

assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- i. 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.
- ii. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- iii. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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, in the context of any entity's financial statement taken as a whole, is the nature or magnitude of financial information, or both that individually or in the combination with other information is reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable primary user of general purpose financial statements. In planning the scope of our audit work, evaluating the results of our work and evaluating the financial effect of any identified omissions, misstatements or obscuration in the financial statements we consider quantitative materiality and also the qualitative factors.

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 auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

(A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2026 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 48(i) to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(s), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c. Based on audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under iv. (a) and (b) above contain any material mis-statement.

- vi. The Company has declared and paid dividend during the year and has complied with Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vii. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instances 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 K. N. Gutgutia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 304153E

Sd/-

Kailash Chandra Sharma

Partner

Membership No.50819

UDIN: 26050819HZARNJ7842

Place - New Delhi

Date - May 20, 2026

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph I of Report on other legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- i.
 - a)
 - (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situations of Property, Plant and Equipment.
 - (B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - b) The Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the record examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed/transfer deed/conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) which are freehold, are held in the name of the company as at the balance sheet date.
 - d) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year and hence Clause 3 (i) (d) of CARO 2020, is not applicable to the Company.
 - e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under The Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made there under and hence Clause 3 (i) (e) of CARO 2020, is not applicable to the Company.
- ii.
 - (a) As explained to us, inventories were physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals, except for inventories lying with third parties where confirmations of inventories held by such third parties have been received and no material discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on physical verification. In our opinion the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate.
 - (b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Based on the information and explanation given to us and as represented by the person those charge with governance, we have not noticed any material variations in the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions with the books of account of the Company.
- iii. During the year, the company has made investments in, but has not provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
 - (a) No loans and advances in the nature of loan given by the company, hence clause 3(iii)(a) is not applicable.
 - (b) The Company has made investments during the year which is not prejudicial to the interest of the company, no guarantees provided no security given and hence clause 3(iii)(b) is not applicable.
 - (c) No loans and advances in the nature of loan given by the company, hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(c) is not applicable.
 - (d) No loans and advances in the nature of loan given by the company, hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(d) is not applicable.
 - (e) No loans and advances in the nature of loan given by the company, hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(e) is not applicable.
 - (f) The company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies act 2013 in respect of making loans, investments and guarantees as applicable.

- v. The company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits under Section 73 to 76 and any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3 (v) of the Companies Auditor Report Order 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion the company has , prima facie, made and maintained the prescribed cost records pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2015 as amended and prescribed by the central government under section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act 2013. We have however not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. According to the information and explanation given to us in respect of statutory dues:
- a) The company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, Goods and Service tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
 - b) There were no undisputed amount payable in respect of provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, Goods and Service tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues in arrears, as at 31st March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except stated in Annexure 'C' enclosed.
- viii. Based on our checking and according to the information and explanation given to us, any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts have been found to surrender or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and hence Clause 3 (VIII) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- ix. (a) The company has not defaulted in repayments of loans or other borrowings or in the payments of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) As per information and explanation given to us and records examined by us the company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) The term loans have been applied by the company for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- (d) Funds raised on short term basis by the company have not been utilized for long term purpose and hence Clause 3(ix)(d) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- (e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence Clause 3(ix)(e) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company. The Company has no subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- (f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence Clause 3(ix)(f) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company. The Company has no subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- x. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments during the year hence Clause 3(x)(a) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- (b) The company has not made any preferential allotment/private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence Clause 3(x)(b) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- xi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us no fraud on or by the company has been noticed or reported during the course of audit hence Clause 3(xi)(a) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- (b) No report has been filed by us under sub section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government and hence Clause 3(xi)(b) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- (c) The company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year, hence Clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable to the company.

- xii. According to the information and explanation given to us the company is not a Nidhi Company and hence Clause 3(xii)(a, b & c) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under consideration has been considered by us.
- xv. The company has not entered into any non cash transaction with the directors or persons connected with him and hence Clause 3(xv) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- xvi. The company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence clause (3xvi) is not applicable to the company.
- xvii. The company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year
- xviii. There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year and hence Clause 3(xviii) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on 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. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- xx. (a) According the information and explanations given to us, no amount is required to be transferred for any unspent amount on other than ongoing projects to a Fund Specified in the Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year and hence Clause 3(xx)(a) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company.
(b) No amount is remaining unspent under sub section (5) of section 135 of the companies act, pursuant to any ongoing project, hence clause 3(xxi)(b) is not applicable to the company.
- xxi. Consolidated financial statements is not required to be prepared by the company and hence Clause 3 (xxi) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the company.

For K. N. Gutgutia & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 304153E

Sd/-

Kailash Chandra Sharma

Partner

Membership No.50819

UDIN: 26050819HZARNJ7842

Place - New Delhi

Date - May 20, 2026

“ANNEXURE B”**ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KANORIA ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS A INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED)****Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)**

We have audited the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of **KANORIA ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS A INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED)** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For K. N. Gutgutia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 304153E

Sd/-

Kailash Chandra Sharma

Partner

Membership No.50819

UDIN: 26050819HZARNJ7842

Place - New Delhi

Date - May 20, 2026

ANNEXURE - C**FOR F.Y.2025-26**

Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Authority where the dispute is pending
Excise Duty	1,102.00	December 2003 to March 2006	High Court, Jodhpur
Service Tax	134.95	2013-2014	CESTAT, New Delhi (Ahmedabad office)
Income Tax	88.26	2019-2020	CIT Appeal, High Court, Jodhpur
Income Tax	10.68	2020-2021	CIT Appeal
Total	1,335.89		

For K. N. Gutgutia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 304153E

Sd/-

Kailash Chandra Sharma

Partner

Membership No.50819

UDIN: 26050819HZARNJ7842

Place - New Delhi

Date - May 20, 2026

KANORIA ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2026

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
I ASSETS			
1 Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	2	8918.86	9138.41
(b) ROU Asset	3	465.76	129.83
(c) Capital work-in-progress	4	672.34	655.62
(d) Intangible assets	5	17.69	26.49
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Others	6	341.44	325.18
(f) Other non-Current assets	7	44.37	46.17
2 Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	8	10,563.19	12,322.86
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	9	2,257.83	1,891.18
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	536.84	232.68
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	239.31	253.35
(iv) Loans	12	1,720.29	1,738.22
(v) Investments	13	-	22.36
(vi) Others	14	91.06	82.63
(c) Other Current assets	15	726.86	1,124.68
TOTAL		26,595.84	27,989.66
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	4,264.57	4,264.57
(b) Other Equity	17	5,137.84	5,116.07
2. LIABILITIES			
2.1 Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	2,341.43	2,353.58
(ii) Lease Liability	19	413.68	71.72
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	319.34	357.11
(b) Provisions	21	512.18	595.65
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	22	339.18	290.60
(d) Other Non Current Liabilities	23	263.12	297.77
2.2 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	24	5,388.90	9,460.81
(ii) Lease Liability	25	23.01	39.05
(iii) Trade Payables:			
a) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises,	26	166.95	166.86
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	26	2,612.84	3,159.36
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	27	2,193.56	783.55
(b) Other Current Liabilities	28	2,110.27	514.05
(c) Provisions	29	502.14	516.68
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	30	6.83	2.23
TOTAL		26,595.84	27,989.66
Material Accounting Policies	1		
The notes forming integral part of the financial statements	2-78		

As per our Report of even date attached

For K.N.GUTGUTIA & CO.

Firm Registration No. 304153E

Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Kailash Chandra Sharma

Partner

M.No.050819

UDIN: 26050819HZARNJ7842

New Delhi,

20th May, 2026

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar Kanoria

Managing Director

DIN : 00067203

Sd/-

Shyam Behari Vijay
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Rajiv Lall Adya

Director

DIN : 06915169

Sd/-

Lokesh Mundra
Company Secretary

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars		Note No.	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
I	Revenue from operations	31	26,977.83	29,836.83
II	Other Income	32	48.89	278.23
III	Total Revenue (I + II)		27,026.72	30,115.06
IV	Expenses			
	Cost of materials consumed	33	14,650.65	15,520.08
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	34	1,117.26	1,448.21
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	35	(139.86)	(53.26)
	Employee benefits expenses	36	2,262.83	2,762.70
	Finance costs (Net)	37	1,219.16	1,210.08
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	2	404.62	396.36
	Other Expenses	38	7,405.98	8,305.70
	Total expenses		26,920.64	29,589.87
V	Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		106.08	525.19
VI	Exceptional items		-	-
VII	Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)		106.08	525.19
VIII	Tax expenses			
	(1) Current tax		26.83	132.23
	(2) Deferred tax		40.09	36.64
	Total Tax Expenses		66.92	168.87
IX	Profit/(Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		39.16	356.32
X	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A. Item that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
	(i) Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		33.74	60.20
	- Tax relating Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		(8.49)	(15.15)
	(ii) Gain on Fair Value Measurements of Equity Instruments		-	-
	- Tax relating to Gain on Fair Value Measurements of Equity Instruments		-	-
	B. Item that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
	Total Other Comprehensive Income		25.25	45.05
XI	Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (IX+X)		64.41	401.37
XII	Earnings per equity share of Rs. 5 each			
	(1) Basic EPS		0.05	0.42
	(2) Diluted EPS		0.05	0.42
	Material Accounting Policies	1		
	The notes forming integral part of the financial statements	2-78		

As per our Report of even date attached

For K.N.GUTGUTIA & CO.

