AVADH
SUGAR & ENERGY LTD









Sustainability.
Responsibility.
Profitability.



Annual Report 2025-26

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Forward-looking statement

In this Annual Report, we have disclosed forward-looking information to enable investors to comprehend our prospects and take informed investment decisions. This report and other statements - written and oral - that we periodically make, contain forward-looking statements that set out anticipated results based on the management's plans and assumptions. We have tried wherever possible to identify such statements by using words such as 'anticipates', 'estimates', 'expects', 'projects', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes' and words of similar substance in connection with any discussion of future performance. We cannot guarantee that these forward-looking statements will be realised, although we believe we have been prudent in our assumptions. The achievement of results is subject to risks, uncertainties and even inaccurate assumptions. Should known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Readers should bear this in mind. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Actual results may differ materially due to changes in economic conditions, Government policies, regulatory developments and other factors.



Online Annual report
www.avadhsugar.com

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Ms. Nandini Nopany
Chairperson

Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany
Co-Chairperson & Managing Director

Mr. Anand Ashvin Dalal
Independent Director

Mr. Gaurav Swarup
Independent Director

Mr. Pradip Kumar Bishnoi
Independent Director

Mr. Kalpataru Tripathy
Independent Director

Ms. Kausalya Madhavan
Independent Director

Mr. Amit Dalal
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Devendra Kumar Sharma
Whole-time Director (upto 26.05.2025)

Mr. Sukhvir Singh
Whole-time Director (w.e.f. 11.06.2025)

Committees of Directors

Audit Committee

Mr. Anand Ashvin Dalal,
Chairperson
Mr. Pradip Kumar Bishnoi
Mr. Kalpataru Tripathy
Mr. Amit Dalal

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee

Ms. Kausalya Madhavan
Chairperson
Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal
Mr. Pradip Kumar Bishnoi
Mr. Gaurav Swarup

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Mr. Gaurav Swarup
Chairperson
Mr. Anand Ashvin Dalal
Mr. Kalpataru Tripathy
Ms. Kausalya Madhavan

Risk Management Committee

Mr. Pradip Kumar Bishnoi,
Chairperson
Ms. Kausalya Madhavan
Mr. Amit Dalal
Mr. Dilip Patodia
Mr. Sukhvir Singh

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

Mr. Kalpataru Tripathy
Chairperson
Mr. Pradip Kumar Bishnoi
Ms. Kausalya Madhavan
Mr. Sukhvir Singh

Finance & Corporate Affairs Committee

Ms. Nandini Nopany
Chairperson
Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany
Mr. Gaurav Swarup
Mr. Sukhvir Singh

Senior Management

Mr. Agha Asif Beig
Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Sukhvir Singh
Whole-time Director &
Executive President, Seohara Unit

Mr. A K Dixit
Executive President, Hargaon Unit

Mr. Ravindra Kumar Gupta
Executive President, Hata Unit

Mr. Pankaj Goenka
Executive President, Rosa Unit

Mr. Dilip Patodia
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Prashant Kapoor
Vice President-Legal & Company Secretary

Auditors

S R Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
22, Camac Street, 3rd Floor, Block 'B"
Kolkata 700 016

Advocates & Solicitors

Khaitan & Co. LLP

Bankers

State Bank of India
ICICI Bank Limited
HDFC Bank Limited
RBL Bank Limited
DCB Bank Limited
AXIS Bank Limited
YES Bank Limited

Registrar and Share Transfer Agent

MUFG Intime India Private Limited
(Formerly "Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd.)
Rasoi Court, 5th Floor,
20, Sir R N Mukherjee Road
Kolkata – 700001
Tel: 033-6906 6200
Email: kolkata@in.mpms.mufg.com
Website: https://in.mpms.mufg.com

Registered Office

P.O. Hargaon District – Sitapur, (U. P.),
Pin Code – 261 121
Tel. No.: (05862) 256220,
E-mail : avadhsugar@birlasugar.org
Website : www.avadhsugar.com
CIN : L15122UP20152PLC069635

Corporate & Head Office

Birla Building
9/1, R.N. Mukherjee Road, 5th Floor
Kolkata - 700 001
Tel. No. (033)2243 0497/8
E-mail : avadhsugar@birlasugar.org
Website : www.avadhsugar.com

Sugar Mills

1. Hargaon, District Sitapur, (U. P.)
2. Seohara, District Bijnor (U. P.)
3. Hata, District Kushinagar (U. P.)
4. Rosa, District Shahjahanpur, (U. P.)

Distilleries

1. Hargaon, District Sitapur, (U. P.)
2. Seohara, District Bijnor, (U. P.)

Co-generation Power Plants

1. Hargaon, District Sitapur, (U. P.)
2. Seohara, District Bijnor, (U. P.)
3. Hata, District Kushinagar (U. P.)



Introduction

Sustainability

Repositioning the business toward cleaner energy and efficient resource use, shaping a future beyond conventional sugar.

Responsibility

Driving growth with financial prudence and operational discipline, anchored in long-term stability.

Profitability

Delivering stronger, more predictable returns through product diversification and a structurally resilient business model.

Corporate snapshot

Avadh Sugar and Energy Limited reflects a progressive shift within India's sugar industry, combining traditional strengths with a forward-looking business model.

The Company operates across sugar manufacturing, ethanol production, and power co-generation, creating an integrated value chain anchored in resource efficiency.

The Company's strategic direction has extended beyond conventional sugar towards bio-fuels, aligning with evolving energy priorities.

This transition has been supported by a prudent financial approach, where growth is now being increasingly driven by earnings over debt.

The result: The business is moving from cyclical earnings to a more sustainable trajectory, underpinned by diversification and disciplined capital management.





About us

Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited, a part of the well-established K.K. Birla Group, holds a significant position within India's private sugar industry. The Company has built a strong operational footprint, supported by a combined cane crushing capacity of ~34,800 Tonnes per day. Its operations are spread across 4 advanced manufacturing facilities located across Uttar Pradesh, where it produces high-quality white crystal sugar along with associated by-products through efficient and modern processes.

The Company's integrated business model captures value at every stage of the sugarcane value chain — from raw cane procurement through sugar manufacturing to downstream conversion into ethanol, power, and allied by-products. This diversification reduces cyclical risk and allows for flexible feedstock management across segments.

Our presence

The Company has established a robust presence in Uttar Pradesh, a key sugarcane-producing state, through four well-placed manufacturing units in the districts of Sitapur (Hargoan), Kushinagar (Hata), Shahjahanpur (Rosa), and Bijnor (Seohara), primarily in the cane-abundant western belt of the State. As on 31st March, 2026, Avadh Sugar and Energy Limited reported a consolidated sugarcane crushing capacity of 34,800 TCD.

Capacity	Consolidated	Hargaon	Seohara	Rosa	Hata
Sugar (TCD)	34,800	13,000	10,000	4,800	7,000
Distillery (KLPD)	325	200	125		
Renewable energy (MW)	74	15	24		35

Human capital

The Company is supported by a stable and experienced workforce spanning key functions such as agriculture, manufacturing, information technology, research, finance, and allied areas. As on 31st March, 2026, the employee base stood at 1,890, with 77% of employees associated with the organisation for over five years, reflecting strong continuity, deep domain expertise, and organisational commitment.

Our offerings

The Company operates across a well-diversified product portfolio, including white crystal sugar, refined sugar, ethanol (fuel-grade and industrial), spirits, power, and fuel oil. Its manufacturing ecosystem is built on strong backward and forward integration, enabling efficient utilisation of by-products across processes. Molasses from sugar production feeds the distillery; bagasse fuels the co-generation plant. This closed-loop model supports improved operating efficiency, stronger margins, and inter-segment resilience.

During 2025-26, revenues remained diversified, with sugar accounting for 77.27%, distillery operations contributing 15.92%, and power co-generation representing 6.81% of total revenues.

Business Segment	Revenue FY26 (₹ Crore)	Revenue FY25 (₹ Crore)	PBIT FY26 (₹ Crore)	PBIT FY25 (₹ Crore)
Sugar	2,571.51	2,557.37	101.84	160.37
Power (co-generation)	226.74	189.52	34.47	14.65
Distillery (ethanol)	529.62	484.89	42.00	63.20

Market capitalisation

The Company's equity shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange and the Bombay Stock Exchange. As on 31st March, 2026, its market capitalisation stood at ₹938.86 Crore.

Supplier ecosystem

The Company's operations are closely linked with an extensive network of sugarcane farmers located in proximity to its four manufacturing units. In 2025-26, it sourced sugarcane from approximately 2.54 Lakh farmers, with total procurement amounting to ₹2,017.23 Crore. This engagement not only supports operational requirements but also contributes to strengthening the rural economy and farmer livelihoods across western Uttar Pradesh.

During the year, cane payments were made within 12-13 days of delivery. This disciplined payment track record reinforces farmer trust and incentivises continued sugarcane cultivation in the Company's command areas.

Customer network

The Company has built a widespread presence across India through well-established relationships with wholesalers spanning six States. Its distribution framework is supported by an extensive network of brokers and sub-brokers, ensuring consistent product reach in the market. These partnerships are long-standing in nature, with each wholesaler associated with the Company for more than five years, indicating reliability and continuity.

On the institutional side, the Company maintains direct supply agreements with major Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for its ethanol production, providing revenue stability through government-contracted procurement under the Ethanol Blended Petrol programme.

Credit profile

India Ratings and Research has reaffirmed the Company's long-term credit rating at IND A+/Stable and its short-term rating at IND A1; validating the Company's robust debt-repayment capability and financial governance standards.

Our footprint in Uttar Pradesh



A year of operational momentum, 2025-26

Sugar cane crushed

Lakh Tonnes

48.99
2025-26

49.46
2024-25

Sugar produced

Lakh Tonnes

4.84
2025-26

4.57
2024-25

Sugar recovery

%

10.33
2025-26

9.85
2024-25

Power generated

Crore units

21.30
2025-26

21.17
2024-25

Ethanol produced

Lakh litres

892.94
2025-26

735.78
2024-25

Crushing tenure

Days

168
2025-26

176
2024-25



Cane crushing & throughput

In FY 2025–26, the Company crushed 48.99 lakh tonnes of sugarcane over a 168-day crushing season, broadly maintaining the previous year's cane availability despite ongoing varietal transition programmes across Hargaon, Rosa, Hata, and Seohara. Sugar production increased to 4.84 lakh tonnes, reflecting improved sugar recovery and better operational performance.

In FY 2024–25, the Company crushed 49.46 lakh tonnes of sugarcane over a 176-day crushing season, producing 4.57 lakh tonnes of sugar. The season was adversely impacted by lower cane availability and the spread of Co 0238 red rot disease, which affected cane quality and constrained overall throughput and output.

Sugar recovery

Sugar recovery marked a strong turnaround in 2025-26, improving by ~48 basis points over 2024-25, when recovery stood at 9.85%. The previous season was impacted by the spread of Red Rot disease in the major sugarcane variety Co 238.

The improvement reflects the Company's focused varietal replacement programme. The share of the disease-prone Co 0238 variety has been significantly reduced, with the transition largely complete at Hargaon, Rosa, and Hata, and progressing at Seohara. Restricting Co 0238 to upland areas and shifting to more resilient varieties has helped stabilise recovery.

Going forward, two new high-yielding varieties under trial are being scaled through tissue culture for the next season. As the varietal transition nears completion, recovery levels are expected to improve further.

Power Co-generation

The Company's co-generation operations produced 21.17 Crore units of power in 2024-25. In 2025-26, total power generated stood at 21.30 Crore units, of which 9.86 Crore units were exported to the grid.

Distillery & ethanol operations

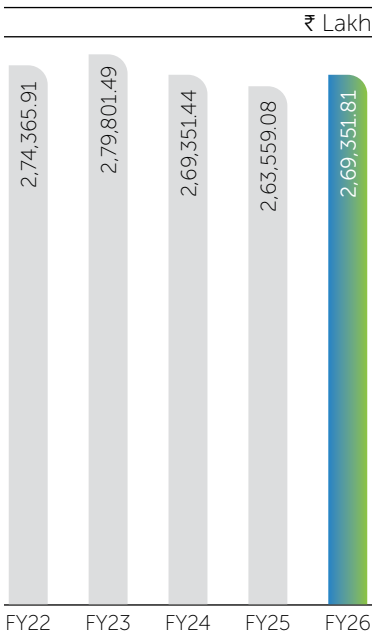
The Company continues to align its ethanol programme with the Government of India's blending targets, optimising feedstock allocation between sugar and distillery operations to maximise realisations.

Ethanol production in 2024-25 stood at 735.78 Lakh litres. In 2025-26, the Company produced 892.94 Lakh litres of ethanol driven by a feedstock mix of B-heavy molasses / C-heavy molasses/sugarcane juice.

Financial analysis

A culture of operational excellence is driving our financial outcomes





Revenues

Definition

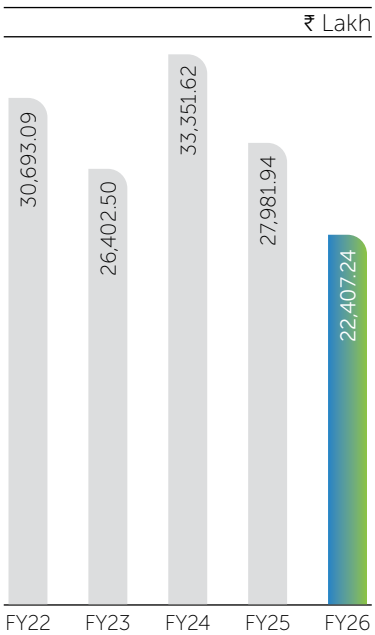
Sales growth reflects the change in the Company's revenue over a defined period, indicating the pace at which its top line is expanding or contracting.

Why is this measured?

This metric serves as an indicator of the Company's ability to optimise revenue generation and provides a relevant benchmark for comparison with industry peers.

Performance

During 2025-26, revenue improved by 2.20% to ₹2,69,351.81 Lakh, primarily due to higher realisation of sugar and increased quantum of ethanol sale.



EBITDA

Definition

Earnings before interest, depreciation, exceptional items, and tax, reflecting the Company's operating profitability prior to non-operational and non-cash adjustments.

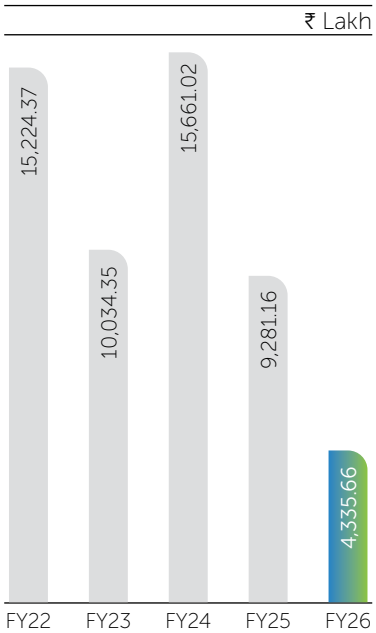
Why is this measured?

This metric indicates the Company's ability to generate operating surplus after accounting for core costs and serves as a basis for comparison with industry peers.

Performance

In 2025-26, EBITDA declined by 19.92%, impacted by lower sugar volumes and higher cane costs.





Total comprehensive income

Definition

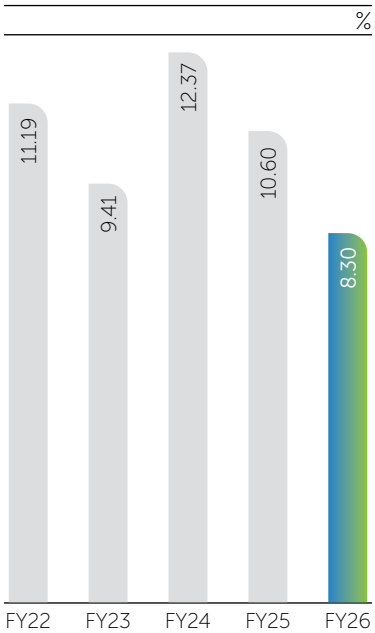
Total Comprehensive Income (TCI) comprises profit for the year along with other comprehensive income, capturing both realised and unrealised gains and losses.

