.85 (7.95)	4.62 (2.90)
Current Liability	0.10 (0.02)	0.39 (0.23)
Non - Current Liability	13.75 (7.92)	4.23 (2.66)
B) Amount recognized in Balance Sheet (A-B)	13.85 (7.95)	4.62 (2.90)
C) Expenses recognized in the Profit & Loss Account		
a) Current Service Cost	5.87 (7.95)	1.93 (2.90)
b) Exceptional Items Impact of Labor laws (refer note no. 33 c	0.41 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
c) Interest Cost	0.54 (0.00)	0.20 (0.00)
D) Expenses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income		
a) Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	(0.91) (0.00)	(0.16) (0.00)
b) Net Cost	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Actuarial Assumptions		
a) Discount Rate	7.32%	7.32%
b) Rate of escalation in Salary (Per Annum)	5.50%	5.50%
c) Mortality Table	100% of IALM	100% of IALM

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d) Retirement Age (Years)	58	58

I. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES FOR THE PERIOD OF 01.04.2025 TO 31.03.2026

The disclosures in respect of Related Parties as required under Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' is stated herein below:

(i) Parties where control exists : Uttam Sugar Mills Limited (Holding Company)

(ii) Other related parties where transaction have taken place

a. Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Sh. Balram Adlakha	:	Managing Director (MD)
Sh. Raj Kumar Adlakha	:	Director
Sh. Jai Adlakha	:	Director
Sh. Ashish Bansal	:	Chief Financial Officer
Sh. Hitesh Gaur	:	Company Secretary
Smt. Rutuja Rajendra More	:	Independent Director
Sh. Pulkit Handa	:	Independent Director

b. Enterprises where Significant Influence exists:

- Uttamenergy Limited
- Uttam Sucrotech Limited
- Uttam Beverages Pvt Ltd
- The Standard Type Foundry Pvt Ltd. (Uttam Toyota)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Nature of Transaction	Amount of Transaction Year Ended on 31-03-2026	Amount of Transaction Year Ended on 31-03-2025	Outstanding Balance Year Ended As at 31-03-2026	Outstanding Balance Year Ended As at 31-03-2025
Sh. Balram Adlakha	Director Remuneration	110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smt. Rutuja Rajendra More	Professional Charges	12.00	6.00	0.00	0.90
Sh. Pulkit Handa	Professional Charges	6.00	3.00	0.05	0.45
Uttam Sugar Mills Ltd	Equity Shares Issue	0.00	2,408.00	-	-
	Preference Share Allotted	1550.00	0.00	-	-
	Dividend Income	0.51	0.51	-	-
	Purchase of Bagasse & Others	1,347.13	1,684.54	515.90	411.44
	Sale of Consumables	24.59	-	-	-
	Reimbursement of Expenses	5.38	-	-	-
	GST on Corporate Guarantee	0.16	-	-	-
	Corporate Guarantee taken	3959.45	-	3959.45	-
Uttam Sucrotech Ltd	Advance Returned against Shares	0.00	45.00	12.80	12.80
Uttamenergy Limited.	Redemption (Preference share money return)	-	734.15		
	Payment against credit balance	-	233.53	-	-
	Amount paid as capital advance	200.00	100.00	200.00	

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	Advance payment received back	-	100.00	-	-
	GST on Corporate Guarantee	9.54	-	9.54	
	Corporate Guarantee	(4751.11)	751.11	-	4751.11
The Standard Type Foundry Pvt Ltd.	Vehicle Purchased	33.43	-	0.02	
Uttam Beverages Pvt Ltd.	Purchase of packed drinking water & Others	0.05	0.12		
	Sale of Consumables and others	3.62	0.83		
	Recover electricity charges	4.93	-	9.46	0.95

Note: Remuneration is excluding provision of gratuity and leave encashment, where the actuarial valuation is done on overall company basis.

j. **Auditors' Remuneration:** **(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
(a) As Statutory Auditors	2.50	2.50
(b) As Tax Auditor	0.50	0.25
(c) For taxation & other Matters	0.70	0.00
Total	**3.70**	**2.75**

k. **Earnings per share (EPS)**

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
a) Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to the equity shareholders (Rs. in lakhs)	485.95	(652.08)
b) Weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding a. Basic: Weighted average number of equity shares at the end	54080000.00	50963507
c) ii) Diluted Weighted average number of shares as in b(i)	54080000.00	50963507
d) Paid up value of share	Rs.10/-	Rs.10/-
e) Basic Earnings per share (Rs)(a/bi)	0.90	(1.28)
f) Diluted Earnings per share (Rs.) (a/bi)	0.90	(1.28)

l. **Government Grant**

The Company is eligible to receive various financial assistance from government authorities. Accordingly, the Company has recognized these government grants in the following manner:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No	Particular	Treatment in Accounts	Current Year	Previous Year
2	Interest subvention claims for installation of gain based 40 KLPD distillery plant at Bahadrabad, Haridwar	Reduced from finance cost	179.18	215.70

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m. The realization of deferred tax assets in respect of unabsorbed depreciation & carried forward business losses is depended on the generation of future taxable income. Based on the profit during the year and projections of future taxable income over the period in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realize the deferred tax assets in respect of unabsorbed depreciation & carried forward business losses.

n. Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO), vide its order dated April 8, 2010, has cancelled the allotment of the plot allotted to the company and later on demanded restoration and retention charges amounting to Rs 204.70 Lakhs (Previous Year 204.70 Lakhs) The Company has filed a writ petition challenging the cancellation and demand of the restoration and retention charges, which is currently pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Jaipur. Pending settlement, the company has not provided for the amount in its financial statements and presently the payment made toward allotment to RIICO is appearing in **Note no. 23**

As referred to in Note no. 36(c), due to an ongoing legal dispute with Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) pertaining to the distillery land, the project activities are hold under temporary suspension.