Firm Registration No. 304153E

Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Kailash Chandra Sharma

Partner

M.No.050819

UDIN: 26050819HZARNJ7842

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar Kanoria

Managing Director

DIN : 00067203

Sd/-

Rajiv Lall Adya

Director

DIN : 06915169

Sd/-

Shyam Behari Vijay

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Lokesh Mundra

Company SecretaryNew Delhi,
20th May, 2026

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2026

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars		As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY		
	Profit before tax from continuing operations	106.08	525.19
	Profit Before Tax	106.08	525.19
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation And Impairment Of Property, Plant And Equipment	404.62	396.36
	Loss/(Gain) On Sale Of Investment	(0.35)	-
	Interest Received	(43.01)	(141.54)
	Finance Costs	1,262.17	1,351.62
	Working capital adjustments:		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(366.65)	(162.66)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	14.04	(35.67)
	(Increase)/Decrease In Inventory	1,759.67	2,225.56
	(Increase)/Decrease In Loans, Advances and Other Assets	392.86	(94.44)
	Increase/(Decrease) In Trade Payables	(546.43)	(995.44)
	Increase/(Decrease) In Provisions and Other Liabilities	2,855.84	(627.09)
		5,838.84	2,441.89
	Income Tax Paid	(22.22)	(147.20)
	Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	5,816.62	2,294.69
B.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY		
	Purchase Of Property, Plant And Equipment	(512.20)	(234.10)
	Sale/Purchase of Investment	22.71	(25.00)
	Interest Received	43.01	141.54
	Movement In Balance Of Capital Work-In-Progress	(16.72)	(307.44)
	Net Cash Flows Used In Investing Activities	(463.20)	(425.00)

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Proceeds From/(Repayment Of) Long-Term Borrowings	(704.32)	(460.43)
Proceeds From/(Repayment Of) Short-Term Borrowings	(3,379.74)	51.66
Finance Cost	(1,262.17)	(1,351.62)
Payment of Lease Obligation	325.92	(39.05)
Dividends Paid To Equity Holders	(28.95)	(55.84)
Net Cash Flows From/(Used In) Financing Activities	(5,049.26)	(1,855.28)
Net Increase In Cash And Cash Equivalents(A+B+C)	304.16	14.41
Cash And Cash Equivalents At The Beginning Of The Year	232.68	218.27
Cash And Cash Equivalents At Year End	536.84	232.68

- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- Amount of cash and cash equivalent balances held by the company that are not available for use by the group.

Particulars	As at 31 st March 2026	As at 31 st March 2025
Cash	17.01	17.00
Bank	519.83	215.68

As per our Report of even date attached
For K.N.GUTGUTIA & CO.
 Firm Registration No. 304153E
 Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
 Kailash Chandra Sharma
Partner
 M.No.050819
 UDIN: 26050819HZARNJ7842

Sd/-
 Sanjay Kumar Kanoria
Managing Director
 DIN : 00067203

Sd/-
 Rajiv Lall Adya
Director
 DIN : 06915169

New Delhi,
 20th May, 2026

Sd/-
 Shyam Behari Vijay
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
 Lokesh Mundra
Company Secretary

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026
A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
	Number	(In Lakhs of Rupees)	Number	(In Lakhs of Rupees)
Equity Share Capital				
Balance at the beginning of reporting period	8,52,91,400	4,264.57	8,52,91,400	4,264.57
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restate balance at the beginning of current reporting period	8,52,91,400	4,264.57	8,52,91,400	4,264.57
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	8,52,91,400	4,264.57	8,52,91,400	4,264.57

B. Other Equity
For the year 31st March 2026
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserve and surplus				Total
		Preference Share Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	
Balance as at 1st April 2025	149.98	-	600.45	4,360.71	4.93	5,116.07
Restate balance as at 1st April 2025	149.98	-	600.45	4,360.71	4.93	5,116.07
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	39.16	-	39.16
Preference Share Redumption Reserve	-	422.85	(422.85)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	25.25	-	25.25
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year 2025-26	149.98	422.85	177.60	4,425.12	4.93	5,180.48
Dividend	-	-	-	(42.64)	-	(42.64)
Balance as at 31st March 2026	149.98	422.85	177.60	4,382.48	4.93	5,137.84

For the year 31st March 2025

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserve and surplus				Total
		Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	
Balance as at 1st April 2024	149.98	-	600.45	4,001.98	4.93	4,757.34
Changes in accounting Policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restate balance as at 1st April 2024	149.98	-	600.45	4,001.98	4.93	4,757.34
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	356.32	-	356.32
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	45.05	-	45.05
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year 2024-25	149.98	-	600.45	4,403.35	4.93	5,158.71
Dividend	-	-	-	(42.64)	-	(42.64)
Balance as at 31st March 2025	149.98	-	600.45	4,360.71	4.93	5,116.07

As per our Report of even date attached

For K.N.GUTGUTIA & CO.

Firm Registration No. 304153E

Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Kailash Chandra Sharma

Partner

M.No.050819

UDIN: 26050819HZARNJ7842

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar Kanoria

Managing Director

DIN : 00067203

Sd/-

Rajiv Lall Adya

Director

DIN : 06915169

New Delhi,

20th May, 2026

Sd/-

Shyam Behari Vijay
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Lokesh Mundra
Company Secretary

1. Company Information and Material Accounting Policies**A. Company Information:**

KANORIA ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS A INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED) (the 'Company') is a public limited company domiciled in India and is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). The Company is incorporated on 30th August 1980. The name of the company has changed from A Infrastructure Limited to Kanoria Energy & Infrastructure Limited with effect from 19.04.2023. The Company is mainly engaged in the business of manufacturing of A.C. Pressure Pipes, Couplings, A.C. Sheet & Moulded Goods and laying & jointing of Asbestos Cement Products.

B. Basis of Preparation**1. Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis of accounting and comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent applicable), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

2. Basis of measurement/Use of Estimates

- (i) The Financial Statements are prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention except certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in notes to financial statements.
- (ii) The preparation of financial statements requires judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/materialized

3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest Lakhs (upto two decimals), except as stated otherwise.

C. Material accounting policies

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

1. Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets including deferred tax asset are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities including deferred tax liability are classified as non-current.

2. Property Plant & Equipment

2.1. Initial recognition and measurement

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset, inclusive of non-refundable taxes & duties, to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are recognized separately.

Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized.

2.2. Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of Property, Plant and Equipment are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

2.3. De-recognition

Property, Plant and Equipment are derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment, and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.4. Depreciation/Amortization

Depreciation is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on a Straight-line method basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment. Leasehold lands are amortized over the lease term unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Assets costing up to Rs. 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from Property, Plant and Equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the date on which the asset is available for use/disposed.

Where it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, subsequent expenditure on a Property, Plant and Equipment along-with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged off prospectively over the revised useful life determined by technical assessment.

In circumstance, where a property is abandoned, the cumulative capitalized costs relating to the property are written off in the same period.

For charging depreciation falling useful life is considered based on the internal technical assessment by the management or as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013.

TYPE OF ASSETS	PERIOD
Leasehold Land	Lease period
Building	30 Years
Plant & Machinery	25 Years
Electric Installation	10 years
Laboratory Equipment's	10 Years
Computer	3 Years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 Years
Office Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	8 Years
Water Line Installation	25 Years

3. Capital work-in-progress

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials & direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and borrowing costs.

Expenses directly attributable to construction of property, plant and equipment incurred till they are ready for their intended use are identified and allocated on a systematic basis on the cost of related assets.

4. Intangible assets and Intangible Assets under Development

4.1. Initial recognition and measurement

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortization /depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalizations under intangible assets are carried as intangible assets under development till they are ready for their intended use.

4.2. De-recognition

An intangible asset is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

4.3. Amortization

Intangible assets having definite life are amortized on straight line method over their useful lives. Useful life of computer software is estimated at 3 years. If life of any intangible asset is indefinite, then it is not amortized and tested for Impairment at the reporting date.

5. Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction/exploration/development or erection of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue as and when incurred.

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

6. Inventories

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

- (i) The cost of raw materials, stores, components at factories are taken at weighted average rate, after providing for obsolescence.
- (ii) The cost of finished goods is determined by taking material, labour and related factory overheads including depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment. The cost of work in process is taken at material cost and stage-wise overhead cost including depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment.

Spare parts other than those capitalized as Property, Plant and Equipment are carried as inventory.

The diminution in the value of obsolete, unserviceable and surplus stores & spares is ascertained on review and provided for.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprises cash at banks, cash in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

8. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a 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 provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

No contingent asset is recognized but disclosed by way of notes to accounts only when its recognition is virtually certain.

9. Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which it arises.

Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. In situations, when the non-monetary assets/ liabilities are acquired by paying/ receiving foreign currency in advance then the same should be translated at a rate which exists on the date when such advance payment/receipt was made.

10. Revenue

a) Revenue Recognition

The company derives revenue primarily from sale of manufactured goods and related services.

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers of an amount that reflects the consideration the company expects to receive in exchange for products or services.

The company recognizes provision for sales return, based on historical results, measured on net basis of the margin of the sale. Therefore, a refund liability, included in other current liabilities, are recognized for the products expected to be refunded.

The company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities.

b) Other Income:

i) Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

ii) Dividend

Dividend Income is recognized when the Company's right to receive is established which generally occurs when the share holders approve the dividend.

iii) Miscellaneous Income

Other income is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when increase in future economic benefits related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

11. Employee Benefits

11.1. Short Term Benefit

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under performance related pay if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

11.2. Post-Employment benefits

Employee benefit that are payable after the completion of employment are Post-Employment Benefit (other than termination benefit). These are of two types:

11.2.1. Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are those plans in which an entity pays fixed contribution into separate entities and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance are Defined Contribution Plans in which company pays a fixed contribution and will have no further obligation.

11.2.2. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Company pays Gratuity as per provisions of the Gratuity Act, 1972. Leave Encashment payable at the end of the employment is also a post employment defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government

securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a liability to the company, the present value of liability is recognized as provision for employee benefit. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in OCI in the period in which they arise.

12. Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted and as applicable at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are recognized under 'Income tax payable' net of payments on account, or under 'Tax receivables' where there is a debit balance.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Minimum Alternative Tax credit (MAT Credit) is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time when the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

13. Leases

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

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be

exercised. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

14. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount (higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use) is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of goodwill of that CGU, if any and then the assets of the CGU.

Impairment losses recognized in previous years are assessed at each reporting date. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

15. Operating Segments

In accordance with Ind AS 108 – 'Operating Segments', the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. For management purpose company is organized into major operating activity of A.C. Pressure Pipes and Sheets manufactured in India.

16. Dividends

Dividends and interim dividends payable to a Company's shareholders are recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders' meeting and the Board of Directors respectively.