Why is this measured?

This metric provides a broader view of the Company's overall financial performance beyond what is reflected in the income statement alone.

Performance

The Company reported a 53.29% decrease in TCI in 2025-26.



EBITDA margin

Definition

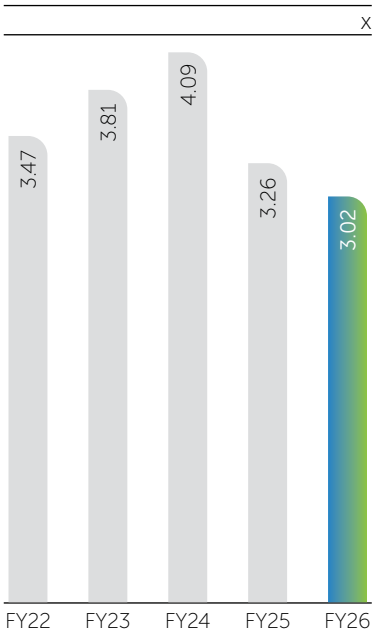
EBITDA margin measures operating profitability, indicating the Company's efficiency in generating earnings from its core operations.

Why is this measured?

This metric reflects the proportion of earnings generated before interest, depreciation, exceptional items, and tax for every rupee of revenue, providing insight into operating performance.

Performance

In 2025-26, the Company's EBITDA margin declined by 2.30 bps, primarily due to due to higher cane cost pursuant to increase of ₹30 per quintal by the State of Uttar Pradesh.



Interest cover

Definition

Interest coverage ratio is calculated by dividing EBITDA by interest expense, indicating the Company's ability to meet its interest obligations.

Why this is measured?

This metric assesses financial solvency and the adequacy of earnings available to service interest costs, with higher coverage reflecting stronger financial stability.

Performance

The Company's interest coverage ratio stood at 3.02x in 2025-26 as compared to 3.26x in 2024-25, among the stronger levels in the industry.



Chairperson's message

The year 2025-26 reflected resilience and a foundation for the future

Overview

The financial year 2025-26 was a period of measured recovery and strategic consolidation for your Company. Operating in a dynamic and challenging environment, your Company remained focused on strengthening and enhancing its operational resilience, laying the groundwork for sustainable long-term growth. The year's performance reflected not only an improvement in key operating metrics but also the effectiveness of planned interventions across the value chain.

Sugar recovery

A key highlight of the year was the improvement in sugar recovery rates, its most critical operational parameter. Following a difficult 2024-25, when recovery stood at 9.85% (C-equivalent: 10.80%) due to the widespread impact of the Co 0238 red rot disease and constrained cane availability, your Company achieved an improvement of approximately 48 basis points during the current season.

This improvement was a direct outcome of sustained and focused efforts in varietal management, cane quality enhancement, and operational efficiency. It also reflected your Company's ability to respond proactively to agronomic challenges and restore performance through disciplined execution.

Varietal transformation

The recovery improvement was underpinned by your Company's multi-year varietal replacement programme, which remained a cornerstone of its cane development strategy. The share of the disease-prone Co 0238 variety was significantly reduced across command areas, with the transition largely completed at Hargaon, Rosa, and Hata, and progressing steadily at Seohara, where dependence on this variety had been relatively high.

Your Company adopted a more scientific, location-specific approach to varietal deployment. By restricting Co 0238 to upland regions—where the spread of red rot was minimal—and promoting more resilient and high-performing varieties in vulnerable zones, your Company meaningfully de-risked its recovery profile.

Looking ahead, two new high-yielding varieties had been identified and were under trial. These were being propagated through tissue culture for commercial rollout in the coming season, providing a strong pipeline for sustained improvement in recovery and productivity.

Operational performance

Your Company's operational performance during the year should be viewed in the context of broader industry developments. India's sugar production was estimated to have increased by approximately 7% during the season, driven by a shift in the industry behaviour towards higher sugar production and a relatively lower diversion to alternative streams.

However, within Uttar Pradesh, overall cane crushing declined. In this environment, your Company was able to maintain its crushing levels, demonstrating effective cane availability management, strong farmer engagement, and robust operational execution. This relative outperformance highlighted the strength and resilience of your Company's operating model.

Capacity enhancement and efficiency improvements

In line with its strategy to strengthen operational capabilities, your Company implemented capacity expansion initiatives at Hargaon unit where crushing capacities increased from approximately 10,000 Tonnes per day to around 13,000 Tonnes per day.

Your Company continued to prioritise financial discipline during the year, with a strong commitment to strengthen farmer relationships by timely cane payment despite sharp increase in sugarcane prices and ensured consistent cane supply, reinforcing your Company's position as a reliable partner to its farming community.

At the same time, focused efforts were made to address operational bottlenecks, particularly at plants such as Seohara, where constraints had historically limited throughput. These initiatives were aimed at improving process efficiencies, enhancing capacity utilisation, and enabling better cost absorption, supporting the overall operational performance in the coming years.

Market dynamics: Navigating volatility with stability

The global sugar market experienced notable volatility during the year, with prices declining from around USD 445 per Tonne in February 2025 to approximately USD 313 per Tonne in February 2026, before stabilising. Despite this, the domestic outlook remained relatively stable. After accounting for an ethanol diversion of approximately 3.1 Million Tonnes, India's sugar production was estimated at around 32.4 Million Tonnes, while domestic consumption was projected at approximately 29.3 Million Tonnes. This indicated a balanced demand-supply scenario, with closing stocks expected to remain broadly in line with the previous year. Consequently, the domestic sugar market appears broadly balanced at present, although prices will continue to be influenced by policy measures, production levels and global market conditions.

Ethanol strategy

The ethanol blending programme continued to be an important structural driver for the industry. However, the financial year 2025-26 reflected a phase of consolidation, the ethanol programme continued to provide strategic diversification opportunities, although diversion levels during the year remained broadly stable across the industry. Any future growth in ethanol production is expected to be driven by new capacities rather than increased diversion from existing streams. In this context, your Company remained focused on optimising its existing ethanol operations while maintaining strategic flexibility to capitalise on future opportunities.

Financial discipline

Your Company continued to prioritise financial discipline during the year, with a strong commitment to strengthen farmer relationships by timely cane payments despite a sharp increase in sugarcane prices and consistent cane supply, reinforcing your

Company's position as a reliable partner to its farming community.

At the same time, this led to elevated working capital requirements, with higher inventory levels and a continued reliance on bank borrowings. Additionally, inflationary pressures and rising interest rates were expected to impact financing costs. Managing working capital efficiently, while maintaining financial prudence, remained a focus area for the future.

Sustainability and regulatory preparedness

Sustainability remained an integral part of your Company's long-term vision. Your Company proactively aligned itself with evolving environmental regulations, including the CPCB's Charter II norms and evolving environmental standards, which are expected to gain increasing regulatory significance over the coming years. Efforts were underway to enhance resource efficiency, strengthen environmental management systems, and embed sustainability considerations across operations. This forward-looking approach ensured that your Company remained compliant, responsible, and prepared for regulatory requirements.

Mechanisation: Preparing for the future of agriculture

Your Company recognised the growing challenge of labour availability in agriculture and actively promoted mechanisation across its cane development programmes. Advanced mechanised planting systems were introduced to improve efficiency, enhance precision, and optimise resource utilisation.

These initiatives not only reduced a dependence on manual labour but also contributed to better crop management, improved yields, and the long-term sustainability of cane cultivation. Mechanisation was expected to play a critical role in building a future-ready agricultural ecosystem.

R&D and innovation

The replacement of the Co 0238 variety represented a critical strategic priority for your Company. Recognising this, your Company made sustained investments in research and development to identify and scale suitable alternatives.

Six strategic priorities strengthening our operations

1. Capitalising on the Hargaon crushing expansion (+50 Lakh quintals throughput)
2. Generating attractive steam savings — improving bagasse availability and realisation
3. Appraising diverse feed options to de-risk distillery operations (multi-feed readiness)
4. Progressive short-term debt reduction through tighter working capital management
5. Becoming more systems-oriented and process-driven — institutionalising the 'Avadh Way'
6. Maintaining a freeze on fresh capital expenditure until industry certainty improves

Multiple new varieties were evaluated through structured trials, supported by tissue culture-based propagation for rapid scaling. In parallel, your Company leveraged digitisation and data-driven approaches to improve survey accuracy and decision-making. Initiatives such as the use of bio-agents for soil health and disease management strengthened your Company's integrated approach to productivity enhancement.

Outlook

The sugar industry's outlook remains closely tied to the 2026 Southwest Monsoon. With the IMD forecasting below-normal rainfall and the possibility of El Niño developing later in the year, concerns over cane availability, sugar recovery and production costs increased. In this environment, timely policy support, including a review of the Minimum Selling Price (MSP), along with the Government's decision to restrict sugar exports until September 2026 to safeguard domestic availability, will play an important role in supporting the sector.

Against this backdrop, your Company is positioned for the future, building on the progress achieved in 2025-26 through improved sugar recovery, a stronger varietal mix and enhanced operational resilience. Guided by its four-year vision of maximising value from every unit of cane—from field to factory to fuel—your Company remains focused on operational excellence, sustainability, ethanol integration and responsible corporate citizenship, positioning it well to navigate industry cycles and deliver long-term profitable growth.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Company's farmers, employees, customers, lenders, business partners and shareholders for their continued trust and support. Their commitment and confidence have enabled your Company to navigate a challenging operating environment while continuing to strengthen its foundations for long-term growth. Your Company remains committed to creating sustainable value through responsible growth, sound governance and operational excellence.

Nandini Nopany

Chairperson

Value-creation report

Enhancing stakeholder value

Overview

The Company remains focused on creating sustained value for all stakeholders, spanning employees, customers, suppliers, and the broader community. This commitment is articulated through its Integrated Value Creation framework, which encompasses financial discipline, strong governance practices, talent retention, and sustainability initiatives. By adopting a comprehensive and balanced approach, the Company seeks to strengthen trust, reinforce credibility, and build enduring relationships with key stakeholders, including local communities, policymakers, and regulatory authorities.

Foundations of our sustainable value creation

Strategic pillar	Key commitments for 2025-26 and beyond
Strategy	▪ Maximise value realisation from every unit of cane. ▪ Maintain a four-year roadmap for strengthening scale and long-term growth. ▪ Expand biofuel contribution, both in absolute terms and as a revenue share.
Procurement efficiency	▪ Build enduring partnerships with sugarcane farmers for reliable sourcing. ▪ Enhance crushing capacity across units. ▪ Upgrade facilities to support multi-feed operations.
Manufacturing strength	▪ Invest in modern technologies for operational efficiency. ▪ Prioritise safety and environmental standards. ▪ Develop flexible capacities for resource optimisation.
Financial discipline	▪ Execute phased expansion over four years. ▪ Strengthen working capital management. ▪ Enhance return on capital employed.
Environmental responsibility	▪ Reduce resource intensity per unit of output. ▪ Utilise by-products (ethanol and power) for cleaner energy. ▪ Explore green hydrogen as a future energy option.
People capability	▪ Nurture skills and build a high-performance workforce. ▪ Empower employees through accountability and ownership. ▪ Build a culture of performance, innovation, and improvement.
Community engagement	▪ Build strong community relationships. ▪ Align with the UN SDGs. ▪ Contribute to socio-economic development through focused interventions.



The framework of our 6 Capitals

Financial Capital

The Company's financial strength is supported by a diversified pool of funding sources, including promoters, investors, banks, financial institutions, and government bodies. These resources are mobilised through a mix of equity, debt, and internal accruals, enabling the Company to fund operations and pursue growth opportunities.

Manufactured Capital

The Company's asset base includes modern manufacturing facilities, advanced equipment, and integrated technologies that support efficient production. Its logistics infrastructure further strengthens operations by ensuring seamless movement of raw materials and finished products.

Human Capital

The Company's workforce, comprising management, employees, and contractual staff, brings together a spectrum of skills, experience, and expertise. This collective capability underpins operational execution, innovation, and long-term growth.

Natural Capital

The Company's operations are closely linked to natural resources, particularly for raw material sourcing. It remains focused on responsible utilisation, adopting sustainable practices to reduce environmental impact and support resource conservation.

Intellectual Capital

The Company leverages its institutional knowledge, operational expertise, and cost optimisation capabilities to drive efficiency and innovation. These intangible strengths contribute to sustained competitiveness and value creation.

Social and Relationship Capital

The Company actively engages with key stakeholders, including communities, suppliers, customers, and partners. By building strong and collaborative relationships, it fosters trust, enhances stakeholder alignment, and supports inclusive growth.

Our strategy for business sustainability

Strategic focus	Innovate and excel	Cost leadership	Supplier of choice	Robust people practices	Responsible citizenship	Value creation
Key enablers	**The Company** focuses on maximising sugarcane potential by improving yields, enhancing sugar recovery, and ensuring superior product quality.	**The Company** drives operational excellence to unlock cost efficiencies and improve overall productivity. **Strategic** investments in automation, integration, and capacity optimisation ensure seamless operations and strong returns. **Growth is** pursued through internal accruals, reduced dependence on debt, and a strengthened financial position.	**The Company** adheres to stringent quality standards across manufacturing processes, reinforcing its position as a reliable and preferred supplier. **Consistent** product excellence enables it to exceed customer expectations and build long-term partnerships.	**The Company** employed over 1,890 people as of 31st March, 2026. **Its people** philosophy is anchored in delegation, empowerment, accountability, and responsibility. **Strong** employee engagement is reflected in the fact that 77% of employees have been associated with the Company for more than five years.	**The Company** actively contributes to communities around its manufacturing units through development initiatives. **In FY26,** ₹318.39 Lakh were allocated towards CSR activities, creating a meaningful and lasting impact across communities.	**The Company** maximises value by leveraging operational synergies and unlocking the full potential of every sugarcane input. **Strong** governance and sustainability-led investments support long-term resilience. **A lean and** optimised balance sheet enables consistent profitability and financial strength.
Material issues addressed	Leveraging advanced technologies to drive innovation and build a culture focused on consistent high performance.	Maintaining competitiveness across operations to support long-term growth, resilience, and efficiency.	Strengthening customer relationships through trust, value delivery, and consistent service excellence in a competitive marketplace.	Building an organisation-wide culture of excellence that empowers teams and individuals to achieve superior performance.	Upholding high standards of integrity, accountability, and ethical conduct across all operations.	Managing rising uncertainties and external variables through disciplined and resilient business practices.
Capitals impacted	Manufactured, Intellectual, Financial	Financial, Intellectual, Natural, Social & Relationship	Intellectual, Manufactured, Social & Relationship	Intellectual, Human, Social & Relationship, Natural	Social & Relationship, Natural	Intellectual, Manufactured, Social & Relationship

Value snapshot, 2025-26

Financial Capital

28.63
₹, earnings per share

938.86
₹ Crore, market capitalisation (as on 31st March, 2026)

Intellectual Capital

42
Years, cumulative senior management experience

77%
%, employees with over five years of association

Manufacturing Capital

2,57,151.05
₹ Lakh, revenue from sugar

22,673.61
₹ Lakh, revenue from co-generated power

52,962.09
₹ Lakh, revenue from ethanol

Human Capital

1,890
Number of employees

122.25
₹ Crore, total remuneration paid

Natural Capital

2,129.71
Lakh units, green power generated

848.74
Lakh litres, ethanol supplied for petrol blending

Social and Relationship Capital

2.54
Lakh, cane growers engaged

2,500+
Number of customers addressed across businesses

Enhancing value for our stakeholders

Employee value

Salary and wages	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
(₹ Crore)	108.28	102.43	101.55	109.20

The Company invested a progressively larger in employee remuneration, underlining its role as a responsible employer

Customer value (revenues)

Sales revenues	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
(₹ Crore)	2,798.01	2,693.51	2,635.59	2,693.52

The Company grew its businesses in the last few years, especially in the downstream segments

Shareholder value

Market capitalisation	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
(₹ Crore)	871.20	1,066.78	897.30	938.86

The Company strengthened shareholder value through a complement of prudent business strategy, accruals reinvestment and cost management

Community value

CSR investment	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
(₹ Crore)	2.57	2.79	3.40	3.18

The Company enriched communities in the geographies of its presence through a complement of CSR programmes





Excellence driver

Our strength lies in responsibly sourcing quality inputs at scale, resulting in a resiliently sustainable value chain.