The Management is also hopeful for out of the court statement with Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO).

Note No. 34 - Financial Risk Framework

The Company's financial liabilities comprise borrowings, capital creditors and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's

financial assets include Loans, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's senior management overseas the management of these risks. The Company's senior management provides assurance that the company's financial risks activities are governed by

appropriate policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below:

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market price. Market risk comprises three types of risk interest rate risk, currency risk and other risks, such as regulatory risk and commodity price risk.

i) 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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's borrowing obligations with floating interest rates.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31.03.2026	As At 31.03.2025
Variable rate Borrowings	3989.45	5778.80
Fixed rate Borrowings	Nil	Nil

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Sensitivity

A reasonably possible change of 25 basis (previous year 50 basis) points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit and loss by the amount shown below. This analysis assumes all other variables held constant.

Particulars	Increase /decrease in Basic Points		Impact on Profit before Tax		Impact on Equity	
	31.3.2026	31.3.2025	31.3. 2026	31.3.2025	31.3.2026	31.3.2025
Increase in Basis Point	25	50	9.97	28.89	9.97	28.89
Decrease in Basis Point	25	50	(9.97)	(28.89)	(9.97)	(28.89)

ii) **Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows 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 Direct exports made by the company which are made during the year however same is very negligible as compare to total turnover.

Sensitivity

Since, the Company doesn't have any foreign currency exposure therefore, 1% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have no material impact on profit

iii) **Other risk**

a) **Regulatory risk**

Alcohol industry is dependent on the Government policy (Center & State) as the price of ethanol decided by the Government.

b) **Alcohol price risk**

Alcohol Prices in domestic market depends primarily on the supply and demand situation. Fluctuation in demand and supply arise on account of the change in the availability and price of alcohol variation in the production capacity of the competitor's availability. The company has mitigated this risk by adding more value-added products by diversifying, thereby utilizing the by-products.

B. **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will default on its obligations under a Contractual arrangement leading to a financial loss. The company's ENA sales are mostly on advance payment basis. Ethanol are sold to state government companies and petroleum companies; thereby the credit default risk is significantly mitigated. Company has also taken advances and security deposits from its customers / agents, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, however, the company continues to attempt to recover the receivables. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.



The ageing of trade receivable is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Up to 6 Months	More than 6 Months	More than one year
a)	As at 31.03.2026 Gross carrying Amount	176.74	13.20	0.00
b)	Expected Credit Loss @			
a)	As at 31.03.2025 Gross carrying Amount	225.78	0.00	0.00
b)	Expected Credit Loss @			

Following table summarizes the change in loss allowances measured using life time expected credit loss model. No significant changes in the estimation techniques or assumption were made during the period.

Particulars	ECL for Trade Receivables
31.03.2026 Provision /Reversal during the year	-
31.03.2025 Provision /Reversal during the year	-

Balances with Banks – Other Financial Assets

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed in accordance with Company's policy. Company considers factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which term deposits are maintained. Generally, term deposits are maintained with banks with which Company has also availed borrowings.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025 is the carrying amounts as stated under Note No. 10

C. Liquidity risk

i) Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and its collateral requirements. The company's Management is responsible for liquidity funding as well as settlement. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows

ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

Non derivative financial instruments

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026 Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than One year	More than one year and less than three years	More than three years
Borrowings	3,989.45	1,295.27	684.06	1,601.73	408.39
Trade payable	1,357.02	-	1,082.34	274.68	-
Other financial Liabilities	1,267.99	13.33	1.44	1,248.22	5.00

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025 Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than One year	More than one year and less than three years	More than three years
Borrowings	5,778.80	2,439.38	677.41	1,462.00	1,200.00
Trade payable	1,310.86	-	1,310.86		-
Other financial Liabilities	41.03	13.33	27.70	-	-

iii) **Financial Arrangements**

The Company has following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of reporting period.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	31.3.2026	31.3.2025
Undrawn Borrowing Facilities	4.73	87.84
Other Facilities	200.00	-

Note No.- 35 - Capital Management

a) Risk Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholder of the Company. The Primary objective of capital management is to maximize shareholder value and also to maintain an optimum capital structure and to safeguard its ability to continue at a going concern.
The Company's Capital management objectives are to maintain equity including all reserve to protect economic viability and to finance any growth opportunities that may be available in future so as to maximize shareholder value

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the amount of dividends return on capital to shareholders issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts

The company monitors capital on the basis of following gearing ratio

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Long Term Debts (Including Unsecured Loans)	3,942.40	3,339.42
Cash & Bank balances	2.56	3.81
Net Debts (i)	2,691.62	3,335.61
Total Equity (ii)	8,316.64	7,829.89
Net debts / Equity Ratio (i / ii)	0.47	0.43

Debts excluding cash credits limits from bank.

b) **Loan Covenants:**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowing that define capital structure requirements. The company has compiled with these covenants and there have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest – bearing loans and borrowings.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

Note No.- 36 - Other Disclosures

a. The Company has utilized the borrowings from banks for the specific purpose for which they were taken from banks.

b. The Company has during the year sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of pledge of sugar stocks, the quarterly returns or statement filed by the company they are in agreement to books of account except for the value of Current Assets for drawing purpose.

The detail of difference in value is here under: -

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particular	Value as per Books of Current Assets for Drawing Purpose	Value of Current Assets as per the Stock statement for Drawing Purpose	Difference
1st Quarter ended 30.06.2025	1913.26	1715.73	197.53
	(609.66)	(611.81)	2.15
2nd Quarter ended 30.09.205	1242.22	1286.74	-44.52
	(178.15)	(178.15)	-
3rd Quarter ended 31.12.2025	503.23	425.91	77.23
	(407.25)	(400.30)	-6.95
4th Quarter ended 31.03.2026	1257.48	1001.75	255.73
	(1359.85)	(1393.90)	34.05

However, company borrowing is not more than value as per books.

c. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender except in the following case: -

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Nature of Borrowings, including debt securities	Name of Lenders	Amount not paid on due date	Whether Principal or Interest	No. of delays or unpaid	Remarks, if any
Lease land Installment	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation against Land (RIICO)	13.33	Principal	Continuously unpaid since 2010	RIICO, vide its order dated April 8, 2010, has cancelled the allotment of the plot to the Company, and later on, demanded restoration and retention charges. The Company has

					filed a writ petition challenging the cancellation, which is currently pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Jaipur. Pending the final settlement of the dispute, the Company has not deposited the amount demanded by RICCO.

a. The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by bank or financial institution or any other lender.

b. The company does not have any transactions or balances with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the year and previous year.

c. During the year, there are no instances of any registration, modification or satisfaction of charges which are pending for registration with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

d. The Company have no layer of companies. Company is in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act,2013 with respect to the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

e. The Company has not traded or invested in any crypto currency or virtual currency during the year and previous year.

f. The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:-

- 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

g. The Company have not received any fund from any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the group shall: -

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or

- Provide any guarantees, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

h. The Company does not have any transaction not recorded on books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year and previous year in the tax assessments under the income Tax Act,1961.

i. Key Financial Ratios is as under: -

Sl. No.	Particulars	Method of Calculations	2025-26	2024-25	% Change	Reason of Change
1	Current Ratio (In times)	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	**1.06**	**0.97**	**9.28%**	N.A.
2	Debt Equity Ratio (In times)	(Long Term Debts + Current Maturity of Term Loans + Cash Credit Limit + Leased Liabilities + Preference Share Capital) / Shareholder's Equity	**0.63**	**0.74**	**-14.86%**	N.A.
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In times)	(Profit after Tax + Depreciation+ Interest on Term Loans + Non-cash Operating expenses and income) / (Term Loan Paid + Preference Share Capital + Interest on Term Loans)	**0.66**	**0.07**	**842.86%**	Due to increase in profit
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit after Taxes / (opening Shareholder's equity + closing Shareholder's equity) / 2 =Average Shareholder's Equity	**6.02**	**-9.05**	**-166.52%**	Due to increase in profit
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations / (Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory) /2 = Average Inventory	**4.41**	**7.30**	**-39.59%**	Due to decrease in inventory
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations / (Opening Debtors + Closing Debtors) /2 = Average Debtors	**49.85**	**83.22**	**-40.10%**	Due to decrease in trade receivable
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Purchases / (opening Creditors + Closing Creditors) / 2 = Average Trade Payable	**6.39**	**9.51**	**-32.81%**	N.A.

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8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations / Working Capital (CA-CL)	45.80	-59.82	176.56%	Due to increase in revenue from operation
9	Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit / Total Income	4.47	-6.83	-165.45%	Due to increase in profit
10	Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Capital Employed	7.33	-3.22	-327.64%	Due to increase in profit
11	Return on Investment (%)	Net Income (PAT) / Cost of investment (total assets)	3.15	-4.19	-174.94%	Due to increase in profit

Note no. 37

The previous year figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary. The figures are rounded off to nearest rupee in lakhs up to two decimals.

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
Firm Registration No.000852C
For B.K. Kapur & Co.
Chartered Accountants

B.K. KAPUR & COMPANY ★ GHAZIABAD ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(M.S. Kapur) FCA
Partner
Membership No. 074615

Balram Adlakha
Managing Director
DIN -03586918

Raj Kumar Adlakha
Director
DIN -00133256

Ashish Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

CS Hitesh Gaur
Company Secretary

Place: - New Delhi
Date: - 14-May-2026