17. Material Prior Period Errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest prior period presented, are restated.

18. Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per Equity Share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

19. Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS-7 'Statement of cash flows'.

20. Financial instruments

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

20.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. 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 in financial income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI (Fair Value through OCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- (b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL (Fair value through profit or loss)

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

In addition, the Company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in entities other than subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instruments, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However the company may transfer cumulative gain or loss within the equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at cost.

De-recognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement~ and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, if they do not contain a significant financing component
- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18 that contain a significant financing component, if the Company applies practical expedient to ignore separation of time value of money, and

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on life time ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

20.2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any material transaction that are an integral part of the EIR. 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.

De-recognition

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses forwards to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates, exchange rates and commodity prices. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are also subsequently measured at fair value on the reporting date. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Hedges that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

a) Cash flow hedge

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve being part of other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction.

b) Fair Value Hedge

Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and hedged items that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

D. Recent Pronouncements in Indian Accounting Standard:

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 Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant 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 noncurrent 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. 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. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.
3. **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. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.

E. Major Estimates made in preparing Financial Statements**1. Useful life of property, plant and equipment**

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Useful life of the assets other than Plant and machinery are in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company reviews at the end of each reporting date the useful life of property, plant and equipment, and is adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2. Post-employment benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

3. Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter

NOTE 2 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As at 31st March, 2026

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	Cost as on 01.04.25	Additions during the year	Sale/ Adjust-ments	Cost as on 31.03.26	Up to 31.03.25	For the Year	Adjusted in the Year	Total Upto 31.03.26	As on 31.03.26
Lease hold land & Site Development	26.85	-	-	26.85	-	-	-	-	26.85
Free hold land	2,938.45	-	-	2,938.45	-	-	-	-	2,938.45
Building	1,111.19	44.66	-	1,155.85	452.86	51.88	-	504.74	651.11
Trump Tower Flat No. 5901	1,338.41	-	-	1,338.41	21.19	21.19	-	42.38	1,296.03
Trump Tower Flat No. 5902	1,584.07	-	-	1,584.07	25.08	25.08	-	50.16	1,533.91
Plant & Machinery	3,717.83	78.07	-	3,795.90	1,384.20	187.48	-	1,571.68	2,224.22
Laboratory Equipment's	0.82	-	-	0.82	0.29	-	-	0.29	0.53
Electric Installation	260.12	0.99	-	261.11	153.51	10.43	-	163.94	97.17
Water Supply Install.	8.85	-	-	8.85	6.78	0.24	-	7.02	1.83
Furniture & Fixtures	36.27	0.76	-	37.03	30.57	2.19	-	32.76	4.27
Office Equipment's	64.58	4.86	-	69.44	41.16	8.40	-	49.56	19.88
Computer	95.80	2.21	-	98.01	94.27	1.45	-	95.72	2.29
Vehicles	429.20	-	-	429.20	264.12	42.76	-	306.88	122.32
Total	11,612.44	131.55	-	11,743.99	2,474.03	351.10	-	2,825.13	8,918.86
Previous Year	11,402.60	241.98	32.14	11,612.44	2,142.52	355.78	24.27	2,474.03	9,138.41

As at 31st March, 2025

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	Cost as on 01.04.24	Additions during the year	Sale/ Adjust-ments	Cost as on 31.03.25	Up to 31.03.24	For the Year	Adjusted in the Year	Total Upto 31.03.25	As on 31.03.25
Lease hold land & Site Development	26.85	-	-	26.85	-	-	-	-	26.85
Free hold land	2,938.45	-	-	2,938.45	-	-	-	-	2,938.45
Building	1,111.19	-	-	1,111.19	401.27	51.59	-	452.86	658.33
Trump Tower Flat No. 5901	1,338.41	-	-	1,338.41	-	21.19	-	21.19	1,317.22
Trump Tower Flat No. 5902	1,584.07	-	-	1,584.07	-	25.08	-	25.08	1,558.99
Plant & Machinery	3,505.67	212.16	-	3,717.83	1,202.72	181.48	-	1,384.20	2,333.63
Laboratory Equipment's	0.82	-	-	0.82	0.29	-	-	0.29	0.53
Electric Installation	260.00	0.12	-	260.12	143.04	10.47	-	153.51	106.61
Water Supply Install.	8.85	-	-	8.85	6.57	0.21	-	6.78	2.07
Furniture & Fixtures	35.51	0.76	-	36.27	28.16	2.41	-	30.57	5.70
Office Equipment's	55.02	9.56	-	64.58	33.85	7.31	-	41.16	23.42
Computer	92.72	3.08	-	95.80	86.54	7.73	-	94.27	1.53
Vehicles	445.04	16.30	32.14	429.20	240.08	48.31	24.27	264.12	165.08
Total	11,402.60	241.98	32.14	11,612.44	2,142.52	355.78	24.27	2,474.03	9,138.41
Previous Year	8,180.91	3,233.66	11.97	11,402.60	1,838.05	314.36	9.89	2,142.52	9,260.08

Note :- 3 ROU Asset
As at 31st March, 2026
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	Cost as on 01.04.25	Additions during the year	Deduction	Cost as on 31.03.26	Up to 01.04.25	For the Year	Adjusted in the Year	Total Upto 31.03.26	As on 31.03.26
ROU Asset (Building)	276.21	423.49	276.21	423.49	208.49	43.94	233.37	19.06	404.43
ROU Asset (Land)	70.21	-	-	70.21	8.10	0.78	-	8.88	61.33
Total	346.42	423.49	276.21	493.70	216.59	44.72	233.37	27.94	465.76

As at 31st March, 2025
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	Cost as on 01.04.24	Additions during the year	Deduction	Cost as on 31.03.25	Up to 01.04.24	For the Year	Adjusted in the Year	Total Upto 31.03.25	As on 31.03.25
ROU Asset (Building)	276.21	-	-	276.21	177.25	31.24	-	208.49	67.72
ROU Asset (Land)	70.21	-	-	70.21	7.32	0.78	-	8.10	62.11
Total	346.42	-	-	346.42	184.57	32.02	-	216.59	129.83

NOTE 4 : CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS
As at 31ST MARCH, 2026
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	Capitalised	Closing Balance
Capital Work In Progress	655.62	19.72	-	3.00	672.34
Total	655.62	19.72	-	3.00	672.34

As at 31ST MARCH, 2025
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	Capitalised	Closing Balance
Capital Work In Progress	348.18	335.61	-	28.17	655.62
Total	348.18	335.61	-	28.17	655.62

Note - 4.1 CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS
For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given:
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Capital Work In Progress	19.72	335.61	317.01	-	672.34

NOTE 5 : INTANGIBLE ASSET**As at 31st March, 2026****(In Lakhs of Rupees)**

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	Cost as on 01.04.25	Additions during the year	Sale/ Adjust-ments	Cost as on 31.03.26	Up to 31.03.25	For the Year	Adjusted in the Year	Total Upto 31.03.26	As on 31.03.26
Intangible Assets	52.53	-	-	52.53	26.04	8.80	-	34.84	17.69
Total	52.53	-	-	52.53	26.04	8.80	-	34.84	17.69

As at 31st March, 2025**(In Lakhs of Rupees)**

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK
	Cost as on 01.04.24	Additions during the year	Sale/ Adjust-ments	Cost as on 31.03.25	Up to 31.03.24	For the Year	Adjusted in the Year	Total Upto 31.03.25	As on 31.03.25
Intangible Assets	52.53	-	-	52.53	17.48	8.56	-	26.04	26.49
Total	52.53	-	-	52.53	17.48	8.56	-	26.04	26.49

FINANCIAL ASSETS**Note 6 - OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS****(In Lakhs of Rupees)**

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Security Deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	252.12	235.02
Others	89.32	90.16
Total	341.44	325.18

Note 7 - OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS**(In Lakhs of Rupees)**

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Other Loans and Advances (Refer Note 7.1)	44.37	46.17
Total	44.37	46.17

7.1 It includes Receivable from tax authorities.

Note 8 - INVENTORIES
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Raw Materials including Goods in Transit	2,693.02	4,551.64
Work in progress	2,400.76	1,841.19
Finished goods	4,530.75	4,952.55
Stores and spares	923.44	964.35
Loose tools	3.91	3.91
Scrap/Bardana stock & Others	11.31	9.22
Total	10,563.19	12,322.86

8.1 Details of Raw Materials
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Asbestos Fibre	2,587.64	4,465.52
Cement	43.82	42.69
Fly Ash	12.72	11.15
Pulp	48.84	32.28
Total	2,693.02	4,551.64

8.2 Details of Work in Progress
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A.C.Pressure Pipe	284.24	50.13
A.C.Sheet	2,116.52	1,791.06
Total	2,400.76	1,841.19

8.3 Details of Finished Goods
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
A.C.Pressure Pipe	3,238.36	3,361.18
A.C.Sheet	1,292.39	1,591.37
Total	4,530.75	4,952.55

For Mode of valuation, refer Note 1 - Company Information and Material Accounting Policies.

Note 9 - TRADE RECEIVABLE

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Trade receivables		
Considered Good - Secured	-	-
Considered Good - Unsecured	2,257.83	1,891.18
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-
Total	2,257.83	1,891.18

Note 10 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Balances with banks	4.97	155.01
Cash in hand	17.01	17.00
Deposit with 3 months maturity	514.86	60.67
Total	536.84	232.68

Note 11 - BALANCES WITH BANK OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and maturing within 1 year	233.60	248.15
Earmarked balance with bank	5.71	5.20
Total	239.31	253.35

Note 12 - LOANS

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Loans and advances		
Others	1,720.29	1,738.22
(Related to Licence Agreement, Refer note no. 56)		
Total	1,720.29	1,738.22
Break Up:		
Considered Good - Secured	-	-
Considered Good - Unsecured	1,720.29	1,738.22
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-
Total	1,720.29	1,738.22

Note 13 - CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - INVESTMENT

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Non-Trade Investments		
(Un-Quoted)		
C.Y. - Nil Units (P.Y.- 249977.501 Units) of BOB Corporate Bond Fund - Regular Plan Growth of Rs 10 each.	-	22.36
Total	-	22.36

Investment has been valued as per accounting policy no. 20 of Note 1 - Company Information and Material Accounting Policies.