Overview

Cane development and procurement form the foundation of the sugar value chain, focusing on the systematic sourcing of sugarcane from farmers while supporting agricultural productivity and quality. This function goes beyond procurement—it involves building long-term partnerships with farmers, promoting sustainable cultivation practices, and ensuring a reliable supply of raw material for manufacturing operations.

Its importance lies in the direct impact it has on recovery rates, operational efficiency, and overall profitability. Consistent access to high-quality cane at scale enables optimal plant utilisation and strengthens cost competitiveness. At the same time, a well-managed cane ecosystem enhances farmer livelihoods, ensures supply stability, and builds resilience against climatic and market uncertainties.

Our strength lies in responsibly procuring consistent quality at scale, ensuring sustainability across our value chain.

At Avadh Sugar, performance is anchored in the ability to secure superior-quality sugarcane at scale, optimise plant utilisation, and derive maximum efficiency from fixed assets. This strength is supported by a structured and integrated approach to cane development.

Through the year, multiple initiatives are undertaken to identify suitable land for cane cultivation, build confidence among farmers, encourage adoption, safeguard crop health, and enhance resilience. Farmers are supported with modern agronomic practices, along with the assurance of timely payments.

Acting as a reliable partner, the Company motivates new farmers to dedicate land to sugarcane while enabling existing growers to expand acreage, thereby strengthening a stable and sustainable cultivation ecosystem.

Challenges and counter-responses

The Industry is still struggling for the better replacement of Sugarcane Variety Co-0238. However, efforts are being made to popularise Co-0118, CoLk-14201 & Co-15023 variety among the Farmers.

Because of comparatively lesser yield and higher COP the farmers are not wholeheartedly accepting the other existing varieties. Besides, the availability of agricultural labors are another increasing big challenge to mitigate the problem. Industry is advocating mechanised cane farming and exploring the possibilities of Mechanical Cane Harvesting too.

Our competitive strengths

Farmer connect: Continuous engagement through field visits helped build stronger relationships and ensured dependable cane supply.

Logistics efficiency: Proximity of manufacturing units to command areas enabled faster movement from harvest to crushing, improving recovery rates.

Resilient crops: Transition to disease-resistant, high-yielding varieties reduced exposure to crop-related risks.

Focused workforce: A dedicated team was deployed across units to drive cane development initiatives.

Mechanisation push: Adoption of mechanised farming practices enhanced both yield and cane quality.

Digital enablement: Use of digital tools improved accuracy in farm measurement and operational efficiency.

Advisory support: Farmers were guided on modern agricultural practices to improve productivity and sustainability.

Highlights, 2025-26

Financial

- Payments to farmers were ensured within 12-13 days, strengthening trust and transparency.
- Liquidity support measures were prioritised to encourage higher cane cultivation.
- Farmers were advised on alternative crops to diversify income streams.

Shift

- Area under Co-0238 declined by 16%, while cultivation of Co-0118 and Co-15023 increased by 7% improving productivity and resilience.

Support

- Trichoderma was produced and distributed free of cost to promote sustainable practices.
- Tissue culture plantlets were introduced to improve crop uniformity and quality.



- Farmers engaged with scientists at Hata for expert guidance.

Equipment

- Mechanised harvesting was initiated through a third-party partner at the Hata unit.
- Subsidised trolleys of 7.29 quintal capacity were provided to reduce the time gap between harvesting and crushing.
- Advanced tools including tranche openers, ratoon management equipment, trash mulchers, tractors, and spray machines were deployed to enhance efficiency.

Miscellaneous

- Mobile ambulances with diagnostic facilities provided free health check-ups for farmers.
- Health ATMs at nearby centres improved access to medical services.

Outcomes

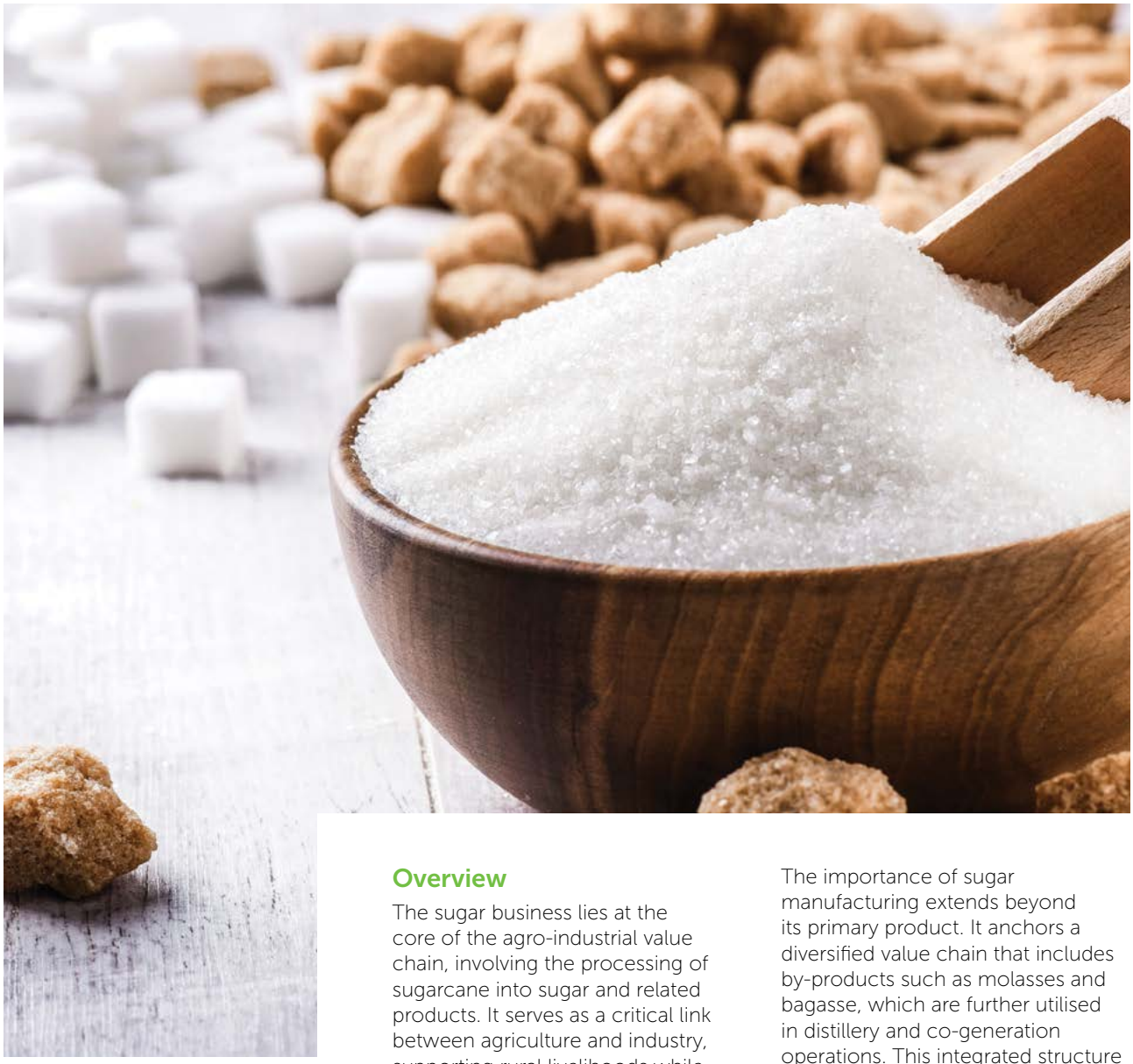
Cane Supply declined by 0.95% overall while in U.P. it declined by 7% approximately. At Hata, volumes reduced from 8.61 Lakh Tonnes in 2024-25 to 7.29 Lakh Tonnes in 2025-26. Hargaon recorded an increase from 18.65 Lakh Tonnes to 20.50 Lakh Tonnes, while Seohara saw a reduction from 15.59 Lakh Tonnes to 15.23 Lakh Tonnes. At Rosa, volumes moved from 6.61 Lakh Tonnes in 2024-25 to 5.98 Lakh Tonnes in 2025-26.

Outlook

In the coming year the Company is targeting to increase sugar recovery by maintaining better varietal positions in comparison to 2025-26. Despite of non availability of better replacement of Co-0238 the efforts are being made to maximise the cane yields of existing varieties by better ratoon management practices and increase in plant cane acreage during planting 2026.

Excellence driver

The strength of our sugar business



Overview

The sugar business lies at the core of the agro-industrial value chain, involving the processing of sugarcane into sugar and related products. It serves as a critical link between agriculture and industry, supporting rural livelihoods while contributing to food supply and industrial demand. Given its scale and reach, the sector plays a meaningful role in economic activity, particularly in regions with strong agricultural ecosystems.

The importance of sugar manufacturing extends beyond its primary product. It anchors a diversified value chain that includes by-products such as molasses and bagasse, which are further utilised in distillery and co-generation operations. This integrated structure enhances resource efficiency, supports energy generation, and creates multiple revenue streams. For companies operating in this space, scale, operational efficiency, and proximity to cane availability are key determinants of competitiveness and long-term sustainability.

10.33

% sugar recovery achieved in 2025-26

Big numbers

77.27
% of the Company's total revenue in 2025-26

0.55
% increase in revenue during 2025-26

Operations and capacity

Avadh Sugar's sugar business dates back to 1932, with the establishment of its first facility at Hargaon.

During 2025-26, sugar continued to be the dominant contributor to the Company's revenue mix, accounting for 77.27% of total earnings. The Company operates four production units located at Seohara, Hargaon, Rosa, and Hata, all situated within the cane-rich region of Western Uttar Pradesh, and focuses on producing white as well as refined sugar.

As of 31st March, 2026, the Company's aggregate cane crushing capacity stood at 34,800 TCD. In line with its strategy to move beyond commodity dependence, a refinery is being developed at Rosa to manufacture value-added sugar products.

Challenges and mitigation, 2025-26

- Weak sugar price realisations weighed on profitability.
- Recovery levels were impacted due to disease affecting the Co 0238 cane variety.
- To protect recovery rates, the Company undertook varietal replacement in vulnerable areas, reducing dependence on Co 0238.
- Increased competition for cane sourcing emerged following the commissioning of nearby sugar mills.

Competitive strengths

Farmer relationships: Long-standing engagement with farmers, built through consistent interaction over the years, ensured a stable supply base.

Location advantage: Manufacturing units are positioned within Uttar Pradesh's high cane availability belt, ensuring ease of procurement.

Diverse product mix: Production is balanced between white sugar across three units and refined sugar at one facility.

Quality standards: Sugar produced consistently met refined-grade benchmarks, with ICUMSA levels maintained below 100.

Highlights, 2025-26

- Cane Crush for 2025-26 increase 3% over last year in spite of total Cane Crush of Uttar Pradesh has decreased 7% over last year
- Total sugar production stood at 4.84 Lakh Tonnes
- EBIT remained stable at ₹101.84 Crore compared to ₹160.37 Crore in 2024-25.
- Cane crushed during the year was 48.99 Lakh Tonnes, higher/ lower than 49.46 Lakh Tonnes in the previous year.
- Of the total cane crushed, 2.22 Lakh Tonnes were diverted towards ethanol production, supporting improved value realisation.
- Closing inventory stood at 3.22 Lakh Tonnes as on 31st March, 2026, with an average valuation of ₹3,754 per Tonne.
- Mill house modernisation was undertaken with new installations at Seohara and Rosa.

Outlook

Sugarcane acreage for the 2026-27 season is expected marginally decrease besides India's sugar balance sheet is also tightening due to strong domestic consumption.

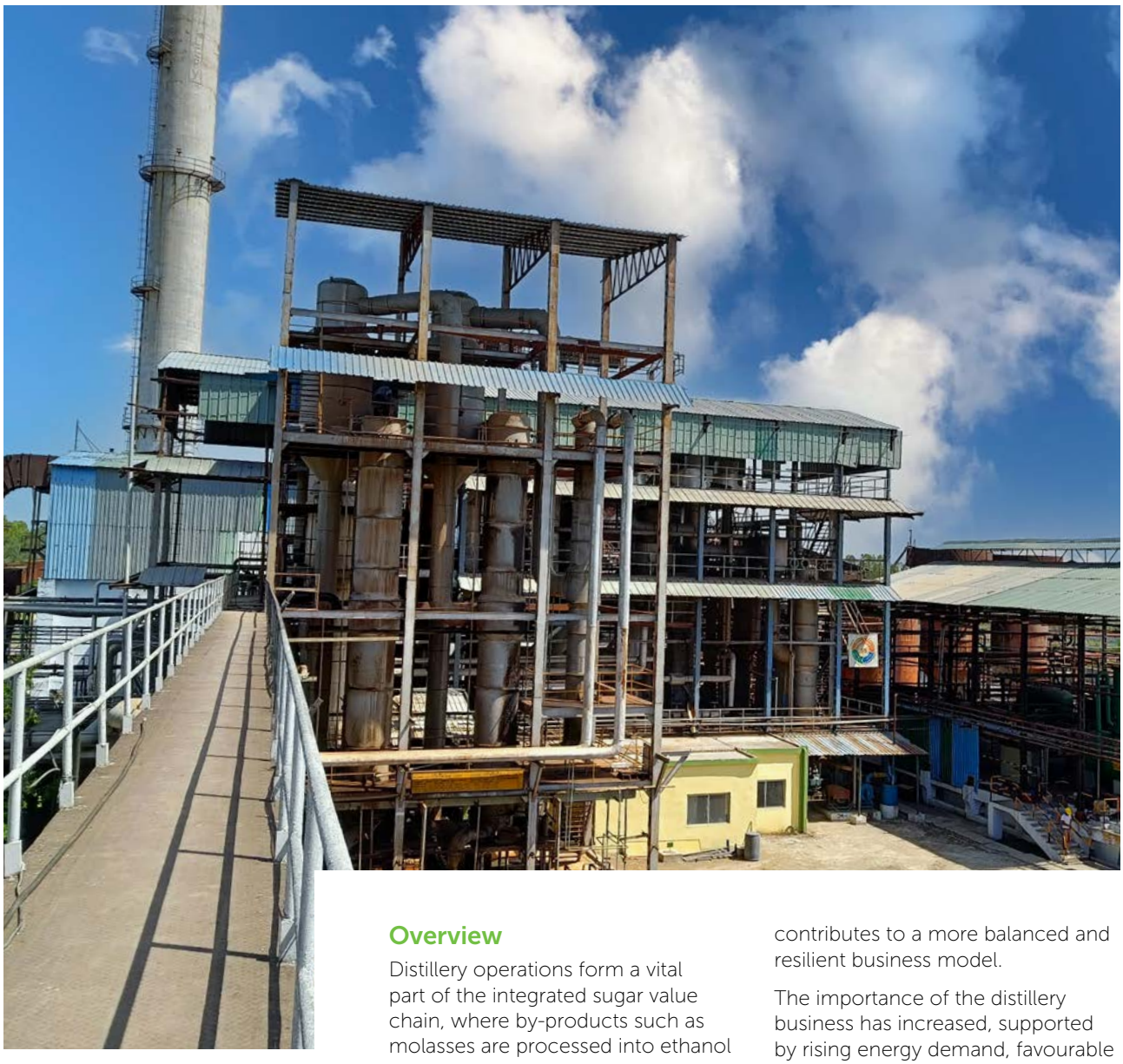
Closing stocks as on September 30, 2026 are projected to decline sharply to 3.5-3.9 MT, compared with 4.9 MT a year earlier.