Note 14 - OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Workers and Staff Advances	86.91	72.92
Advance For Expenses	4.15	5.98
Others	-	3.73
Total	91.06	82.63

Note 15 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Others (Refer Note No 15.1)		
Unsecured, considered good	489.01	473.46
Advance to Supplier	237.85	651.22
Total	726.86	1,124.68

15.1 It includes GST Receivables, Prepaid Expenses, TDS receivables.

Note 16 - SHARE CAPITAL

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Authorised share capital		
10,00,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 5/- each (Previous year - 10,00,00,000)	5,000.00	5,000.00
40,00,000 (Previous year 40,00,000) Preference shares of Rs.100/- each	4,000.00	4,000.00
	9,000.00	9,000.00
Issued share capital		
8,52,91,400 Equity shares of Rs. 5/- each (P.Y. 8,52,91,400 Equity shares of Rs. 5/- each fully paid)	4,264.57	4,264.57
Total	4,264.57	4,264.57
Subscribed and paid up share capital		
8,52,91,400 Equity shares of Rs. 5/- each (P.Y. 8,52,91,400 Equity shares of Rs. 5/- each fully paid)	4,264.57	4,264.57
Total	4,264.57	4,264.57

Reconciliation of Share Capital (In Nos.)	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Opening Balance	8,52,91,400	8,52,91,400	11,01,150	11,01,150
Issued During the year	-	-	-	-
Shares redeemed during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	8,52,91,400	8,52,91,400	11,01,150	11,01,150

16.1 Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	No. of shares held	% of Holding	No. of shares held	% of Holding
Ganga Projects Private Limited	1,58,36,032	18.57	1,58,36,080	18.57
B S Traders Private Limited	1,49,08,355	17.48	1,49,08,400	17.48
Alok Fintrade Private Limited	1,29,04,961	15.13	1,29,05,000	15.13
Anchal Fintrade Private Limited	1,10,80,000	12.99	1,10,80,000	12.99
Nathdwara Fibre Cement Products Limited	94,43,777	11.09	94,55,360	11.09
Landmark Dealers Private Limited	47,99,952	5.63	48,00,000	5.63

16.2 Preference Share Capital issued by the company are treated as Compound Financial Instruments in terms of Ind AS 32- Financial Instrument: Presentation. Accordingly same is classified as other equity and borrowings. Necessary disclosures are given in note no. 17 & 18

16.3 The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 5 per share. Each Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

16.4 Share Capital

A company shall disclose Shareholding of Promoters as below:

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year		As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		Percentage of change during the year
S. No	Promoter name	No. of Shares	Percentage of total shares	No. of Shares	Percentage of total shares	
1	Smt Prabhadevi Kanoria	12,000	0.01	12,000	0.01	Nil
2	Smt Priyadarshinee Kanoria	19,68,800	2.31	19,68,800	2.31	Nil
3	Alok Fintrade Private Limited	1,29,04,961	15.13	1,29,05,000	15.13	Nil
4	Anchal Fintrade Private Limited	1,10,80,000	12.99	1,10,80,000	12.99	Nil
5	B S Traders Private Limited	1,49,08,355	17.48	1,49,08,400	17.48	Nil
6	Ganga Projects Private Limited	1,58,36,032	18.57	1,58,36,080	18.57	Nil
7	Kanoria Properties Private Limited	15,60,000	1.83	15,60,000	1.83	Nil
8	Landmark Dealers Private Limited	47,99,952	5.63	48,00,000	5.63	Nil

Note 17 - OTHER EQUITY
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Refer Note No.	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Preference Share Redemption Reserve	17.1	422.85	-
Capital Reserve	17.2	4.93	4.93
Equity Component of Cumulative Preference Shares	17.3	149.98	149.98
General Reserve	17.4	177.60	600.45
Retained Earnings	17.5	4,382.48	4,360.71
Total		5,137.84	5,116.07

17.1 Preference Share Redemption Reserve
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Transfer from General Reserve	422.85	-
Less: Adjustments during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	422.85	-

17.2 Capital Reserve
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening balance	4.93	4.93
Add: Transfer from Share Forfeiture	-	-
Less: Adjustments during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	4.93	4.93

17.3 Equity Component of Cumulative Preference Shares
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening balance	149.98	149.98
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Adjustments during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	149.98	149.98

17.4 General Reserve
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening Balance	600.45	600.45
Less: Transfer to Pref. Share Redumption Reserve	422.85	-
Closing Balance	177.60	600.45

17.5 Retained Earnings

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Opening balance	4,360.71	4,001.98
Add: Net Profit for the year	39.16	356.32
Less: Equity Dividend	(42.64)	(42.64)
	4,357.23	4,315.66
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Net actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan, net of tax	25.25	45.05
Closing Balance	4,382.48	4,360.71

Terms/rights attached to preference shares :

17.6 That above shares are to be redeemed within ten years from the date of issue of same at the par value.

17.7 These shares are in the nature of compound financial instruments so they are bifurcated into equity and liability component in accordance with Ind AS 32 Equity component is computed as below:

Details regarding the previous financial year are as follows :-

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Preference Share Capital (Subscribed and Paid Up)	1,101.15	1,101.15
Less: Liability Component (Present Value of Contractual Cash Outflows)	951.17	951.17
Equity Component	149.98	149.98

17.8 That above Preference share holders are having preference over payment of dividend to equity share holders.

17.9 Details of Share holders holding more than 5% of 5% Cumulative Preference Shares are as under:-

Name	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	No. of shares held	% of Holding	No. of shares held	% of Holding
Smt Saraswati Kanoria	1,00,000	9.08	1,00,000	9.08
Santur Construction & Fin. Pvt. Ltd.	83,000	7.54	83,000	7.54
Samman Construction & Fin. Pvt. Ltd.	90,000	8.17	90,000	8.17
Shri Anish Kanoria	2,00,700	18.23	2,00,700	18.23
Kanoria Properties Pvt Ltd	2,01,800	18.33	2,01,800	18.33
Alok Fintrade Pvt. Ltd.	1,11,000	10.08	1,11,000	10.08
Ganga Projects Pvt. Ltd.	65,000	5.90	65,000	5.90
Total	8,51,500	77.33	8,51,500	77.33

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

Note 18 - NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Term loans		
Secured		
From banks	294.76	799.15
	294.76	799.15
Unsecured		
From banks	1,205.90	803.85
Liability Component of Preference Shares (Refer Note 17.7)	840.77	750.58
	2,046.67	1,554.43
Total	2,341.43	2,353.58

18.1 Nature of Security

All Term loan excluding GECL loan are secured by first charge on specific assets of the Company to banks and the personal guarantees of two Director's of the Company & Corporate guarantee of two group companies M/s Ganga Projects Pvt Ltd & M/s B.S. Traders Pvt Ltd.

GECL Term loans are secured by way of extension of charge on existing primary and collateral security.

Vehicle loans are secured by hypothecation of vehicles.

18.2 Terms of Repayment

Unsecured Term loan amounting to Rs. 1300.00 lakhs repayable in 180 equal monthly instalments. GECL loans to be repaid in 48 equal instalments after one year moratorium, GECL 2.0 Extension scheme loans to be repaid in 48 equal instalments after two year moratorium

Vehicle loans are repayable over a period of 1 to 5 years.

18.3. The Company has used the borrowings from banks for the specific purpose for which it was taken.

18.4. Corporate Term Loan sanction by SBI amounting to Rs.450 lakhs repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments.

Note :- 19 Lease Liability

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Lease Liability (Non Current)	413.68	71.72
Total	413.68	71.72

Amount of finance lease obligation is reclassified to ROU liability due to adoption of IND AS 116

Note 20 - OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Security Deposits	319.34	357.11
Total	319.34	357.11

Note 21 - NON CURRENT PROVISION

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Provision for employee benefits	512.18	595.65
Total	512.18	595.65

Note 22 - DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Deferred Tax Liability on account of :		
- Depreciation	569.61	541.29
- Deferred Transaction Cost	-	-
Deferred Tax Asset on account of :		
- Other Employee benefits	230.20	254.56
- Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-
Timing Diff. Due to IND AS 116 - Leases	0.23	(3.87)
Deferred Tax Liability/(Assets) (Net)	339.18	290.60

Note 23 OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Deferred Gain on Preference Shares	263.12	297.77
Total	263.12	297.77

Note 24 - CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Secured (Refer Note 24.1)		
Working capital loans from banks	5,058.34	8,438.08
Current maturities of long-term debt	330.56	1,022.73
Total	5,388.90	9,460.81

24.1 Working capital loans from consortium banks(SBI, BOB, BOM)**Primary Security:**

- I. First charge by way of hypothecation of raw material, stock-in-progress, finished goods, semi-finished goods, stores, spares and book-debts and other current assets of the company on Pari-Passu basis among consortium banks and secured by the personal guarantees of two Director's of the Company and Corporate Guarantee of M/s Ganga Projects Private Limited and M/s B.S. Traders Private Limited.

Collateral Security:

- I. First charge by way of equitable mortgage of lease hold factory Land and Building admeasuring 82 Bigha 4 Biswa situated at Village- Ojhada, Hamirgarh, Bhilwara on pari-passu basis among consortium member banks.