The lower stock position is likely to constrain policy flexibility on both sugar exports and ethanol diversion during 2026-27. Industry estimates suggest sugar diversion for ethanol may remain below 3 MT (sugar equivalent) to ensure adequate domestic sugar availability.

The Monsoon performance will be critical, particularly in Central and Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, where cane productivity is highly rainfall-dependent.

Excellence driver

The strength of our distillery business



Overview

Distillery operations form a vital part of the integrated sugar value chain, where by-products such as molasses are processed into ethanol and other alcohol-based derivatives. This conversion enhances value realisation from sugarcane while enabling continuous utilisation of manufacturing infrastructure beyond the seasonal crushing period. By linking agriculture with energy and industrial applications, the segment contributes to a more balanced and resilient business model.

The importance of the distillery business has increased, supported by rising energy demand, favourable policy interventions, and the shift towards cleaner fuels. Ethanol, in particular, has emerged as a strategic product, offering a stable and scalable revenue stream, improving cash flow visibility, and reducing the cyclicality associated with sugar operations.

Big numbers

15.92
% share of total revenues in 2025-26

9.23
% rise in revenues during 2025-26

(33.54)
% change in EBITDA contribution of this business

60.73
₹ per litre ethanol realisation through the B-Heavy route in 2025-26

Operational performance and growth

Within the sugar value chain, distilleries convert molasses, a by-product of sugar production, into ethanol and related alcohol derivatives. These integrated operations enable a year-round utilisation of assets and reduce a dependence on the seasonal nature of sugar manufacturing.

The distillery segment has emerged as the fastest expanding vertical for the Company. Its presence in this space dates back to 1945 with the commissioning of its first unit at Hargaon. As of 31st March, 2026, operations span two facilities located at Hargaon and Seohara, with a combined installed capacity of 325 KLPD. To further extend operational continuity beyond the traditional crushing cycle, a multi-feed distillery is being developed at Rosa.

During the year, ethanol supplies reached 848.74 Lakh litres, comprising 548.44 Lakh litres through the B Heavy route and 168.85 Lakh litres via the direct syrup route. With syrup-based ethanol realising ₹65.61 per litre and B Heavy ethanol at ₹60.73 per litre.

This output aligns with India's Ethanol Blended Petrol programme, which aims for 20% ethanol blending in petrol by 2025. Policy support has encouraged the use of diverse feedstock such as B Heavy and C Heavy molasses, cane juice, syrup, and surplus grains to strengthen ethanol supply.

The Company is among a limited set of players capable of utilising its entire molasses output internally, avoiding reliance on external procurement. The volume of sugar diverted towards ethanol production doubled compared to the previous year, underlining the segment's growing importance in strengthening revenue streams and improving cash generation.

With the removal of the cap on sugar diversion for ethanol from November 1, 2024, producers now have greater flexibility in feedstock selection, supporting higher output potential. In addition, assured pricing mechanisms linked to feedstock provide stability and predictability for integrated operations.

Competitive strengths

Early diversification: The Company was among the first in Uttar Pradesh to expand into ethanol, strengthening integration across the value chain.

Technology backbone: Distillery operations are supported by modern infrastructure, including upgraded molasses storage and multi effect evaporation systems.

Flexible processing: Fermentation systems are designed to handle a wide range of inputs such as molasses, cane or sorghum juice, beet, banana, and other starchy materials, enabling operational adaptability.

Market linkages: Strong relationships with key buyers, particularly oil marketing companies, support offtake stability.

Improved utilisation: Post expansion, distillery operations achieved a 83% capacity utilisation in 2025-26.

Sustainability focus: Conversion of molasses into ethanol contributes to renewable energy generation, supporting reduced fossil fuel usage and improved energy security.

Highlights, 2025-26

- EBIT margin stood at 8% compared to 13% in 2024-25.
- Ethanol sales were 8.49 Crore bulk litres at an average realisation of ₹63.17 per litre, compared to 7.72 Crore bulk litres at ₹63.17 per litre in the previous year.
- Alcohol production was 8.93 Crore bulk litres versus 7.36 Crore bulk litres in 2024-25.
- Distillery units at Seohara and Hargaon operated for approximately 300 days. Capacity utilisation stood at 83% at both units.
- Steam consumption at Hargaon Unit post completion of project has been reduced to 34 -35%.

Outlook

Ethanol blending remains a major growth driver for the industry, ensuring an additional and relatively stable revenue stream for sugar mills.

The Government has adopted a flexible allocation policy, reflecting concerns over a possible super El Niño and its potential impact on foodgrain production.

Implication for the ethanol sector: Grain-based ethanol production will continue to depend on Government allocation decisions.

Excellence driver

The strength of our co-generation business



Big numbers

6.81
% contribution to total revenues in 2025-26

19.63
% increase in revenues during 2025-26

3.37
₹ rate per unit in 2024-25

4.28
₹ rate per unit in 2025-26

Overview

Co-generation, also known as combined heat and power, is an efficient energy solution where both electricity and useful thermal energy are produced from a single fuel source. In the sugar industry, this typically involves the use of bagasse—the fibrous residue from sugarcane—as a renewable fuel to generate power and steam. By utilising a by-product of the core manufacturing process, co-generation enhances resource efficiency and reduces dependence on external energy sources.

The importance of co-generation lies in its dual advantage of operational reliability and value creation. It ensures a stable and uninterrupted power supply for manufacturing units, which is critical in process-intensive industries like sugar. At the same time, surplus power can be exported to the grid, creating an additional revenue stream. With increasing emphasis on sustainability and renewable energy, bagasse-based co-generation also supports lower carbon emissions and aligns with broader environmental goals.

As of 31st March, 2026, the Company's bagasse-based co-generation capacity was 74 MW. During the year, 46.29% of the surplus power generated was supplied to Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited. The segment contributed 6.81% to overall revenues.

Captive power generation supported uninterrupted operations across manufacturing units while also creating an additional income stream through external power sales.

Challenges and mitigation, 2025-26

- Power tariffs realised stood at ₹4.28 per unit, which remained above/below sustainable levels.
- To address this, the Company initiated legal action against the state authorities to enforce contractual terms and secure the originally agreed tariff levels.

Strengths

Improved efficiency: Re engineering of boilers and turbines is expected to lower steam consumption per Tonne by nearly one third, enhancing efficiency.

Operational optimisation: Full utilisation of boiler and turbine systems ensured consistent captive power generation during the year.

Technology upgrades: Investments in advanced power infrastructure supported better productivity and operational performance.

Highlights, 2025-26

- EBIT margin stood at 15% compared to 8% in 2024-25.
- Power generation was 21.30 Crore units versus 21.17 Crore units in the previous year.
- Power export stood at 9.86 Crore units compared to 11.75 Crore units in 2024-25.
- No turbine downtime was reported during the year.
- Average realisation improved to ₹4.28 per unit from ₹3.37 per unit in 2024-25.

Outlook

The Company plans to replace the condensing turbine at its Seohara unit with a back pressure turbine to improve internal power efficiency, reduce dependence on external sales, and strengthen profitability.

At the same time, opportunities to enhance power export from other units are being evaluated to improve merchant power revenues.

Business driver

People and talent development at our Company

Overview

Talent management is the strategic process of identifying, developing, and empowering individuals whose capabilities, potential, and aspirations drive organisational success. It is not merely about filling positions; it is about building a sustainable pipeline of talent that enables the Company to execute its strategy, adapt to change, and create long-term value.

At its core, talent management integrates capability development, performance excellence, leadership succession, career growth, and employee engagement to ensure that the right people are prepared for the right opportunities at the right time. By fostering a culture of continuous learning, accountability, and growth, organisations not only strengthen their competitive advantage but also create an environment where individuals can realise their full potential while contributing meaningfully to business outcomes.

In today's dynamic business landscape, talent management has become a decisive factor in competitiveness. As industries evolve with greater automation, diversification, and technological integration, organisations must continuously upgrade workforce capabilities. Companies that invest in their people—through learning, empowerment, and well-defined career pathways—are better positioned to adapt, innovate, and sustain performance over time.

At Avadh, our people are recognised as a strategic driver of competitiveness and long-term value creation. As the Company continues to diversify its product portfolio and accelerate its automation journey, the ability to attract, develop, engage, and retain high-quality talent has become increasingly critical to sustaining growth, enhancing operational excellence, and maintaining a competitive advantage.

Within India's evolving sugar landscape, where businesses operate across multiple capabilities and revenue streams, effective talent management sets leaders apart. Organisations that prioritise employee growth, empowerment, and skill development are better equipped to stay ahead.

A consistent focus on building talent has enabled the Company to accelerate capacity commissioning, run operations more efficiently, and maintain a cost structure that compares favourably with industry standards. This focus continues to underpin performance and support sustained progress.

Human resource framework

In 2025-26, Avadh initiated a comprehensive transformation of its human capital framework to align with shifting business needs. The emphasis was on creating a workforce that is performance driven, future ready, and supported by clarity, culture, and capability. Through structured programmes and inclusive engagement, the Company established a strong base for a resilient people ecosystem.

HR approach: The transformation was anchored in the belief that sustainable business growth is inseparable from the growth and development of its people. Accordingly, the Company's people strategy was redefined to establish a stronger connection between business priorities and workforce outcomes, ensuring that every HR intervention contributes meaningfully to organisational performance.

By aligning talent, capability, leadership, and culture with strategic objectives, the HR function evolved from a support role to a key business enabler—driving productivity, strengthening operational effectiveness, enhancing workforce agility, and building a robust leadership pipeline across locations. This integrated approach has positioned people development as a catalyst for long-term competitiveness, resilience, and sustainable value creation.

HR Policy framework: To foster greater consistency, transparency, and employee trust, the Company undertook a comprehensive review and redesign of its key HR policies.

Big numbers

148+
New hires across departments in 2025-26

100
% improvement in leadership bench strength in 2025-26

100
% Organisational Health Assessment conducted in 2025-26

Covering critical areas such as employee conduct, grievance redressal, leave management, career progression, and workplace practices, the revised framework was developed through a collaborative and consultative process involving stakeholders across the organisation.

The enhanced policy architecture provides clearer guidelines, strengthens governance, and ensures uniform implementation across all locations. More importantly, it reinforces the Company's commitment to a fair, inclusive, and people-centric workplace where employees are empowered, supported, and aligned with the organisation's values and growth aspirations.

Performance-driven culture: The Company continued to invest in leadership as a critical enabler of business performance and organisational resilience. Through targeted development programmes for mid-level and senior leaders, efforts were focused on cultivating a culture defined by accountability, ownership, collaboration, and values-based decision-making.

These interventions were designed not only to strengthen individual leadership capability but also to create multiplier effects across teams and functions. By empowering leaders to mentor talent, drive execution excellence, and champion organisational values, the Company is building a strong and sustainable leadership bench. This sustained focus on internal capability development is enhancing succession readiness and creating a future-ready leadership pipeline to support the Company's long-term strategic ambitions.

GMI assessment was also administered to the senior leadership team. This initiative provided deeper understanding of leadership capabilities and developmental opportunities, enabling targeted interventions to strengthen leadership effectiveness and prepare the organisation for future growth and transformation.

Talent acquisition: More than 25 professionals were inducted across finance, production, engineering, and HR functions. This addition of talent addressed capability gaps while also encouraging cross functional collaboration and knowledge sharing, supporting the creation of a future oriented workforce.

Enhancing diversity and retention: Efforts to strengthen diversity and reduce attrition were driven through proactive engagement and inclusive practices. Initiatives were designed to build a sense of belonging across teams and levels, reflecting the belief that engaged and diverse teams deliver stronger outcomes.

Organisational Health Assessment: As part of its commitment to building a high-performing and future-ready organisation, the Company undertook its first comprehensive Organisational Health Assessment during the year. The exercise provided valuable insights into employee engagement, cultural alignment, organisational effectiveness, and workforce readiness to meet evolving business challenges.

The assessment established a robust foundation for evidence-based people management by identifying key strengths, opportunities, and areas for improvement across the organisation. Insights derived from the exercise are being leveraged to shape data-driven HR strategies, strengthen organisational culture, enhance employee experience, refine people practices, and support informed decision-making at the leadership level. This initiative marks an important step in embedding a more analytical and proactive approach to workforce planning and organisational development.

Future readiness

Through a combination of policy upgrades, technological integration, cultural interventions, talent investments, and leadership development, the Company has embedded agility and accountability within its workforce. The initiatives introduced during 2025-26 serve as a foundation for long term people strategy.

Outlook

The Company remains focused on strengthening organisational effectiveness by investing in employee growth and capability building. Key priorities include advancing skill development, enhancing behavioural and interpersonal competencies, and establishing clear career progression pathways.

Efforts are also directed towards benchmarking HR practices through participation in recognised platforms such as the Great Managers Institute and pursuing Great Place to Work certification. In response to evolving industry dynamics and technological shifts, the Company continues to drive cultural transformation and organisational restructuring. At the same time, emphasis remains on maintaining a balanced work environment, supporting employee well-being, and improving retention.



Employees

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
Employees	2,020	2,165	1,890

Average age

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
Average age	48	48	48

Employees by gender

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
Male	100%	100%	99.80%
Female	-	-	0.20%

Employees by age group

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
Age group 22-35	203	196	197
Age group 36-45	439	406	395
Age group 46-60	1,378	1,345	1,295

Person-hours invested in training

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
Training in person-hours	4,992	4,995	5,225



Profile of employees as per education

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
Graduates	475	476	496
Masters	253	255	263
Engineers	72	72	72
MBAs	13	13	13
Chartered accountants	3	3	3

Retention rate (%)

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
People retention rate in %	94.46%	93%	94%

Employees by tenure

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
More than 5 years (as % of total)	85.47%	82%	77%

Health and safety – incidents

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
Incidents	NIL	NIL	NIL

Training coverage of the organisation

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
Training coverage in % terms	77	75	85

ESG

ESG and EHS framework at Avadh Sugar



Overview

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) together with Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) form the foundation of Avadh Sugar's responsible business approach. The Company integrates sustainability, workplace safety, employee well-being, ethical governance, and operational discipline into its business strategy to create long-term value for stakeholders while ensuring resilient and efficient operations.

The relevance of ESG has grown significantly as businesses are increasingly expected to deliver not only financial performance but also measurable social and environmental outcomes. A strong ESG framework enhances risk management, strengthens stakeholder trust, improves operational resilience, and supports long-term value creation. It also enables organisations to align with evolving regulatory expectations and global sustainability standards

Given the nature of its operations, Avadh Sugar recognises the importance of maintaining strong environmental safeguards, safe operating conditions, and a robust governance framework. The Company remains focused on minimising environmental impact, strengthening workplace safety, enhancing employee well-being, and ensuring transparent and ethical business conduct across operations.

By embedding ESG and EHS principles into decision-making processes, Avadh Sugar continues to strengthen operational efficiency, improve risk management, reinforce stakeholder trust, and support sustainable growth.