Note 25 Lease Liability		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
Lease Liability (Current)	23.01	39.05	
Total	23.01	39.05	

Note 26- TRADE PAYABLES		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Refer Note No.55)	166.95	166.86	
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2,612.84	3,159.36	
Total	2,779.79	3,326.22	

Note 27 - OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
Unpaid Dividends	43.85	30.15	
Other payables (Refer Note No. 27.1)	2,149.71	753.40	
Total	2,193.56	783.55	

27.1 It includes outstanding liabilities of expenses and goods in transit.

Note 28 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
Statutory dues	418.28	277.46	
Advance from Customers	310.99	236.59	
Advance Against sale of Property	1381.00	-	
Total	2,110.27	514.05	

Note 29 - CURRENT PROVISION		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
Provision for employee benefits	502.14	516.68	
Total	502.14	516.68	

Note 30 - CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)		(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
Provision for Income Tax (Net of advance Tax)	6.83	2.23	
Total	6.83	2.23	

Note 31 - REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
Sale of Products	26,959.19	29,822.56
Other operating revenues	18.64	14.27
Total	26,977.83	29,836.83

31.1 Details of Sale of Products

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
A.C.Pressure Pipe	6,627.72	8,494.22
A.C.Sheet	19,757.57	20,195.96
Asbestos Fibre	535.38	1,034.39
Others	38.52	97.99
Total	26,959.19	29,822.56

Note 32 - OTHER INCOME

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
Miscellaneous Receipts	11.84	0.06
Gain /Loss on Termination of Lease	24.67	-
Excess Liability/Provision written back	9.64	265.80
Govt. Grant (Other Income)	2.39	9.57
Gain/(loss) On Sale of Investments	0.35	(2.63)
Income of Preference Share	-	5.43
Total	48.89	278.23

Note 33 - COST OF MATERIAL CONSUMED

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
Raw Material		
Opening Stock	4,175.11	6,484.51
Add : Purchases	11,566.36	13,321.48
	15,741.47	19,805.99
Less : Sales/Stock Transfer	-	110.80
	15,741.47	19,695.19
Less : Closing Stock	1,090.82	4,175.11
Total	14,650.65	15,520.08

33.1 Details of Raw Material Consumed

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
Asbestos Fibre	10,639.78	11,229.52
Cement	2,599.83	3,103.32
Fly Ash	645.32	635.58
Pulp & Others	765.72	551.66
Total	14,650.65	15,520.08

Note 34 - PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
Asbestos Fibre	533.18	1,006.92
Store & Spares	11.31	5.77
Others	572.77	435.52
Total	1,117.26	1,448.21

**Note 35 - CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS,
WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE**

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
Opening Stock		
Finished Goods	4,952.55	4,708.72
Work in Progress	1,841.19	2,026.32
Scrap/Bardana stock & Others	9.22	14.66
Total (A)	6,802.96	6,749.70
Closing Stock		
Finished goods	4,530.75	4,952.55
Work in Progress	2,400.76	1,841.19
Scrap/Bardana stock & Others	11.31	9.22
Total (B)	6,942.82	6,802.96
Total (A-B)	(139.86)	(53.26)

Note 36- EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	1,940.55	2,267.09
Contribution to Provident Fund & ESI	207.99	223.51
Staff Welfare Expenses	114.29	272.10
Total	2,262.83	2,762.70

Note 37 - FINANCE COSTS

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
Interest Expense (Net)	1,134.92	1,046.64
Other Borrowing Costs	84.24	163.44
Total	1,219.16	1,210.08

Note 38 - OTHER EXPENSES

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
Rubber Ring/CID Joints consumed	145.10	142.49
Stores & Spares consumed	221.15	260.05
Power & Fuel	1,648.12	1,678.64
Other Manufacturing Expenses	399.81	405.91
Exchange Rate Difference	4.80	-
Repairs, Maintenance & Replacements	580.69	832.21
Rent	47.19	17.52
Rates & Taxes	50.66	28.84
Electricity & Water Charges	48.12	22.13
Insurance Charges	46.71	28.97
Printing & Stationery	16.49	22.23
Postage, Telegram, Telephone & Telex	15.88	17.63
Motor Vehicle running Expenses	98.76	83.63
Charity & Donation	0.87	0.92
Fee & Subscription	5.47	39.89
Share Listing Fees	3.25	3.25
Directors Sitting Fees	1.80	1.50
Auditors Remuneration	5.35	5.84
Internal Audit fee & Expenses	6.91	6.82
Legal & Professional Expenses	162.17	353.98
Travelling & conveyance Expenses	275.63	383.76
Miscellaneous Expenses	216.16	243.14
Selling and Distribution Expenses	3,365.06	3,644.86
Leave & Licence Fees	20.00	63.22
CSR Expenses	19.83	18.27
Total	7,405.98	8,305.70

38.1 Detail of Repairs, Maintenance & Replacements

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
Building	35.36	36.53
Machinery	505.12	677.10
Other Assets	40.21	118.58
Total	580.69	832.21

38.2 Detail of Auditors Remuneration

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
Audit fee	4.50	4.50
Out of Pocket Expenses	0.85	1.34
Total	5.35	5.84

38.3 Detail of Selling and Distribution expenses

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
Freight & forwarding expenses	2,864.00	2,874.88
Selling Commission	37.10	42.17
Sales Promotion expenses	23.74	45.06
Advertisement & Publicity	187.04	353.98
Breakeges & Misc.deduction	101.01	150.32
Others	152.16	178.45
Total	3,365.06	3,644.86

Note No. 39 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 2 'Inventories'

Inventory of Rs.707.62 Lakhs (PY Rs. 1117.08 Lakhs) have been recognised as expense. The details are as under:

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025
Stores & Spares		
Electrical Material	39.24	61.68
Oil & Lubricants	24.79	35.29
General Stores Material	587.87	965.38
Others	55.72	54.73
Total	707.62	1,117.08

Note No. 40 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 10 'Events Occurring after Balance Sheet'
Dividend on Equity Shares

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(i) Dividend Declared and paid during the year		
Final dividend for the year ended 31st March, 2025 of Rs. 0.05 (31st March 2024 Rs.0.05) per fully paid equity share	42.64	42.64
Total	42.64	42.64

(ii) Dividend not recognised at the end of reporting period

In addition to the above dividends, at the year end the company's Board of Directors have proposed the payment of final dividend of Rs. 0.05 per fully paid equity shares (31st March, 2025 Rs. 0.05). This proposed is subject to the approval of the share holders in Annual General Meeting.

Note No. 41 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 12 'Income Tax'**a) Income Tax Expense****i) Income Tax recognised in statement of profit & loss account. (In Lakhs of Rupees)**

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Current Tax Expenses		
Current year	26.83	132.23
Adjustment for earlier year	-	-
Total current Tax expenses	26.83	132.23
Deferred tax expenses		
Origination and reversal of temporary difference	-	-
Less : Deferred asset for deferred tax liabilities	40.09	36.64
Total deferred tax expenses	40.09	36.64
Total income tax expenses	66.92	168.87

ii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income (In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particular	2025-26			2024-25		
	Before tax	Tax expense/ Benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax expense/ Benefit	Net of tax
-Net actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan	33.74	(8.49)	25.25	60.20	(15.15)	45.05

(iii) Movement in Deferred tax Asset/ Liability (In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Recognised in P&L A/c	As at March 31, 2025	Recognised in P&L A/c	As at March 31, 2026
(A) Deferred tax Assets					
- Provision for Employee benefit and others	278.65	24.09	254.56	24.36	230.20
‘Timing Diff. Due to IND AS 116 - Leases	1.42	5.29	(3.87)	4.10	0.23
Total (A)	280.07	29.38	250.69	28.46	230.43
(B) Deferred Tax Liability					
- Impact of temporary difference in depreciation	518.88	22.41	541.29	28.32	569.61
Total (B)	518.88	22.41	541.29	28.32	569.61
Net deferred tax liability/(asset) (B-A)	238.81	(6.97)	290.60	(0.14)	339.18

iv) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic rate

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Profit before tax	106.08	525.19
Tax using the company tax rate of 25.17% (P.Y. 25.17%)	26.70	132.19
Tax effect of :		
Tax Rate Difference	0.13	0.04
Deferred Tax Income due to Tax Rate Difference	40.09	36.64
Total tax expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss account	66.92	168.87

(v) Reconciliation of Deferred tax liabilities (Net)

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Deferred tax liability/ (asset) at the beginning of the year	290.60	238.81
Deferred tax (income)/ expenses during the year recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	48.58	51.79
Deferred tax (income)/ expenses during the year recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Deferred tax liability/ (asset) at the end of the year	339.18	290.60

Note No. 42 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 116 'Leases'
Transition

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method, On the date of initial application.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2026

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Right of Use Assets		Total
	Building	Land	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	67.72	62.11	129.83
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	-
Additions	423.49	-	423.49
Deletion	276.21	-	276.21
Adjustment of Depreciation on deletion of the Assets	233.37		233.37
Depreciation	43.94	0.78	44.72
Balance as at March 31, 2026	404.43	61.33	465.76

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of Profit and Loss.

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at 31 March, 2026

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Lease liability	436.69	110.77
Current Lease Liability	23.01	39.05
Non Current Lease Liability	413.68	71.72

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2026

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2026	Year ended 31 st March, 2025
Balance at the beginning	110.77	149.83
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116		
Additions	421.25	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	25.87	7.39
Deletions	67.51	-
Payment of lease liabilities	53.69	46.45
Translation Difference	-	-
Balance at the end	436.69	110.77

Amount Recognised in Profit and Loss

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Interest on lease liabilities	25.87	7.39
Amortisation	44.72	32.12

Disclosure of finance lease and operating lease by lessee

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Maturity	Not later than one year		Later than one year and not later than five year		Later than five years	
	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Disclosure of finance lease and operating lease by lessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum finance lease payments payable	65.88	53.90	-	65.93	375.37	57.25
Minimum finance lease payments payable at present value	62.37	51.03	239.82	55.35	32.52	4.96

Note No. 43 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 19 ' Employee Benefit'
A) Defined contribution plan

During the year, company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss account.

	(In Lakhs of Rupees)	
Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Benefits (Contributed to)		
Provident fund	171.86	184.90
Employee state insurance	30.02	32.42
Employers Contribution to NPS	3.77	3.61
Employees deposit linked insurance scheme	2.34	2.58
Total	207.99	223.51

The amount recognized as expenses for this defined contribution plan in the financial statement is Rs. 207.99 lakhs (P.Y.-Rs. 223.51 Lakhs) which includes Rs. 8.94 Lakhs (P.Y.- Rs.8.04 Lakhs) towards contribution for key managerial personnel.

B) Defined Benefits Plan
Gratuity

The company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has rendered continuous service as per Act is entitled to gratuity at 15 days salary (15/26 * last drawn basic salary plus dearness allowances) for each completed years or more (service of 6 Months and above is rounded off as 1 completed year) .