Environmental stewardship



Avadh Sugar remains committed to reducing its environmental footprint through responsible resource utilisation, cleaner operations, and continuous process improvements. The Company follows a structured environmental management approach focused on reducing waste, conserving natural resources, improving energy efficiency, and strengthening pollution control practices.

Environmental management approach

The Company's environmental strategy is guided by the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle and is implemented through the following focus areas:

- Sustainable operations through efficient resource utilisation, pollution control, responsible waste handling, and water conservation initiatives
- Resource efficiency through optimised processes and improved energy utilisation to reduce waste generation and lower carbon emissions
- Emission control through continuous monitoring and adherence to environmental regulations and compliance standards
- Systematic waste management practices involving collection, transportation, recycling, reuse, and safe disposal of hazardous materials
- Advanced technologies and process improvements to reduce water consumption and minimise wastewater discharge

Sustainability governance

Avadh Sugar has established a comprehensive environmental governance framework supported by structured policies, monitoring systems, due diligence mechanisms, and periodic audits to strengthen operational discipline and environmental compliance.

The Company continues to invest in green infrastructure, modern equipment, cleaner technologies, and employee capability building to reinforce sustainable operational practices and long-term environmental stewardship.

Health and well-being



Avadh Sugar prioritises employee health and well-being by creating a safe, supportive, and health-conscious work environment across its operations. Considering the operational challenges associated with heat exposure, dust, noise, machinery, and hazardous substances, the Company has implemented comprehensive preventive and protective measures to safeguard its workforce.

Workplace safeguards

Infrastructure such as sprinklers, water tankers, and bag filters has been deployed to manage heat, fire, dust, and airborne particle exposure, thereby supporting safer workplace conditions.

Employee health initiatives

- Round-the-clock occupational health centres supported by qualified medical staff and in-house doctors
- Healthcare facilities across units, including clinics, ambulances, trained personnel, and diagnostic support
- Availability of first-aid kits and emergency response infrastructure across departments
- Regular identification and reporting of workplace hazards to strengthen safety programmes
- Continuous safety and health awareness programmes for employees across all levels
- Mediclaim coverage to support employee healthcare needs
- Installation of Health ATMs in nearby government hospitals to improve access to healthcare services
- Nutritious meals provided through factory canteens to support employee wellness

Safety and risk management



Safety remains integral to Avadh Sugar's operational philosophy. With operations involving high temperatures, complex machinery, and potentially hazardous materials, the Company follows a systematic approach to identifying, assessing, and mitigating operational risks to ensure workplace safety and operational continuity.

Safety management approach

The Company regularly conducts inspections, maintenance activities, audits, and training programmes to strengthen safety awareness and minimise operational risks. Leadership actively promotes safe behaviour and supports a culture of accountability, preparedness, and continuous improvement.

Risk assessment and control

- Systematic identification, evaluation, and mitigation of workplace hazards
- Employee awareness programmes focused on recognising and managing risks effectively
- Monthly safety audits to evaluate performance and identify improvement opportunities
- Reporting mechanisms for unsafe conditions to enable timely corrective action
- Structured training programmes covering safety procedures and hazard management
- Regular fire safety drills and specialised emergency response training
- Work permit systems to ensure controlled execution of high-risk tasks

Risk management practices

The Company's EHS framework focuses on:

- Strengthening occupational health and employee well-being
- Preventing accidents through proactive hazard identification and mitigation
- Promoting safety awareness through verbal, digital, and visual communication channels
- Ensuring leadership oversight through experienced professionals and safety personnel
- Encouraging employee participation and accountability in safety practices
- Conducting periodic mock drills and emergency preparedness exercises across units
- Building workforce capability through continuous safety training and skill enhancement

Social responsibility



Avadh Sugar's progress is driven by its people, partnerships, and community engagement initiatives. The Company remains committed to fostering an inclusive workplace, supporting employee development, strengthening relationships with stakeholders, and contributing to community development.

Key focus areas

- Talent attraction, development, and retention through structured learning and development programmes
- Continuous employee capability enhancement through training and awareness initiatives
- Long-standing partnerships with vendors and trade partners to strengthen supply chain reliability
- Customer-centric practices focused on delivering consistent value and service excellence
- Community development initiatives undertaken through targeted CSR programmes that support inclusive and sustainable growth

Governance



Avadh Sugar operates within a robust governance framework characterised by ethical business conduct, transparency, accountability, and regulatory compliance. Governance practices are embedded across the organisation to support effective decision-making, operational resilience, and long-term sustainability.

Stakeholder focus: We aim to create inclusive growth by supporting employees, delivering value to investors, collaborating with vendors, contributing to communities, and strengthening the broader economy.

Board leadership: Our Board comprises experienced professionals and industry experts who provide strategic guidance and help navigate changing market dynamics effectively.

Ethics and transparency: Integrity, fairness, and openness underpin our interactions with all stakeholders, reinforcing trust and long-term credibility.

Strategic direction: We prioritise long-term investments in technology, infrastructure, and talent, while partnering with organisations that share our values and performance standards.

Financial discipline: A strong net worth position and prudent debt levels enable us to maintain flexibility and pursue sustainable growth across business cycles.

Big numbers

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
Water consumption (kwh) per unit of end product produced	10,22,358	8,36,585	8,73,975
Water recycled in quantum terms	10,18,093	8,77,542	13,20,190

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
Trees planted	55,800	63,275	98,425

Year	FY24	FY25	FY26
Power consumption (kwh) per unit of end product produced (per Tonne)	294.57	326.58	327.55

Social responsibility

Corporate social responsibility at Avadh



Our CSR spending (in ₹ Lakh)

2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	**2025-26**
248.65	256.38	278.50	340.00	318.39

Overview

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) refers to an organisation's commitment to operate in an ethical and sustainable manner while contributing to the social and economic development of the communities it serves. It involves integrating social, environmental, and ethical considerations into business decisions, with a focus on creating positive and lasting impact beyond core operations.

The importance of CSR lies in its ability to build trust, strengthen stakeholder relationships, and support inclusive growth. By addressing community needs, promoting responsible practices, and aligning with broader development priorities, CSR enhances an organisation's social licence to operate while contributing to long-term sustainability.

Avadh Sugar remains steadfast in its commitment to corporate social responsibility, pursuing growth that is aligned with the broader social and environmental priorities of its stakeholders. Rooted in its core values, the Company's CSR initiatives are aimed at delivering meaningful societal outcomes while upholding high standards of ethics and transparency. This approach reflects a comprehensive model of value creation that extends benefits to shareholders, employees, customers, partners, communities, and society at large.

CSR governance

CSR efforts at Avadh Sugar are overseen by a designated Committee of the Board responsible for shaping and periodically reviewing the CSR policy. This policy defines priority areas, outlines key programmes, and allocates budgets. Following Board approval, the Committee supervises implementation and tracks progress to ensure effective execution and measurable impact.



CSR initiatives in 2025-26

Education initiatives: Avadh Sugar views education as a catalyst for empowerment and social progress. Its programmes focus on improving both access to education and learning quality, particularly for underserved sections, with the objective of enabling long-term socio-economic advancement.

Support for the medically disabled: The Company extends assistance to individuals with medical disabilities by facilitating access to essential healthcare services and providing support that improves quality of life and independence.

Scholarships and financial aid: To encourage academic excellence irrespective of financial constraints, Avadh Sugar provides scholarships, stipends, and other forms of financial support to deserving students, helping them pursue their educational aspirations.

Pilgrimage infrastructure development: Recognising the importance of cultural and spiritual engagement, the Company contributes to the development of infrastructure at pilgrimage sites, including essential facilities that enhance convenience and overall experience for visitors.

Directors' Report

Dear Shareholders,

Your Directors present herewith the 12th (Twelfth) Annual Report on the business & operations of your Company along with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026.

1. FINANCIAL RESULTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026		Year ended 31st March, 2025	
Revenue from Operations (Gross)		2,69,351.81		2,63,559.08
Profit before Finance Costs, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization		22,407.24		27,981.94
Less: Depreciation & Amortization Expenses	6,154.13		5,812.75	
Finance costs	7,411.47	13,565.60	8,578.67	14,391.42
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		**8,841.64**		**13,590.52**
Less: Provision for Tax				
Current Tax	1,547.11		2,361.85	
Deferred Tax Charge	1,564.00	3,111.11	2,435.16	4,797.01
Profit/(Loss) After Tax		**5,730.53**		**8,793.51**

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of your Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year and the date of this report.

Your Company has not transferred any amount to Reserves for the year ended 31st March, 2026.

2. OPERATING PERFORMANCE

A detailed analysis of your Company's operations, future expectations and business environment has been given in the Management Discussion & Analysis Report and forms an integral part of this report and marked as **"Annexure A".**

3. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 2025-26

During the year your Company recorded Total Revenue of ₹2,69,857.46 Lakhs (including other income aggregating to ₹505.65 Lakhs. The Gross Revenue from Operations for the year 2025-26 stood at ₹2,69,351.81 Lakhs. The Profit before Finance Costs, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation during the period under review stood at ₹22,407.24 lakhs representing 8.30 % of the total revenue.

There is no change in the nature of business of your Company during the year under review. There were no significant or material orders passed during the year by regulators, courts or tribunals impacting your Company's operation in future.

There were no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of your Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year and date of this report.

4. DIVIDEND

Your Board of Directors has recommended a dividend of ₹10/- per equity share of ₹10/- each (100%) for the financial year 2025-26 to the Members of your Company. The proposal is subject to the approval of the Members at the 12th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of your Company scheduled to be held on 28th July, 2026. The dividend will entail a cash outflow of ₹2001.84 lakhs (previous year ₹2001.84 lakhs).

The Dividend Distribution Policy of your Company is available on the website of your Company and can be accessed at the web link:/https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-Dividen-Distribution-Policy.pdf. There has been no change in this policy during the year under review.

5. PUBLIC DEPOSITS

During the year under review, your Company did not accept any deposit from the public under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, there was no public deposit outstanding as at the beginning and end of the Financial Year 2025-26.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

During the year under review, the Authorized Share Capital of your Company stood at ₹170,05,00,000/- (Rupees One Hundred Seventy Crore and Five Lakhs) divided into 5,60,50,000 ((Five Crore Sixty Lakhs Fifty Thousand) Equity Shares of ₹10/- (Rupees ten) each; 8,00,00,000 (Eight crore) Preference Shares of ₹10/- and 34,00,000 (Thirty-four lakh) Preference Shares of ₹100/- each and there is no change in the authorised capital.

The Issued and Subscribed Share Capital of your Company, as on 31st March, 2026, stood at ₹20,01,84,200/- divided into 2,00,18,420 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each. There has been no change in share capital of your Company during the year.

7. SUBSIDIARY, ASSOCIATE AND JOINT VENTURE

Your Company does not have any subsidiary company or any associate company or any joint venture with any person. However, your Company has in place a policy for determining material subsidiaries in line with the requirement of Listing Obligations as amended from time to time. The said Policy is being disclosed on your Company's website at the web link https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-Policy-for-Determining-Material-Subsidiaries.pdf

8. CREDIT RATING

India Ratings and Research - a Credit Rating Agency, has assigned your Company Credit Rating IND A+ Stable with respect to long-term and IND A1 for short-term bank facilities. The details of such Credit Rating are given in the Corporate Governance Report forming a part of this Annual Report.

9. DIRECTORS

As on 31st March, 2026, the Board of Directors of your Company comprised of 9 (Nine) Directors. The Board composition includes a Managing Director, a Whole-time Director and Seven Non-Executive Directors, of which 5 (Five) are Independent Directors including one Woman Independent Director. Promoter Directors, Ms. Nandini Nopany is the Chairperson of your Company and Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany is Co-Chairperson & Managing Director of your Company.

Mr. Devendra Kumar Sharma (DIN 0641986) resigned as Whole-time Director of your Company w.e.f. close of business hours on 26th May, 2025. The Board places on record its appreciation for valuable services and guidance provided by Mr Devendra Kumar Sharma during his tenure as Whole-time Director.

Based on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC), the Board of Directors, appointed Mr. Sukhvir Singh (DIN: 06645462) as an Additional Director and Whole-time Director for a term of 3 (Three) consecutive years with effect from 11th June, 2025, subject to the approval of the Members of your Company. His appointment was regularised at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 30th July, 2025.

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 4th August, 2025, based on the recommendation of the NRC, appointed Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany (DIN: 00014587) as Managing Director, designated as Co-Chairperson, for a term of 5 (five) consecutive years from 1st September, 2025 to 31st August, 2030. The appointment was approved by the shareholders through Postal Ballot on 12th September, 2025.

The Board of Directors based on the recommendation of the NRC, at its meeting held on 12th May, 2026, approved the change in designation of Mr. Amit Dalal (DIN:00297603) from Non-Executive Director to Independent Director with effect from 12th May, 2026, subject to shareholders' approval. The Board is of the opinion that he satisfies the independence criteria prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Listing Regulations. A resolution for his appointment as an Independent Director for a term of 5 (five) consecutive years with effect from 12th May, 2026, not liable to retire by rotation, forms part of the Notice of the ensuing AGM.

The Board of Directors based on the recommendation of the NRC, approved by circulation on 10th June, 2026, the appointment of Mr. Rahul Chhabra (DIN: 10041446) as an Additional Director in the category of Independent Director with effect from 15th June, 2026, to hold office up to the ensuing AGM. The Board is of the opinion that he satisfies the independence criteria prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Listing Regulations. A resolution seeking shareholders' approval for his regularisation as an Independent Director for a term of 5 (five) consecutive years with effect from 15th June, 2026, not liable to retire by rotation, forms part of the Notice of the ensuing AGM

Other information on the Directors including required particulars of Director being appointed/re-appointed is provided in the Notice convening the Annual General Meeting.

All the Independent Directors have submitted declaration that they meet the criteria of independence as provided under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, rules framed thereunder and the Regulation 16(1)(b) and 25(8) of the Listing Regulations. In terms of Section 150 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, as amended, the names of all the Independent Directors of your Company are included in the data bank maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs. The Independent Directors of your Company possess requisite qualifications, experience and expertise, proficiency and they hold highest standards of integrity.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and according to Regulation 25(3) of the Listing Regulations, the Performance Evaluation Criteria has been laid down for effective evaluation of performance of the Board of Directors, the Committees thereof and individual Directors including the Chairperson of your Company. After detailed discussion at Board level as well as taking input from each Director, Nomination and Remuneration Committee finalized the format / questionnaires containing various parameters to evaluate the performance of Board and its committee(s), Individual Directors and Chairperson of your Company. The performance evaluation parameters are based on their roles and responsibilities, contribution to your Company's goals, decision making process, flow of information and various other aspects. The evaluation of performance of the Board as a whole, Committees of the Board, Individual Directors including the Chairperson of your Company was carried out for the Financial Year 2025-26. Nomination and Remuneration Committee evaluated the performance of the individual Director.

The Independent Directors in their separate meeting held on 10th March, 2026 carried out the evaluation of the Board of Directors as a whole, Chairperson of your Company and Non-Independent Directors. The evaluation of Independent Directors was carried out without the presence of concerned Director.

The Chairperson of Nomination and Remuneration Committee has submitted report of the respective evaluations to the Chairperson of your Company. Based on the questionnaires received from the Directors and considering the reports of Chairperson of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board has evaluated its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors including independent directors. The Board was satisfied with its overall effectiveness and functioning of the Committees.

A certificate obtained by your Company from a company secretary in practice, confirming that none of the Directors on the Board of Directors of your Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India /Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority, is enclosed as **"Annexure E"** to this Report.

11. KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Mr. Devendra Kumar Sharma (DIN 0641986) resigned as Whole-time Director and Key Managerial Personnel of your Company w.e.f. close of business hours on 26th May, 2025. The Board places on record its appreciation for valuable services and guidance provided by Mr Devendra Kumar Sharma during his tenure as Whole-time Director.