Leave Encashment

The company is offering an other long term benefits to all its permanent employees through a scheme of compensated absence plan. Under this plan, an employee can accumulate and carry forward his leaves balance in future periods which he can either avail in future or encash the same as per rules/policy of the Company.

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation :

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Present Value of obligation as at the beginning of the period	691.80	696.54	420.53	414.85
Current service cost	37.36	46.13	19.96	32.75
Interest cost	44.83	49.39	27.25	29.41
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(33.74)	(60.20)	(93.19)	(38.20)
Benefit paid	(76.88)	(40.06)	(23.60)	(18.28)
Present value of obligation as at the end of the period	663.37	691.80	350.95	420.53

Reconciliation of Balance Sheet Figures:

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
(Asset)/Liability on the beginning of the period	691.80	696.54	420.53	414.85
Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss A/c				
- In Profit & Loss A/c	82.19	95.52	47.21	23.96
- In Other Comprehensive Income	(33.74)	(60.20)	-	-
Benefits Paid	(76.88)	(40.06)	(116.80)	(18.28)
(Asset)/Liability on the end of the period	663.37	691.80	350.94	420.53
Current Liability	296.90	282.78	205.24	211.73
Non-Current Liability	366.47	409.02	145.71	208.80
Total	663.37	691.80	350.95	420.53

Actual Return on Plan Assets

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
Actual Return on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-

Cost recognized for the period (included under Salaries, Wages, Allowances, Bonus and Gratuity)

Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss A/c :

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Current Service Cost	37.36	46.13	19.96	32.75
Interest cost	44.83	49.39	27.25	29.41
Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss A/c	82.19	95.52	47.21	62.16

Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(33.74)	(60.20)	(93.19)	(38.20)
Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(33.74)	(60.20)	(93.19)	(38.20)

C) Defined benefit obligation
I) Actuarial assumption

The following were the principal actuarial assumption at the reporting date:

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Discount rate*	6.70%	6.48%
Expected return on plan assets**	-	-
Annual increase in cost	-	-
Salary escalation rate***	2.00%	2.00%
Valuation Methodology	Projected Unit Credit Method	Projected Unit Credit Method

* The discount rate of 6.70% p.a compound is assumed which is determined by reference to the market yield at the Balance Sheet Date on Government Bonds.

** The expected rate of return on plan assets is determine considering several applicable factor mainly the composition of plan assets held, assessed risk of assets management and historical return from plan assets.

*** The estimates of future salary increase considered in actuarial valuation, taking account of inflation, seniority promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

II) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonable possible change at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumption, holding other assumption constant, would have effected the defined benefit obligation by the amount shown below.

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Gratuity 31-03-2026		Leave Encashment 31-03-2026	
	Increase of 100 bps	Decrease of 100 bps	Increase of 100 bps	Decrease of 100 bps
Discount rate	(19.83)	21.51	(7.64)	8.27
Annual increase in cost	-	-	-	-
Salary escalation rate	22.32	(20.91)	8.58	(8.05)

III) Risk exposure

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

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

IV) Expected Cash Flows for the Next Ten Years

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	31-03-2026 Gratuity
Year - 2027	299.66
Year - 2028	87.06
Year - 2029	99.27
Year - 2030	108.60
Year - 2031	66.90
Year - 2032 to 2036	346.10

Note No. 44 - Disclosure as per Ind AS- 23 'Borrowing Cost'

The amount of Rs. Nil (31st March, 2025 - Rs. Nil) has been capitalised during the year.

Note No. 45 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates'

The amount of exchange difference (net) Debited to the Statement of Profit & Loss is Rs. 4.80 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs. Nil).

Note No. 46 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 24 'Related party Disclosures'**A) List of related party****i) Key Management Personnel -**

- [a] Shri Sanjay Kumar Kanoria, Managing Director
- [b] Smt. Priyadarshinee Kanoria, Director
- [c] Shri Kuldeep Kaw, Director
- [d] Shri Rajiv Lall Adya, Director
- [e] Shri Shyam Behari Vijay, Chief Finance Officer
- [f] Shri Lokesh Mundra, Company Secretary

ii) Relatives of the Key Management personnel -**(iii) Enterprises over which Directors and Relatives of such personnel exercise significant influence -**

- [a] Shri Anish Kanoria
- [a] Kanoria Sugar and General Manufacturing Company Limited
- [b] B.S. Traders Private Limited
- [c] Ganga Projects Private Limited
- [d] Anchal Fintrade Pvt. Ltd.
- [e] Dhoop Chawn Construction & Finance Pvt. Ltd.
- [f] Indira Buildcon Private Limited
- [g] Alok Fintrade Private Limited
- [h] Samman Construction & Finance Pvt. Ltd.
- [i] Tarouni Construction & Finance Pvt. Ltd.
- [j] Santur Construction & Finance Pvt. Ltd.
- [k] Land Mark Dealers Pvt. Ltd.
- [l] Kanoria Properties Pvt. Ltd.
- [m] Pratyush Finance & Properties Pvt. Ltd.
- [n] Pranjal Investments Pvt. Ltd.

(iv) Independent/Non-Executive Directors

- [a] Shri Deepak Gupta
- [b] Shri Mukesh Sharma
- [c] Shri Pradeep Sahani
- [d] Shri Sachin Arora

b) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties during the year :-
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

i) Related Parties / Parties Holding Significant Influence	2025-26	2024-25
a) Dividend Paid		
Ganga Projects Pvt Ltd	11.17	11.17
B. S. Traders Pvt. Ltd.	9.45	9.45
Alok Fin Trade Pv. Ltd.	12.00	12.00
Anchal Fin Trade Pvt. Ltd.	6.86	6.86
Saraswati Kanoria	5.00	5.00
Dhoop Chawan Constructions & Finance Pvt Ltd	2.30	2.30
Samman Construction & Finance Pvt. Ltd.	4.50	4.50
Santur Constructions & Finance Pvt Ltd	4.15	4.15
Tarouni Construction & finance Pvt. Ltd.	2.30	2.30
Indra Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	2.51	2.51
Shri Anish Kanoria	10.04	10.04
Land Mark Dealers Pvt. Ltd.	2.55	2.55
Smt. Priyadarshinee Kanoria	0.98	0.98
Kanoria Properties Pvt. Ltd.	10.87	10.87
Pranjal Investments Pvt. Ltd.	0.85	0.85
Smt. Prabhadevi Kanoria	1.06	1.06

ii) Key Management Personnel (To Managing Director & Whole time Director)

There is no transaction other than managerial remuneration paid as per terms of appointment duly approved by the shareholders. Following are the details of such managerial remuneration:

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Salaries & Allowances	159.60	293.57
Contribution to Provident Fund	8.94	8.04
Others- Perquisites Value	88.62	199.52
Total	257.16	501.13

The above does not include gratuity provision as the same is on overall company basis.

iii) Independent Directors - Sitting Fees Paid
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Shri Mukesh Sharma	0.40	0.20
Shri Pradeep Sahani	0.60	0.30
Shri Deepak Gupta	0.40	0.50
Shri Sachin Arora	0.40	0.50
Total	1.80	1.50

Terms and conditions:

All the transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note No. 47 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 'Earning Per Share'**Earning Per Share****(In Lakhs of Rupees)**

Particulars	Units	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Equity Shares			
Basic net earnings per share Attributable to Shareholders For BEPS/DEPS	Rs.	39.16	356.32
Weighted average no of shares for BEPS/DEPS	No.	852.91	852.91
Basic Earnings per share/Diluted Earning Per Share	Rs.	0.05	0.42

Note No. 48 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'**(i) Contingent liabilities :****Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts :**

Excise duty, Sales tax and Income Tax demand (Net of amount charged to Statement of Profit & Loss- Rs. Nil) (Previous Year- Rs. Nil) under appeal Rs. 1335.89 Lakhs (Previous Year - Rs. 1335.89 Lakhs)

(ii) Commitments

Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for amounting to Rs. Nil (31st March, 2025 - Rs. 2.60 Lakhs)

Note No.49 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 107 'Financial Instrument Disclosures'**A) Capital management**

The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence. The management and the Board of Directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders. The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The Company may take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The primary objective of Company's capital management is to maximize shareholder's value and to maintain an appropriate level of debt and equity. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of financial covenants. The company manages its capital using the Capital Gearing Ratio which is Net debt divided by total equity. For the purpose of Company's Capital Management , capital includes issued equity share capital and other equity (excluding preference share capital) and net debt comprises of long term and short term borrowings less cash and cash equivalent.

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As At 31-03-2026	As At 31-03-2025
Total Debt	2,671.99	3,376.31
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	536.84	232.68
Net Debt	2,135.15	3,143.63
Total Equity	9,402.41	9,380.64
Gearing Ratio	0.23	0.34

B) Financial risk management

The Company's Financial Risk Management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management is set by the Managing Board. The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations. The company's principal financial assets include trade & other receivables and cash and short term deposits.

In the below mentioned table, there are some risks which the company is exposed from its use of financial instrument:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Trade receivables	Ageing Analysis	Credit limits, letters of credit and security deposits.
	Financial assets measured at Amortised cost and cash & cash equivalents	Credit Ratings	
Liquidity risk	Borrowing and other liabilities	Rolling cash flows forecast	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk- Interest rate risk	Long-term Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis, Cash Flow Analysis	Different kinds of loan arrangements with varied terms (eg. Fixed, floating, rupee, etc.).

i) Market Risk

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting up of policies and procedures to manage market risks of the Company. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the risk management committee.

a) Foreign Currency Risk

Majorly, the company is operating their business in its functional currency, therefore the company is not exposed to any significant risk with regards to fluctuation in foreign currency rates.

b) 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 rate. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
I. Financial Liabilities		
A. Fixed Rate Instruments		
Vehicle Loans/Redeemable Preference Share Capital	919.15	1,502.80
Total (A)	919.15	1,502.80
B. Variable Rate Instruments*		
Term Loans	1,752.82	1,873.51
Working Capital Loan	5,058.34	8,438.08
Total (B)	6,811.16	10,311.59
Total (A+B)	7,730.31	11,814.39

*Few GECL loans are having clause of annual reset.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	31-03-2026 Effect of Profit or Loss		31-03-2025 Effect of Profit or Loss	
	50 BP increase	50 BP decrease	50 BP increase	50 BP decrease
Term Loans	8.76	(8.76)	9.37	(9.37)
Working Capital Loan	25.29	(25.29)	42.19	(42.19)

c) Price risk

The company's exposure towards price risk arises from investments held in equity shares and classified in Balance Sheet as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or Fair Value through Profit & Loss. To manage its price risks arising from investments in equity securities, the company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the company except one as stated in Note No.5. All of the company's equity investments are publicly traded and are listed in the BSE respective stock exchanges.