Based on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC), the Board of Directors, appointed Mr. Sukhvir Singh (DIN: 06645482) as Whole-time Director and Key Managerial Personnel with effect from 11th June, 2025.

The Key Managerial Personnel of your Company as on 31st March, 2026 are as under:

a) Mr. Sukhvir Singh, Whole-time Director;

b) Mr. Dilip Patodia, Chief Financial Officer; and

c) Mr. Prashant Kapoor, Company Secretary

There has been no change in the Code of Conduct applicable to directors and employees of your Company. during the year under review. The Code is available on your Company's website at the web link https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-Code-of-Conduct.pdf All Directors have confirmed compliance with the provisions of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013.

12. FAMILIARISATION PROGRAMME

Periodic presentations are made at the Board Meetings, business, performance updates & business strategy of your Company. The details of the familiarisation programme imparted to Independent Director are uploaded on the website of your Company and available at the web link- https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Familiarisation-Programme-1.pdf

13. REMUNERATION POLICY

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations, your Company has formulated a Remuneration Policy. There has been no change in this policy during the year under review and a copy of the said Policy is available at the website of your Company at the web link https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/ASEL-Nomination-and-Remuneration-Policy.pdf

The Remuneration Policy, inter-alia, includes the appointment criterion & qualification requirements, process for appointment & removal, retirement policy and remuneration structure & components, etc. of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and other senior management personnel of your Company. As per the Remuneration Policy, a person proposed to be appointed as Director, KMP or other senior management personnel should be a person of integrity with high level of ethical standards. In case of appointment as an independent director, the person should fulfil the criteria of independence prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013, rules framed thereunder and the Listing Regulations. The Remuneration Policy also contains provisions about the payment of fixed & variable components of remuneration to the Managing Director, Whole-time Director and payment of sitting fee & commission to the non-executive directors.

14. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY

Your Company believes in long term strategy to contribute to the well-being and development of the society especially the rural population around its plants at Hargaon, Hata, Rosa and Seohara. As part of its CSR initiatives, your Company is working mainly in the areas of imparting School Education, Technical & Vocational Education, Rural Development, Community Healthcare etc. This multi-pronged CSR approach is showing notable improvement in the quality of life of rural population. Your Company continues to support local initiatives aimed at improving infrastructure and promoting social welfare as well as support other corporate social responsibilities. The CSR Policy as approved by the Board is available on Company's web link https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-CSR-Policy.pdf There has been no change in this policy during the year under review.

The composition and terms of reference of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee are given in the Corporate Governance Report. The Annual Report on CSR activities (including the details of the development and implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) as prescribed under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is attached as **"Annexure I"** to this Report.

For the purpose of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the amount equivalent to 2% of the average net profits of your Company made during the immediately preceding three financial years works out to ₹316.56 lakhs. As against this, your Company had spent ₹318.39 lakhs on CSR projects / programs during the Financial Year 2025-26.

15. BOARD MEETINGS

A calendar of Meeting is prepared and circulated in advance to the Directors. The Board evaluates all the decisions on a collective consensus basis amongst the Directors. During the financial year ended 31st March 2026, 5 (Five) Meetings of the Board of Directors of your Company were held. The details of the Board Meetings held during the year under review are given in the Corporate Governance Report forming a part of this Annual Report. The intervening gap between the Meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations.

Your Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards prescribed under Section 118(10) of the Companies Act, 2013.

16. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Committees of the Board focus on certain specific areas and make informed decisions in line with the delegated authority.

The following Committees constituted by the Board function according to their respective roles and defined scope:

- Audit Committee
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
- Stakeholders' Relationship Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- Finance & Corporate Affairs Committee

Details of composition, terms of reference and number of meetings held in financial year 2025-26 for the aforementioned committees are given in the Report on Corporate Governance, which forms a part of this Report. Further, during the year under review, all recommendations made by the various committees have been considered and accepted by the Board.

17. DISCLOSURES UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013 ["POSH ACT"]

Your Company is committed to providing a safe and conducive work environment to its employees as per the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 ("the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act"). No complaint pertaining to sexual harassment has been received by your Company during the year under review.

18. LOANS, GUARANTEE AND INVESTMENTS

It is your Company's policy not to give any loans, directly or indirectly, to any person (other than to employees under contractual obligations) or to other body corporate or person. In compliance with section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, loans to employees bear applicable interest rates. During the year under review, your Company has not made any investment in securities of other body corporate. The details of Investments, Loans and Guarantees covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the notes to the Financial Statements.

19. RELATED PARTY CONTRACTS / ARRANGEMENTS

All Related Party Transactions entered during the year were on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. There have been no materially significant related party transactions made by your Company with the Promoters, the Directors or the Key Managerial Personnel which may be in conflict with the interests of your Company at large. Accordingly, disclosure of contracts or arrangements with Related Parties as required under section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC-2 is not applicable.

The Policy on Related Party Transactions as approved by the Board can be accessed on your Company's website at following web-link https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-Related-Party-Transaction-Policy-.pdf

The details of related party transactions are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

20. RISK MANAGEMENT

In line with the regulatory requirements, your Company has formally framed Risk Management Policy to identify and assess the key risk areas, monitor and report the compliance and effectiveness of the same. A Risk Management Committee has been constituted comprising 2(two) Independent Directors, 1(one) Non-Executive Director, Whole-time Director and Chief Financial Officer to oversee the risk management process in your Company with an objective to review the major risks which affect your Company from both the external and the internal environment perspective. Appropriate actions have been initiated to mitigate, partially mitigate, transfer or accept the risk (if need be) and monitor the risks on a regular basis. The details of the terms of reference, number and date of meeting, attendance of director and remuneration paid to them are separately provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

21. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

Your Company has laid down internal financial control's, through a combination of Entity level controls, Process level controls and IT General controls inter-alia to ensure orderly and efficient conduct of business, including adherence to your Company's policies and procedures, accuracy and completeness of accounting records and timely preparation and reporting of reliable financial statements/information, safeguarding of assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors. There is a proper system to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively. The directors confirm that, for the preparation of financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026, the applicable Accounting Standards have been followed and the internal financial controls are generally found to be adequate and were operating effectively & that no significant deficiencies were noticed.

22. WHISTLE BLOWER / VIGIL MECHANISM

Your Company has established a vigil mechanism and adopted whistle blower policy, pursuant to which whistle blowers can report concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of your Company's code of conduct policy. The mechanism provides adequate safeguards against victimisation of persons who use this mechanism. The brief detail about this mechanism may be accessed on your Company's website at the weblink https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf

23. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & ANNUAL RETURN

Your Company is committed to maintain the highest standards of governance. Your Company has complied with the requirements of Corporate Governance as stipulated under the Listing Regulations, and accordingly, the Corporate Governance Report for

the Financial Year 2025-26 is attached as **"Annexure B"** to this Report.

All the Directors of your Company and senior management personnel have confirmed compliance of the 'Code of Conduct' of your Company. The declaration of the Whole-time Director confirming compliance with the 'Code of Conduct' of the Company is enclosed as **"Annexure C"** to this Report and Auditor's Certificate confirming compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance is enclosed as **"Annexure D"** to this Report.

A copy of annual return of your Company is available on the website of your Company on the weblink: https://avadhsugar.com/investor-annual-return/

24. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

During the year under review your Company has undertaken Research & Development initiatives with an intention to improve the sugar recovery ratio and to educate the cane growers to cultivate improved variety of sugarcane and to otherwise increase the sucrose contents in their produce.

25. AUDITORS

STATUTORY AUDITORS

The shareholders of the Company, at your AGM held on 20th July, 2022, had appointed Messrs S R Batliboi & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005), as Auditors of your Company to hold office for a term of 5 (five) consecutive years from the conclusion of the 8th (Eighth) AGM of your Company held on 20th July, 2022 till the conclusion of the 13th (Thirteenth) AGM of your Company.

The Notes to the Financial Statements read with the Auditor's Reports are self-explanatory and therefore, do not call for further comments or explanations. There has been no qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer in the Auditor's Reports.

COST AUDITORS

Pursuant to Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014, the cost audit records maintained by your Company in respect of its Sugar activity is required to be audited. Your Directors have, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, appointed Mr Somnath Mukherjee,(FRN. 102110), as the Cost Auditor to audit the cost accounts of your Company for the financial year 2026-27. As required under the Companies Act, 2013, the remuneration payable to the cost auditor is required to be placed before the Members in a general meeting for their ratification.

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

The shareholders of your Company, at the AGM held on 30th July, 2025, had appointed Messrs Vinod Kothari & Co., Practising Company Secretaries (Firm Registration Number P1996WB042300), as Secretarial Auditors of your Company for a period of 5 (five) consecutive years commencing from financial year 2025-26 to 2029-30.

The Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2026, issued by the Secretarial Auditor, does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer. The said Report is annexed to this Board's Report as "**Annexure F".**

During the year, the auditors, the secretarial auditors and cost auditors have not reported any fraud under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

26. ENERGY CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO

The requisite information on conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo as stipulated under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule, 8 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is annexed herewith as **"Annexure G"**.

27. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES AND HUMAN RESOURCE

The human resource is an important asset which has played pivotal role in the performance and growth of your Company over the years. Your Company maintains conducive and healthy work environment and the employees are motivated to contribute their best in the working of your Company. The information required to be disclosed in pursuance of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is annexed as **"Annexure H"** to this Report and forms an integral part of this Report. Further, in terms of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the statement showing names and other particulars of top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn, and of the employees drawing remuneration in excess of the limits set out in the said rules, forms part of this Report. However, in terms of the second proviso to Section 136(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Report, excluding the said statement, is being sent to the members of your Company. Any

member interested in obtaining the said information may write to your Company at avadhsugar@birlasugar.org . The information will also be available for inspection at the registered office of your Company on all working days (i.e. Monday to Friday) between 10:00 am (IST) and 5:00 pm (IST), upto the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

28. INVESTOR EDUCTION AND PROTECTION FUND

The details of unclaimed dividend amount and Equity Shares transferred to IEPF Authority in the financial year 2025-26, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 124 and 125 of the Act and Investor Education and Protection Fund (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("IEPF Rules")form part of the Corporate Governance Report.

29. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

To the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by them, your Directors make the following statements in terms of Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013:

a. that in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

b. that such accounting policies as mentioned in Note 3 of the Notes to the Financial Statements have been selected and applied consistently and judgement and estimates have been made that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2026 and of the profit and loss of the Company for the year ended on that date;

c. that proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of your Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d. that the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis;

e. that proper internal financial controls were in place and that the financial controls were adequate and were operating effectively.

f. that systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws were in place and were adequate and operating effectively.

30. BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY & SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

In pursuance of the provisions of the Listing Regulations, the Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report for the financial year 2025-26 describing the initiatives taken by your Company from environmental, social and governance perspective forms part of the Annual Report.

31. CEO/CFO CERTIFICATION

Mr. Sukhvir Singh, the Whole-time Director and Mr. Dilip Patodia, Chief Financial Officer have submitted certificates to the Board as contemplated under Regulation 17(8) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

32. OTHER DISCLOSURES

During the year under review:

- no significant and material orders were passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status of your Company and / or it's operations in future;
- no proceedings are made or pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and there is no instance of one-time settlement with any Bank or Financial Institution;
- no shares with differential voting rights and sweat equity shares have been issued;
- no instance of buyback of shares;
- your Company has complied with the provisions of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;
- no agreements requiring disclosure under clause 5A of part A of para A of Schedule III, of the Listing Regulations, 2015 were entered.

33. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of the shareholders, financial institutions, bankers, suppliers and cane growers for extending their support to your Company. Your Directors are also grateful to various ministries in the Central Government and State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, the Sugar Directorate and the Sugar Development Fund for their continued support to your Company. The Board of Directors also convey its sincere appreciation of the commitment and dedication of the employees at all levels.

For and on behalf of the Board

Chandra Shekhar Nopany
Co-Chairperson & Managing Director
DIN - 00014587

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 10th June, 2026

Management Discussion and Analysis

Global economy

Overview

The global economy grew marginally at 3.4% in 2025 compared to 3.3% in the previous year, influenced by the US tariff shock of April 2025. Despite being partially unwound through subsequent trade deals, it left effective tariff rates well above pre-2025 levels and heightened trade policy uncertainty.

Advanced economies witnessed a marginal growth from 1.8% in 2024 to 1.9% in 2025, while emerging market and developing economies demonstrated relative resilience, expanding by 4.4% in 2025 compared to 4.3% in 2024.

Global inflation continued its multi-year downward trend in 2025, declining to an estimated 4.1% from 5.8% in 2024.

Regional growth (%)	2025	2024
World output	3.4	3.3
Advanced economies	1.9	1.8
Emerging and developing economies	4.4	4.3

(Source: IMF, un.org)

Performance of the major economies, 2025

United States
GDP growth of 2.1% in 2025 compared to 2.8% in 2024

China
GDP growth was 5.0% in 2025 compared to 5.0% in 2024

United Kingdom
GDP growth was 1.3% in 2025 compared to 1.1% in 2024.

Japan
GDP growth was 1.2% in 2025 compared to (0.2) % in 2024.

Germany
GDP growth was 0.2% in 2025 compared to a -0.5% in 2024.

(Source: IMF April 2026 Outlook, World Bank)

Outlook

Given the challenge of forming stable, real-time assumptions for projections, the IMF World Economic Outlook report adopted a 'reference forecast' instead of a conventional baseline, assuming the war remains contained in duration, intensity, and reach, with disruptions easing by mid-2026, in line with commodity futures as of March 10, 2026.

Under this reference view, global growth is projected at 3.1% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027. Global inflation is expected to rise to 4.4% in 2026 before easing to 3.7% in 2027.

(Source: OECD Interim Economic Outlook, IMF, World Economic Forum, Federal Reserve, Bank of England, European Central Bank, Bank of Japan)

Indian economic overview

The Indian economy's real GDP grew at 7.7% in 2025-26, compared to 7.1% in 2024-25. This growth was driven by strong consumption and increasing investments, reaffirming India's position as the fastest-growing major economy.

India's Real GDP at Constant Prices was estimated at ₹323.12 Lakh Crore in 2025-26, compared with ₹299.89 Lakh Crore in 2024-25.

Growth of the Indian economy

	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
Real GDP growth (%)	7.0*	7.2	7.1	7.7

E: Estimated. Note: 2023-24 figure restated under new base year 2022–23. (Source: MoSPI)

* The FY23 figure (7.0%) is from the old base year series (2011–12) as the new series back-data for 2022-23 will only be available after December 2026

Growth of the Indian economy quarter by quarter, FY 2025-26

	Q1FY26	Q2FY26	Q3FY26	Q4FY26
Real GDP growth (%)	6.7	8.4	7.8	7.8

Note: Q2 revised upward from 8.2% and Q3 from 7.35% under the new base year 2022–23 series released February 27, 2026. Q4 remains an estimate.

(Source: MoSPI)

Inflation, policy and currency dynamics

Inflation remained benign through much of 2025-26, with full-year CPI estimated at an exceptionally low 2.1%. This created room for 125 basis points of cumulative rate cuts, supporting consumption and investment.

However, macro stability was accompanied by currency volatility. The Indian rupee depreciated sharply by 9.88% during 2025-26 — its steepest fall since 2011-12 — touching ₹94.83 against the US dollar. This reflected global capital flows, a strong dollar environment, and geopolitical uncertainties.

Capital flows and market behaviour

Foreign portfolio investors remained risk-averse, withdrawing a record ₹1.8 Trillion during 2025-26 – the largest outflow in 36 years. However, strong domestic institutional inflows of ₹8.50 Trillion provided a crucial counterbalance, highlighting the growing maturity and depth of India's domestic capital markets.