Price risk Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease of the index on the company's equity and profit for the period

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	31st March, 2026		31st March, 2025	
	Impact on PBT	Impact on Other Equity (Before Tax)	Impact on PBT	Impact on Other Equity (Before Tax)
5% Increase	-	-	-	-
5% Decrease	-	-	-	-

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. It encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account financial conditions, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable and based upon that categories the same for write off. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

A. Provision for Expected Credit Loss
(a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses:

The Company has assets where the counter-parties have sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is very low. Accordingly, no loss allowance for impairment has been recognized.

(b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life time expected credit losses:

The Company provides loss allowance on trade receivables using life time expected credit loss and as per simplified approach.

B. Exposure to Credit Risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs.5958.00 Lakhs as at 31st March, 2026 and Rs. 5694.09 Lakhs as at 31st March, 2025 being the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, short term deposits with banks, trade receivables, margin money, loans & advances and other financial assets excluding equity investments.

C. Ageing of Trade Receivables
As on 31st March, 2026
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,649.88	118.58	247.39	200.60	41.38	2,257.83
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- which have significant increase in credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables- which have significant increase in credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of Trade Receivable	1,649.88	118.58	247.39	200.60	41.38	2,257.83

As on 31st March, 2025

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,491.90	82.34	275.29	0.06	41.59	1,891.18
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- which have significant increase in credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables- which have significant increase in credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of Trade Receivable	1,491.90	82.34	275.29	0.06	41.59	1,891.18

Movement in Provisions of Doubtful Debts

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2026	As at 31 st March, 2025
Opening Provision	-	-
Add: Additional Provision made by company	-	-
Less: Provision write off	-	-
Less: Provision reversed	-	-
Closing Provisions	-	-

iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As on 31.03.2026

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	166.95	-	-	-	166.95
(ii) Others	689.99	-	1,922.85	-	2,612.84
(iii) Disputed dues –MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-

As on 31.03.2025
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	166.86	-	-	-	166.86
(ii) Others	1,236.51	1,922.85	-	-	3,159.36
(iii) Disputed dues –MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-

Amount of Rs. 1922.85 Lakh of other trade Payables includes M/s. C.J.Petrow Pty. Ltd. Against goods supply by sanctioned vessels

E) Financial Instruments By Category
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	31-03-2026		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial Assets:			
a) Trade Receivables	-	-	2,257.83
b) Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	536.84
c) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	239.31
d) Loans	-	-	1,720.29
e) Security deposit	-	-	252.12
f) Other Financial Assets	-	-	180.38
Total Financial Assets	-	-	5,186.77
Financial Liability:			
a) Borrowings	-	-	7,730.33
b) Trade Payables	-	-	2,779.79
c) Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	2,512.90
Total Financial Liability	-	-	13,023.02

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	31-03-2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial Assets:			
a) Investments	22.36	-	-
b) Trade Receivables	-	-	1,891.18
c) Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	232.68
d) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	253.35
e) Loans	-	-	1,738.22
f) Security deposit	-	-	235.02
g) Other Financial Assets	-	-	172.79
Total Financial Assets	22.36	-	4,523.24
Financial Liability:			
a) Borrowings	-	-	11,814.39
b) Trade Payables	-	-	3,326.22
c) Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	1,140.66
Total Financial Liability	-	-	16,281.27

Note No. 50 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'

The Company's engaged in the business of manufacturing and laying the jointing of Asbestos Cement Products, which as per Indian Accounting Standard - 108 'Operating Segments' and in the opinion of the management, is considered to be the only reportable operating segment.

Note No. 51 - Disclosure as per Ind AS 113 'Fair Value Measurement'**Fair Value Hierarchy**

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:-

- (a) recognised and measured at fair value and
- (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Fair value are categorised into different level in a fair value hierarchy which are as follows:

Level 1 Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2 The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market

Level 3 If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

Valuation Techniques used to determine fair values:

Specific valuation technique is used to determine the fair value of the financial instruments which include:

- i) For Investments in Equity Investments- Quoted Market prices are used
- ii) For financial liabilities (domestic currency loans) :- appropriate market borrowing rate of the entity as of each balance sheet date used.

Fair Value of Financial instrument measured at Amortised Cost

The fair value of the short term borrowings, trade payables, trade receivables, cash & cash equivalents, other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their carrying amounts, due to their short term nature.

Note No. 52 - Net Debt Reconciliation**(In Lakhs of Rupees)**

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Non-Current Borrowings (including current maturities)	2,341.43	3,376.31
Current Borrowings	5,388.90	8,438.08
Interest Payable	-	-
Net Debt	7,730.33	11,814.39

Particulars	Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	Current Borrowings	Interest Payable	Total
Net debt as at 1st April, 2024	3,836.74	8,386.42	-	12,223.16
Cash flows	(543.61)	51.66	-	(491.95)
Finance Cost	83.18	-	-	83.18
Interest paid	-	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31st March, 2025	3,376.31	8,438.08	-	11,814.39
Cash flows	(1,742.63)	(2,341.43)	-	(4,084.06)
Finance Cost	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31st March, 2026	1,633.68	6,096.65	-	7,730.33

Note No. 53- Tax Assessment

Liability, if any, arises on completion of pending assessment in respect of GST, VAT, Service Tax, Income Tax, etc. will be provided in the year of completion of such assessment.

Note No. 54 - Interest Income

Interest expenses are net of Interest Income Rs. 43.01 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 141.54 Lakhs)

Note No. 55 - Details of Dues to the Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006*

(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
A. The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	166.95	166.86
Interest due on above	-	-
B. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro and Small Enterprise Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each 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 Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
D. The amount of interest due and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
E. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of Micro and Small Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

*The Company has initiated the process of identification of suppliers registered under Micro and Small Enterprise Development Act, 2006, by obtaining confirmations from all suppliers. Information has been collated only to the extent of information received.

Note No. 56 - Licensing agreement with Gujarat Composite Ltd.

The Company has entered into License Agreement with Gujarat Composite Limited (GCL-Licensors) on 07.04.2005 for running their unit for manufacturing of AC Sheet and Cement manufacturing units at Digvijay Nagar, Ranip, Ahmedabad for a period of 84 month on license basis, extendable to further period of 84 months on mutual consent. As per the License Agreement upon expiry of license period, the GCL would be under obligation to take over all the current assets of Kanoria Energy & Infrastructure Ltd. (Licensee) pertaining to or in connection with the operation of AC Sheet and Cement manufacturing units at their book value and make the payment if any due to be received for this to the Licensee forthwith.

Further, after expiry of the license period or the extended period, the Licensee shall vacate and handover the possession of AC Sheet and Cement manufacturing units to the Licensors upon receipt of payment if any due to be received from the Licensors under this agreement. The company served notice in March, 2012 to GCL to pay all dues including book value of current assets pertaining to or in connection with the operation of AC sheet and Cement manufacturing unit as per the license agreement. However, the Licensors has failed to take over the possession of Unit by making payment of dues on expiry of the license period.

Subsequently an application dated 23.05.12 was filed by Labour Union viz Gujarat Mazdoor Panchayat, before the Hon'ble Industrial Tribunal Ahmedabad, wherein Industrial Tribunal vide its order dated 07.06.2012 directed to Kanoria Energy & Infrastructure Ltd. to run the Production activities & continue to pay wages, in the same manner to all those workers who are employed and utilized by Kanoria Energy & Infrastructure Ltd for the production activities at the factory situated at Digvijay Nagar, Ranip, Ahmedabad provided that no hindrance, obstructions and the like is caused by GCL and/or other authorities. GCL is party in the said proceeding and had given an undertaking to the Industrial Tribunal to this effect. In spite of notices being served to Licensors from time to time, possession of the unit has not been taken back by GCL. Based on the above facts, circumstances and uncertainty of time regarding taking back of the possession of the Unit by making payment of dues in terms of licence agreement, the company has decided not to charge interest on balance recoverable from GCL from Financial Year 2014-15 onwards. Further Bonus in addition to leave and license fees recoverable from GCL has also not been provided in the books since Financial Year 2014-15 onwards. Year wise amount not provided in the books since financial year 2014-15 are as under: -

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Financial Year	Interest	Bonus in addition to Leave and License fees	Total
2014-15	294.76	26.53	321.29
2015-16	347.76	204.22	551.98
2016-17	410.36	118.01	528.37
2017-18	481.98	85.07	567.05
2018-19	520.48	67.78	588.26
2019-20	560.25	222.06	782.31
2020-21	641.09	174.92	816.01
2021-22	707.28	19.93	727.21
2022-23	791.25	477.58	1,268.83
2023-24	943.36	340.85	1,284.21
2024-25	1,054.68	192.92	1,247.60
2025-26	1,218.09	337.34	1,555.43
Total	7,971.34	2,267.21	10,238.55

These will be provided in the books upon its receipt from GCL. Therefore, total amount recoverable from GCL as on 31.03.2026 is Rs.11958.85 Lakhs including amount already provided in the books Rs.1720.30 lakhs shown under Current Assets sub heading financial assets sub sub heading loans as per accounting policies consistently following by the company (Previous year Rs.10421.35 Lacs including amount provided in the books Rs1738.22 lakhs). The company

has filed civil suit for recovery of the amount and other reliefs in the Commercial Court, Ahmedabad (now heard by City Civil and sessions court, Ahmedabad). GCL has filed an appeal application u/s 11 of Arbitration Act, 1996, the Commercial Court vide its order dated 13th Dec, 2017 have rejected said application. GCL, though challenged the said order dated 13 Dec., 2017 in the High Court of Gujarat at Ahmedabad High Court vide order dated 23rd April, 2018 have dismissed said appeal. Appeal against the said order filed by GCL (Licensor) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 1st May 2023 has dismissed the said Appeal.