India's market capitalisation declined 8% year on year in 2025-26 to USD4.5 Trillion from USD4.83 Trillion in 2024-25, marking the sharpest drop since 2022-23. The BSE Sensex declined 7% or 5,467 points in 2025-26, against a gain of 5.1% or 3,763 points, in 2024-25. Similarly, the Nifty 50 fell 5%, or 1,188 points, in 2025-26, compared to a gain of 5.3% or 1,192 points, in 2024-25. against a gain of 5.34%, or 1,192 points, in the corresponding period. The downturn was largely driven by the ongoing West Asia conflict and concerns around potential tariff measures under Donald Trump, which weighed on global investor sentiment.

Gold prices surged 64.1% during 2025-26 reflecting global risk aversion and safe-haven demand.

India's net direct tax collections rose 5.12% y-o-y to ₹23.40 Lakh Crore in 2025-26, though this fell short of the Revised Estimate of ₹24.21 Lakh Crore by approximately ₹80,000 crore. Corporate tax collections came in at ₹10.99 Lakh Crore against a target of ₹11.09 Lakh Crore, while personal income tax (including STT) stood at ₹12.41 Lakh Crore against a target of ₹13.12 Lakh Crore — the larger of the two misses, partly reflecting the income tax relief extended to the middle class in the Union Budget 2025–26.

Banking sector

India's banking sector reflected improving financial health, with the gross non-performing asset ratio declining to a robust 2.1% as of September 2025, indicating stronger asset quality and disciplined lending practices. This stability was mirrored in profitability metrics, as scheduled commercial banks reported a return on assets of 1.3% and a return on equity of 12.5% during the first half of 2025-26, underscoring sustained operational efficiency and a healthier balance sheet trajectory.

India's growth story

Real Gross Value Added (GVA), which measures economic output excluding taxes and subsidies, grew 7.9% in 2025-26, compared with 7.3% in 2024-25. At current prices, nominal GVA rose 9.1% to ₹314.87 Lakh Crore from ₹288.54 Lakh Crore a year earlier.

The tertiary services sector remained a key growth driver, expanding by 9.0% in 2025-26 and increasing its share in nominal gross value added to 54.3% from 52.8 % in 2024-25, supported by broad-based momentum across segments.

During 2025-26, financial, real estate, IT and professional services grew by 9.9%, while trade, hotels, transport, communication and broadcasting recorded a strong 10.1% growth, and public administration and other services expanded by 5.8%.

The secondary sector grew 9.1%, accelerating from 8.0% in the previous year, driven by manufacturing alongside

construction growth of 7.1%. This combination of services-led scale and manufacturing acceleration is shaping a more balanced and resilient economic structure.

Consumption and investment

During 2025-26, Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) maintained above-7% growth, reflecting a well-balanced demand composition across household spending and investment activity.

Growth catalysts

Policy-led consumption boost: The Union Budget 2026-27 tax relief measures—particularly income tax exemptions up to ₹12 Lakh—are expected to stimulate discretionary spending and reinforce consumption-led growth.

Anticipatory Pay Commission impact: The 8th Pay Commission, though expected to be implemented from FY28, is already shaping consumer sentiment, creating a forward consumption impulse.

Monetary stability: The Reserve Bank of India's calibrated stance, with the repo rate at 5.25%, balances inflation risks with growth support, ensuring macroeconomic stability.

Credit expansion: Improved banking health and liquidity conditions are expected to sustain strong credit growth across MSMEs, housing, and retail segments.

Fiscal prudence with growth focus: The Union Budget maintains fiscal discipline while prioritising infrastructure, MSME support, skilling, and innovation—key levers for long-term productivity.

Outlook

The year under review underscores a defining divergence: a world grappling with uncertainty, and an India navigating it with confidence.

In a global environment marked by fragmentation and caution, India stands out as a rare convergence of stability, scale and structural opportunity. The World Bank has revised its 2026-27 growth estimate upward to approximately 6.6%, reflecting resilient domestic momentum even as growth moderates from the previous year. India is expected to retain its position as the fastest-growing major economy.

Growth will be shaped by a combination of strong domestic demand and resilient private consumption, supported by low inflation and GST rationalisation, alongside stable export performance with improved access to key markets. This momentum is further reinforced by sustained policy support, ongoing economic reforms, and a favourable demographic advantage.

While risks persist, particularly from elevated energy prices, subsidy pressures on government spending, and uncertainty in global demand, India's macroeconomic fundamentals remain strong.

Over the medium term, sustained consumption, gradual investment recovery, and expanding global trade linkages are expected to reinforce India's position as a key driver of global economic growth.

(Source: Upstox, Economic Times, India Today, 5paisa, Livemint, The Logical Indian)

Global sugar industry

The global sugar market outlook for the 2025/26 season marks a decisive reversal from the preceding year's supply stress. Global sugar production is expected to reach 181.287 Million Tonnes in 2025/26 — an increase of 5.231 Million Tonnes compared to the 2024/25 season's output of approximately 176.056 Million Tonnes, ending a run of underwhelming harvests that had weighed heavily on global availability. World consumption for 2025/26 is estimated at 180.069 Million Tonnes, up 0.549 Million Tonnes from the previous season's 179.520 Million Tonnes, and notably below the 2023/24 season's all-time high of 181.2 Million Tonnes, reflecting a period of more modest demand growth.

Global sugar markets have stabilised after two years of volatility. Stronger harvests, improved rainfall across Asia, and increased output from key producers such as India, Thailand, Pakistan, and Brazil have helped restore balance to a market that remained in deficit through 2023/24. However, prices continue to be closely linked to crude oil and ethanol dynamics: when oil prices rise, mills divert more cane toward ethanol production, while weaker oil prices shift more cane back into sugar. With crude oil softening through 2025 and global ethanol demand still growing but at a measured pace, a larger share of cane has been directed toward sugar, supporting overall supply and keeping trade flows broadly in surplus.

In 2026, price movements are expected to be driven more by competition among exporting countries and the timing of export releases rather than by fears of physical shortages. The market will be particularly sensitive to instances where substantial export volumes are released simultaneously, which could temporarily exert downward pressure on prices despite an otherwise stable annual supply-demand outlook.

(Source: USDA, Chini mandi)

Overview

	2025-26	2024-25	Change in Million Tonne	Change in %
Production	181.287	176.056	5.231	2.97
Consumption	180.069	179.520	0.549	0.31
Surplus/ Deficit	1.218	-3.464	-	-
Import demand	63.222	64.731	-1.509	-2.33
Export availability	64.324	64.796	-0.472	-0.73
End stocks	93.300	93.184	0.116	0.12
Stocks/Consumption ratio in %	51.81	51.91		

Source: ISO – Quarterly Market Outlook, February 2026

Production

Global sugar production is projected to increase in the 2025–26 season, supported by higher output in India and Brazil amid favourable weather conditions. This growth is expected to offset production declines in the European Union.

Global sugar production for 2025/26 is projected to increase by 5.231 Million Tonnes year-on-year, reaching 180.069 Million Tonnes. The growth is primarily driven by higher output in Brazil and India, which is expected to more than compensate for the decline in production in the European Union. Export volumes are also anticipated to rise, supported by increased shipments from Brazil, India, and Thailand, offsetting reduced exports from the European Union. Consequently, global ending stocks are forecast to expand, largely led by higher stock accumulation in India and China.

Brazil's sugar production is forecast to rise by 700,000 Tonnes compared to 2024/25, reaching 44.4 Million Tonnes, supported by improved yields due to favorable weather conditions. The production mix is expected to tilt slightly towards sugar, with 51% allocated to sugar production and 49% to ethanol. Domestic consumption is likely to remain stable, while exports are projected to increase in line with higher production levels.

India's net sugar production is estimated to surge by 6.50% year-on-year to 37.9 Million Tonnes, driven by favorable weather conditions, expanded planting area, and improved yields following a recovery from the adverse impacts of El Nino. Domestic consumption is expected to grow, supported by increased demand from the food service sector. Higher production is also likely to boost both exports and ending stocks.

China's sugar production is forecast to increase by 340,000 Tonnes to 11.5 Million Tonnes, supported by an expansion in sugarcane cultivation and improved sugar beet yields due to favorable weather. As production growth is expected to outpace consumption, ending stocks are projected to rise significantly, increasing by nearly 50% to 2.4 Million Tonnes.

(Source: Chini Mandi, Informist, USDA)

Production rise and falls in 2025/26 (October/ September)

Rises	Changes from 2024/25 in Million Metric Tonnes (MMT)	Falls	Changes from 2024/25 in Million Metric Tonnes (MMT)
Thailand	0.25	UK	0.6
China	0.3	EU	0.6
India	7.25	Pakistan	0.45
Brazil	1.0		

Consumption

On the demand side, there are no immediate catalysts expected to significantly alter the market's short-term trajectory. In developed economies, sugar consumption is either stable or gradually declining, shaped by evolving consumer preferences and stricter health regulations. Although demand continues to grow in parts of Asia and Africa, the incremental increase is not substantial enough to offset the current global surplus within a single season.

Global sugar consumption in 2026/27 is expected to rise by 0.5% to 194.72 Million metric Tonnes. However, estimate for sugar consumption in 2025/26 by 466,000 Tonnes to

180.069 Million metric Tonnes,, reflecting slowed demand in developed markets due to health trends and rising use of sugar alternatives, while moderate growth continues in developing regions. Global production is forecast to increase more sharply, resulting in a substantial production surplus as supply outpaces demand. This surplus is anticipated to support a rise in ending stocks, enhancing market stability compared with the prior two seasons, when inventories declined. Despite the build-up in stocks, price risk persists due to factors such as trade policies and stock concentration rather than overall volume alone.

Western Europe and North America are expected to record either flat or marginally declining demand due to increasing health awareness, obesity-related policy interventions, sugar taxes, and ongoing product reformulation by food and beverage manufacturers. The growing adoption of alternative sweeteners including high-intensity sweeteners and high-fructose syrups continues to limit per capita sugar consumption in these developed markets. In contrast, demand growth remains concentrated in emerging economies. Sub-Saharan Africa and parts of South America are projected to post stronger growth rates of around 1.5–2.0%, supported by population growth and rising urban consumption. Meanwhile, Asia shows mixed trends: while South and Southeast Asia continue to expand consumption moderately, demand in China remains relatively stable due to subdued imports and adequate domestic supplies.

Overall, although global sugar consumption continues to expand in 2025-26, the growth trajectory remains moderate and insufficient to fully offset rising global production, thereby contributing to a relatively balanced-to-surplus market outlook.

(Source: Chini Mandi, Reuters, Foodcom, USDA)

Export: Global sugar exports in 2025/26 are projected at approximately 64.324 million tonnes, reflecting a recovery from the tighter trade volumes seen in 2024/25. The increase is primarily driven by higher export availability from Brazil, which remains the world's dominant supplier, supported by a larger crop and improved export capacity.

Brazil's exports are projected to rise to about 38 Million Tonnes by 2034, despite ongoing port and logistics constraints, though the country will continue to prioritise raw sugar shipments. Thailand's exports are expected to grow to 10.4 Million Tonnes, while India's exports are forecast to increase to around 6 Million Tonnes over the same period subjected to domestic policy and production conditions.

India's exports are likely to remain policy-driven, contingent on government quotas and domestic stock considerations, with ethanol diversion continuing to influence exportable surplus. The ability to divert about 5 Million Tonnes of sugar towards ethanol in 2025–26 will help the mills balance stocks, stabilise prices, and ensure timely payments to farmers. At the same time, mills will benefit from quicker realisations through Oil Marketing Companies (OMC), reducing reliance on above-quota sugar sales for working capital during the crushing season.

India has approved an additional 500,000 Metric Tonnes of sugar exports for the 2025–26 marketing year (October–September), raising the total export quota to 2 Million metric Tonnes. The extra quota will be allocated on a pro-rata basis to sugar mills that confirm their intent to export. Mills are estimated to divert 3.4–3.9 Million Tonnes of sucrose or sugar for ethanol production, leaving the country with surplus stocks that need to be managed through exports.

Despite improved global supply, export flows remain sensitive to freight rates, logistics constraints, and trade policy decisions in major producing countries. As a result, actual world market availability depends not only on production but also on export strategies and administrative controls.

(Source: USDA, ISO Sugar, Informist Media, Chini Mandi, SP Global)

Fig. A23 Growth rates of global consumption (in %)

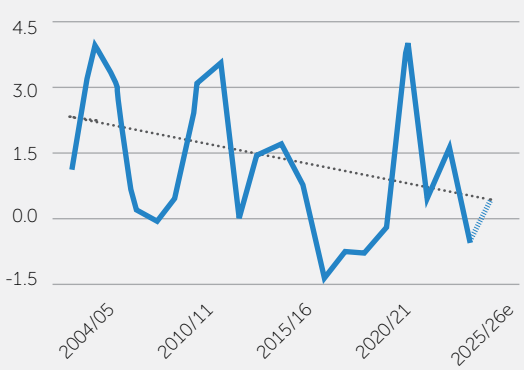
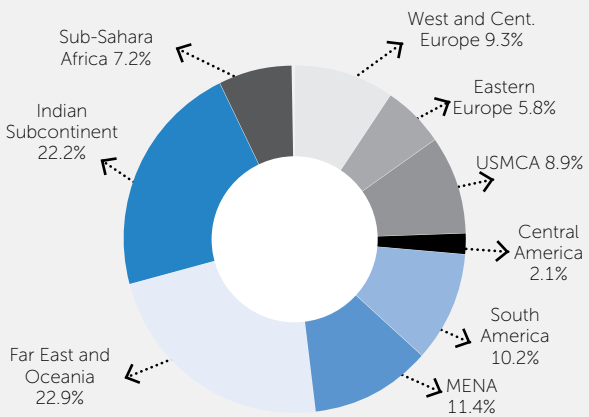
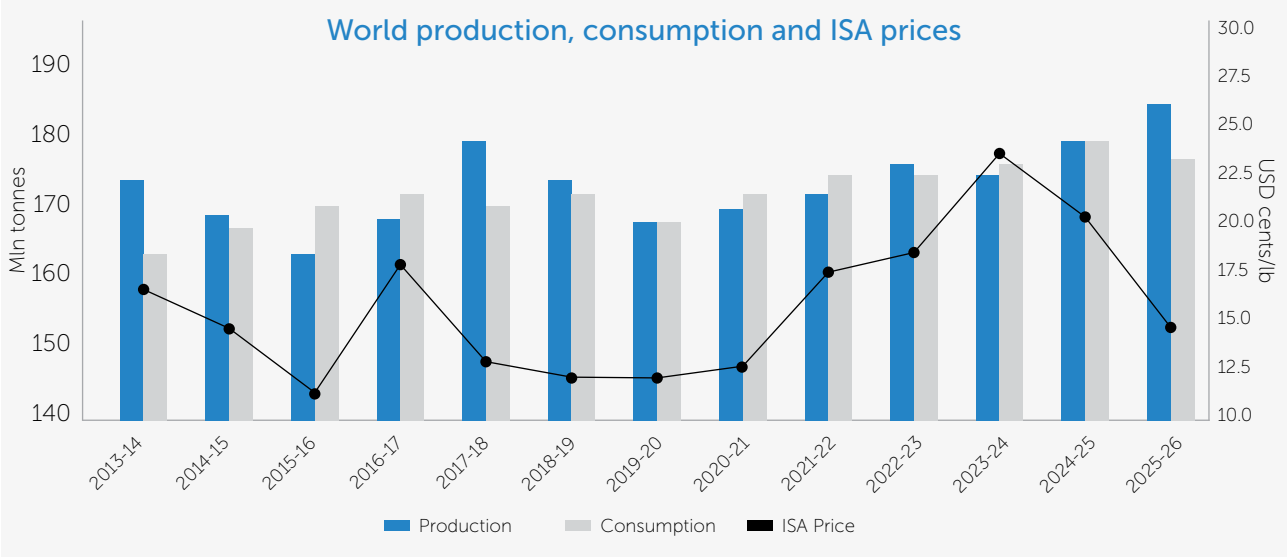


Fig. A24 Regional sugar consumption share in 2025/26





Global sugar prices



Domestic sugar industry

Overview

The Indian sugar industry is currently in a transition phase, shaped by evolving government policies, global price movements, and the continued push toward ethanol blending under the national biofuel programme. While the sector faced production pressure in 2024-25 due to weather-related yield concerns and higher cane diversion to ethanol, the 2025-26 season is expected to see a recovery supported by improved cane availability and policy recalibration.