GCL (Licensor) has filled a suit before the Commercial court in the city civil court at Ahmedabad on 21st March 2026 against recovery of RS. 12262.00 Lakhs against the company along with 12% interest for occupying the property from 2012 onwards alongwith cost of suit and other expenses.

Note No. 57 - Sale of Flat at Trump Tower Mumbai

The company has signed an MOU for sale of flats bearing no. A 5901 and A 5902, Trump Tower, Senapati Bapath Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai at a consideration of Rs. 1900.00 Lakhs with buyer on dated 22nd November, 2025 out of which Rs.1381.00 Lakhs has been received till 31.03.2026.

Note No. 58 Registration of Property purchased from J.R.Organics Ltd.:

The Company has paid full consideration of Rs. 2850.00 Lakhs to M/s. J.R.Organics Ltd. and Excuted register to sale deed on dated 16th April, 2022. The Company has also taken Possession on dated 22nd December 2022.

The Company has filed an F I R against Directors of M/s. J.R.Organics Ltd. for delay in registration of property in the name of the company.

Note No. 59 Status of Ethanol Project:

Considering the non availability of tie-up with oil companies, the company has decided not to implement the Ethonal project.

Note 60: Disclosure of Additional Regulatory Information - Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	2025 -26	2024 -25	% Change	Reason for Change
Current Ratio (Including current maturities of Long term Borrowing)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.24	1.21	2.48%	N.A.
Debt Equity Ratio	Long Term Borrowing and lease liability & Current Maturities of long term borrowing and Lease Liability	Total Equity	0.24	0.29	-17.24%	N.A.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In times)	PAT+Depreciation & Interest on Term Loan	Repayment of Term Loan & Interest on Term Loan	0.32	0.97	-67.01%	Due to Decrease in Profit and Prepayment of Term Loan
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After tax	Average Shareholders Equity	0.42	3.87	-89.15%	Due to Decrease in Profit
Inventory Turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventories	2.36	2.22	6.31%	N.A.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (In times)	Net Credit Sales	Average Account Receivables	13.00	16.49	-21.16%	N.A.
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (In times)	Net Credit Purchases	Average Account Payables	3.79	3.48	8.91%	N.A.

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	2025 -26	2024 -25	% Change	Reason for Change
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Total Equity, Long Term Borrowings & Short Term Borrowing	1.93	2.07	-6.76%	N.A.
Net Profit Ratio	Profit After tax	Revenue from Operations	0.24%	1.35%	-82.22%	Due to Decrease in Profit
Return on Capital Employed	EBIT	Total Assets - Current Liabilities (Excluding Current Maturity of borrowings and lease liability)	9.50%	12.04%	-21.10%	N.A.
Return on Investment	Income on Investment	Time Weighted Average Investment	3.13%	-10.54%	129.70%	Due to Increase in Market Value

Note No. 61**Disclosure of Corporate social responsibility (CSR)**

As per section 135 of Companies Act the company is required to spend in every financial year , at least 2% of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial year in accordance with its CSR policy.

A. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year 2025-26 Rs. 19.82 Lakhs (Year 2024-25 Rs. 18.06 Lakhs)

Total amount unspent till 31.03.2026 was Rs Nil (Rs. Nil for 2024-2025).

Total amount of Rs. 0.02 Lakh is spend in excess by the Company during the year 2025-2026

CSR Expenditure Details during the financial year 2025-26**(In Lakhs of Rupees)**

CSR Project Nature	Actual Amount Spent	Amount yet to be Spent	Total	Reason for Amount Unspent	Related Party Transaction (If Involved)
Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	5.26	-	5.26	N.A.	N.A.
Promotion of education	1.01	-	1.01	N.A.	N.A.
Rural development	0.87	-	0.87	N.A.	N.A.
Promotion of national heritage, art and culture	1.34	-	1.34	N.A.	N.A.
Animal Welfare	11.15	-	11.15	N.A.	N.A.
Ensuring environmental sustainability	0.21	-	0.21	N.A.	N.A.
Total	19.84	-	19.84	N.A.	N.A.

CSR Expenditure Details during the financial year 2024-25
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

CSR Project Nature	Actual Amount Spent	Amount yet to be Spent	Total	Reason for Amount Unspent	Related Party Transaction (If Involved)
Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	8.51	-	8.51	N.A.	N.A.
Promotion of education	0.53	-	0.53	N.A.	N.A.
Rural development	2.01	-	2.01	N.A.	N.A.
Promotion of national heritage, art and culture	4.00	-	4.00	N.A.	N.A.
Animal Welfare	1.17	-	1.17	N.A.	N.A.
Ensuring environmental sustainability	2.05	-	2.05	N.A.	N.A.
Total	18.27	-	18.27		

Note 62: Disclosure of Transaction with Companies Struck Off

There is no list available on MCA portal about companies struck off under The Companies Act. So it is not feasible to determine the transaction with struck off companies.

Note 63 : Disclosure of Borrowings on Security of Current Assets

The Company has borrowed funds from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns filed by the company to bank or financial institution are in line with books of accounts.

Note 64 : Disclosure of Benami Property

The company does not hold any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

Note 65 : Disclosure of Undisclosed Income

There are no transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts and has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of The Income Tax Act, 1961.

Note 66 : Disclosure of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

Note 67 : Disclosure of Wilful Defaulter

The company has not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender during the financial year.

Note 68 : Disclosure of Registration of Charge with ROC

The Company has filed all type of applicable charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC) in time, So there no charges of satisfaction is pending for registration with ROC as on balance sheet date.

Note 69 : Disclosure of Compliance with Number of Layer Companies

The company is neither a holding company of any subsidiaries companies not a subsidiary company of any holding company, hence The company is not covered under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act along with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

Note 70 : Disclosure of Scheme of Arrangement

The Company has not entered in any Scheme of Arrangements which has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 71 : Disclosure of Title Deeds of Immovable Property

The title deeds of all immovable properties are in the name of Company.

Note 72 :

During the year, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans which are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person.

Note 73 :

During the year Company has not advances or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies) , including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the intermediary shall:

- (i) 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
- (ii) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate Beneficiaries

Note 74 :

During the year Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the intermediary shall:

- (i) 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
- (ii) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate Beneficiaries

Note 75 :

The Company has not revalued its property, Plant and Equipment accordingly disclosure as whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of the Companies (Registered valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable to the Company

Note 76:

The Board of the company opined that Assets other than Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and non current investments have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

Note 77:

The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the Financial Year.

Note 78 :

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

As per our Report of even date attached

For K.N.GUTGUTIA & CO.

Firm Registration No. 304153E

Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Kailash Chandra Sharma

Partner

M.No.050819

UDIN: 26050819HZARNJ7842

Sd/-

Sanjay Kumar Kanoria

Managing Director

DIN : 00067203

Sd/-

Rajiv Lall Adya

Director

DIN : 06915169

Sd/-

Shyam Behari Vijay

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Lokesh Mundra

Company Secretary

New Delhi,
20th May, 2026

**KANORIA ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED
(Formerly known as A INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED)**

CIN : L25191RJ1980PLC002077

Registered Office : P.O. Hamirgarh, Distt. BHILWARA - 311 025.(Raj.)

Form No.MGT - 11**PROXY FORM**

Name of the member (S) :

Registered Address :

E-mail ID :

Folio No./Client ID : DP ID

I/We, being the member (s) of shares of the above named company, hereby appoint.

Name of the member (S) :

Address : mail ID :

Signature : or failing him

As my/our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company, to be held on the Tuesday, 18th August, 2026 at 12.30 p.m. at Hotel PFC Garden, Behind BSL Guest House, Azad Nagar, Bhilwara, Rajasthan 311001 and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

Resolution No.

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company as at 31st March, 2026.
2. To declare Final Dividend on equity shares for the Financial Year Ended 31st March, 2026.
3. Re-Appointment of Shri Rajiv Lall Adya (DIN: 06915169) as Director of the Company.
4. Ratification of Remuneration to the Cost Auditors.
5. Re-appointment of Shri Rajiv Lall Adya (DIN: 06915169) as Whole Time Director of the company
6. Appointment of Mrs. Stuti Narain Kacker (DIN: 07061299) as an Independent Director of the company
7. Appointment of Shri Anish Kanoria (DIN: 08966190) as Whole Time Director of the company

Signed thisday of20.....

Affix
Re.1
revenue
stamp

.....
Signature of Shareholder.....
Signature of Proxy Holder (s)

Note: This form of proxy in order to be effective should be duly completed and deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the Meeting.

KANORIA ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED
(Formerly known as A INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED)

CIN : L25191RJ1980PLC002077

Registered Office: P.O. Hamirgarh, Distt. BHILWARA - 311 025.(Raj.)

ATTENDANCE SLIP

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - TUESDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 2026

(To be handed over at the entrance of the meeting hall to be filled in block letters)

Regd. Folio No./DP id No.*/Client id No.	
No. of Shares held	
Name and Address of the First Shareholder (IN BLOCK LETTERS)	
Name of the Joint holder (if any)	
Name of Proxy	

I hereby record my presence at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held at Hotel PFC Garden, Behind BSL Guest House, Azad Nagar, Bhilwara, Rajasthan 311001 on Tuesday, 18th August, 2026 at 12.30 p.m.

.....
 Member/Proxy Name in Block Letters

.....
 Member /Proxy Signature
 (To be signed at the time of handing over this slip)

ELECTRONIC VOTING PARTICULARS

EVEN (E-Voting Event Number)	USER ID	PASSWORD

Notes

Notes

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जय कीर्ति



फाइबर सीमेंट के पाइप एवं चद्दरें



If undelivered Please Return to:

Kanoria Energy & Infrastructure Limited
(Formerly Known as A Infrastructure Limited)

P.O. Hamirgarh, distt. Bhilwara-311025 (Raj.)