For the 2025-26 crushing season, India's sugar production is estimated at 27.90 Million metric Tonnes (MMT), reflecting a recovery from the lower output recorded in 2024-25 (which was around 26.20 MMT after ethanol diversion adjustments). Improved rainfall in key states such as Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh, which together account for over 80% of national production, has supported higher cane availability.

The earlier decline was attributed to lower cane yields, delayed crushing operations in Maharashtra, and higher diversion to ethanol. However, 2025-26 is expected to witness stronger output as cane acreage and recovery rates improve.

For the 2025–26 crushing season, India's sugar production is estimated to increase significantly compared with the 2024–25 season, supported by improved sugarcane availability, early crushing in some states and better field conditions. Industry estimates indicate net sugar output could reach roughly 27.90 Million Tonnes, up from about 26.20 Million Tonnes in 2024–25, reflecting an expansion of 6-7% year-on-year as farmers planted more cane and

operations progressed smoothly. India continues to prioritise ethanol blending under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP), targeting 20% blending.

In the previous season, diversion was moderated due to relatively unchanged ethanol procurement prices for juice and B-heavy molasses, making sugar production comparatively more viable. As a result, actual diversion was lower than initially projected.

The allocation of ethanol procurement by Oil Marketing Companies remains a critical determinant of effective sugar supply in the domestic market.

(Source: PIB, DFPD, Indian Sugar.com)

Production

As of 31st January 2026, the ongoing 2025-26 sugar crushing season in India has seen a strong production momentum, with mills reporting significantly higher output compared to the previous year. According to the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd (NFCSF), India's sugar output reached 273.90 lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) by the end of March 2026 driven by higher cane crushing and improved recovery rates. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka continued to lead production, with Uttar Pradesh producing about 55.10 LMT, Maharashtra 78.95 LMT, and Karnataka 35.60 LMT up to that date. The average recovery rate was around 9.11%

In the 2025–26 sugar season, Uttar Pradesh remained one of India's leading sugar-producing states, though production dynamics shifted slightly compared with the previous year. As of 15 February, 2026, Uttar Pradesh had produced about 66.27 Lakh Tonnes of sugar, up modestly from around 64.04 Lakh Tonnes during the same stage in the 2024–25 season, reflecting stable output supported by improved recovery rates. The state's sugar mills processed 66.2 Million Tonnes of cane, with recovery showing signs of improvement, although cane supply remained somewhat constrained compared with last year. Uttar Pradesh had around 111 operational sugar factories involved in crushing as of mid-February, slightly lower than the 119 mills active during the same period in the previous season.

In the 2025–26 sugar season, Maharashtra remains a leading sugar-producing state. As of 23 February, 2026, the state produced about 922.95 Lakh quintals (92.3 LMT) of sugar after crushing 980.85 LMT of cane, with an average recovery of 9.41%, as per the Maharashtra Sugar Commissionerate. Around 210 mills participated in crushing this season, though 60 mills had closed by late February as the season progressed. Despite closures, overall production remains higher than the previous year, supported by better cane availability and improved recovery rates.

Karnataka continued as one of the key sugar-producing states in the 2025–26 season. As of 31 January 2026, it had produced about 35.60 LMT of sugar after crushing roughly 436.81 LMT of cane, with an average recovery rate near 8.15%. A special crushing season in South Karnataka planned between June–September 2026. In the special season last year, 1.12 Lakh Tonnes of sugar were made.

NFCSF and related industry updates project that gross sugar production for the full 2025-26 season may reach approximately 350 LMT, with about 35 LMT of sugar diverted for ethanol production under the Ethanol Blending Programme, resulting in net marketable sugar of 315 LMT for the year.

Production is considerably higher than the 26.20 LMT output recorded for the full 2024-25 season (October–September), reflecting a strong recovery in cane availability and crushing activity. NFCSF estimated around 31.5 Million Tonnes of sugar production for 2025-26 excluding ethanol diversion in some reports, underscoring the upward trend in output.

Overview

Sl. no	Particulars	Number of working factories		Actual sugar production (after diversion into ethanol)	
		2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
1.	Uttar Pradesh	38	57	87.45	87.70
2.	Maharashtra	8	6	98.95	80.10
3.	Karnataka	1	4	46.75	39.90
4.	Others	27	46	38.05	40.95
	Total	74	**113**	271.20	**248.65**

Indian sugar Balance Sheet

Particulars	Sugar season 2025-26	Sugar season 2024-25
Opening balance as on October 1 (LMT)	47	80
Sugar Production (LMT)	279	262
Total Availability	**326**	342
Domestic consumption (LMT)	272	287
Sugar exports (LMT)	8	8
Closing balance as on September 30 (LMT)	46	47

Exports: The Government of India has approved an export quota of 15 Lakh metric Tonnes (LMT) of sugar for the 2025-26 sugar season to help manage surplus stocks and support domestic prices amid rising production. An additional 5 LMT pool was opened of which only 87,587 Tonnes were approved

Under this policy, sugar mills are allowed to export up to the allocated quota on a pro-rata basis, based on their average production over the past few seasons.

As of February 2026, India had shipped over 5.0 Lakh Tonnes of sugar in the 2025-26 marketing year (October–September), as per industry estimates with destinations including the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Afghanistan, Djibouti and Bhutan. Within this, white sugar constituted the dominant share, while refined sugar accounted for a comparatively smaller portion, indicating a gradual pickup in export activity in line with the government's approved quota.

The 2025-26 export strategy is being viewed as a temporary but positive step that can help reduce domestic inventories without compromising local supply. With a stronger projected production for this season compared to 2024-25, the larger export quota is expected to facilitate smoother balance sheet management for mills.

(Source: DFPD, Economic Times, News24 Online, Chini Mandi)

Sugar price scenario: Global sugar prices, which had touched multi-year highs during 2023–24 on concerns over lower output in key producing countries such as India and Thailand, have moderated in 2025-26 as production prospects improved in Brazil and parts of Asia. However, volatility persists due to weather uncertainties and movements in crude oil prices, which influence ethanol diversion.

While international sugar and crude oil markets have witnessed periodic corrections amid global trade tensions and tariff-related uncertainties, India's domestic sugar market has remained relatively stable. This resilience is largely due to calibrated export controls, ethanol diversion policies, buffer stock management, and limited direct exposure to global price fluctuations.

Policy and market development

In recent years, the Government of India has continued to provide strong policy support to the sugar sector, with a clear emphasis on enhancing farmer welfare and ensuring the financial stability of sugar mills. A significant structural shift has been the accelerated diversion of sugarcane towards ethanol production under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, which has transformed the sector's revenue mix and reduced its dependence on cyclical sugar prices.

India achieved 20% ethanol blending in petrol during 2024–25, five years ahead of the initial 2030 target. This milestone has substantially improved demand visibility for ethanol-linked revenues in 2025–26 and reflects the government's sustained focus on strengthening domestic biofuel production, reducing crude oil imports, and creating more stable and diversified revenue streams for the sugar industry.

For the 2025–26 sugar season, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has continued its supportive stance by maintaining remunerative sugarcane prices to safeguard farmer incomes and ensure consistent cane availability for mills. The State Advised Price (SAP) has been fixed at ₹370 per quintal for early variety, ₹360 per quintal for general variety, and ₹355 per quintal for rejected variety. These pricing measures, coupled with robust ethanol demand, are expected to enhance stability in the sector and improve revenue predictability for sugar producers.

The transportation reimbursement remains in place at ₹0.45 per quintal per kilometre, subject to the prescribed cap, providing further cost support to mills. In a move aimed at supporting farmers and managing surplus production, the Government of India has also withdrawn the earlier 50% export duty on molasses in 2025, facilitating better market realisation and aiding inventory management amid expectations of production exceeding domestic demand.

(Source: Cane Up, DFPD, CBIC.gov)

Ethanol industry

India's ethanol industry has witnessed a structural transformation in recent years, propelled by strong policy support and a strategic focus on strengthening energy security, promoting rural incomes, and advancing environmental sustainability. At the core of this transition is the National Policy on Biofuels, which laid down an ambitious roadmap to reduce dependence on crude oil imports and accelerate domestic production of renewable fuels through expanded ethanol blending.

The India ethanol market size reached USD 3.4 Billion in 2025 and is expected to reach USD 11.8 Billion by 2034, exhibiting a growth rate (CAGR) of 13.95% during 2026-2034. India's ethanol industry has experienced substantial growth and transformation, fuelled by government policy initiatives and a strategic focus on energy security, rural development, and environmental sustainability. A cornerstone of this effort is the national policy on biofuels, 2018 (amended in 2022), which established ambitious targets to curb dependence on crude oil imports and expand domestic renewable fuel production.

Ethanol Blending Program (EBP)

By early 2026, India's ethanol blending programme has made significant progress, with petrol blending levels reaching around 20% (E20) under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, achieving the government's target ahead of schedule for the 2025–26 ethanol year. This milestone reflects steady implementation of the blending mandate and the rapid expansion of the country's ethanol supply chain.

The progress strengthens India's efforts to reduce crude oil import dependence, lower transport emissions through cleaner fuels, and support agricultural and rural economies by creating additional value for crops used in ethanol production. Building on this momentum, discussions are underway within government and industry about raising the blending target potentially toward 30% by around 2030 as ethanol production capacity continues to expand.

Industry stakeholders have advocated for an accelerated roadmap to increase ethanol blending in petrol beyond the current 20% level, suggesting a higher blending range of 22–27% in light of ongoing global energy market uncertainties.

India's heavy reliance on crude oil imports, accounting for nearly 85% of its requirement, continues to expose the economy to international price volatility. It is estimated that every USD 1 bill by approximately USD 2 billion, with cascading impacts on inflation, logistics costs, and the overall fiscal balance. Recent geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and disruptions in global shipping routes have further amplified these risks.

At the same time, India's ethanol ecosystem has witnessed significant capacity expansion, with total distillation capacity reaching around 20 Billion litres, including nearly 9 Billion litres contributed by the sugar sector. Given that the current E20 programme requires roughly 11 Billion litres annually, only about 55% of installed capacity is being utilised, indicating substantial headroom to support higher blending levels.

An increase in ethanol blending is expected to enhance energy security, reduce dependence on crude oil imports, and provide a strategic buffer against global oil market disruptions, while also supporting the long-term stability of the domestic sugar and bio-energy sector.

Ethanol supply and feedstock utilization

To ensure steady ethanol availability, the Government of India follows a flexible, multi-feedstock approach under the Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme. Approved raw materials include:

Sugarcane-based feedstocks: Sugarcane juice, syrup, B-heavy and C-heavy molasses

Grains: Surplus broken rice, maize, and other cereals

Biomass residues: Bagasse, cotton stalks, cassava, and similar agricultural residues

With rising ethanol demand, India has increasingly relied on maize supplies to bridge domestic gaps, leading to a shift toward corn imports in recent periods, including shipments from countries such as Myanmar and Ukraine. This diversified feedstock strategy enhances supply stability and reduces vulnerability to seasonal crop variations or market disruptions.

At the State level, Bihar has emerged as a key beneficiary of this policy framework. The growth of both grain-based and molasses-based distilleries has been supported by the Bihar Ethanol Production Promotion Policy, which encourages private investment and infrastructure development. At the national level, ethanol expansion is guided by the National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC), ensuring that ethanol production remains aligned with food security considerations and long-term energy priorities.

(Source: New Indian Express, Informist Media, PPAC, IMARC, ISMA)

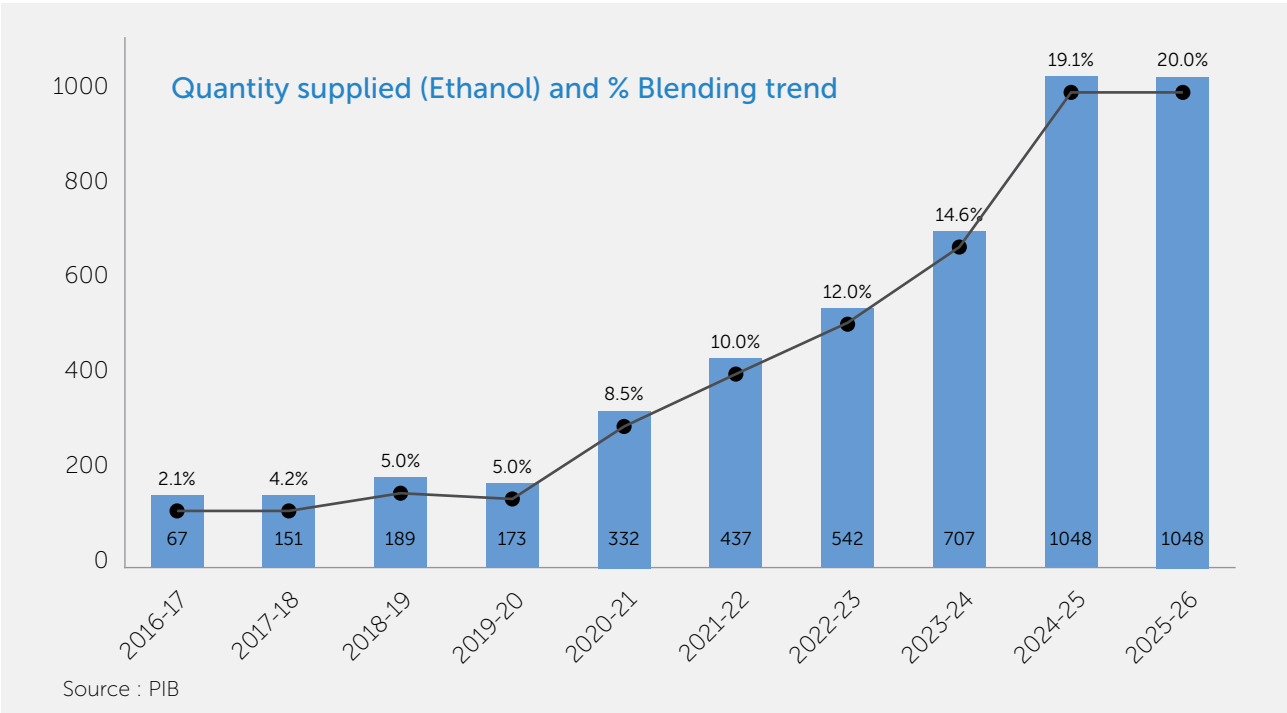
Impact on vehicle performance

The roadmap for ethanol blending in India (2020–25), developed by an inter-ministerial committee, indicates that increasing ethanol blending up to 20% (E20) results in only a marginal reduction in fuel efficiency for vehicles originally calibrated for E10. Recent industry assessments suggest that the impact on mileage is limited to around 2–4%, with variations depending on vehicle type and driving conditions.

Testing across a wide range of vehicles has demonstrated that the reduction in fuel economy is modest and can be further mitigated through engine optimisation, calibration, and improvements in vehicle design. The regulatory and industry evaluations indicate that E20-compliant and properly tuned engines can maintain comparable performance levels, with some studies even noting improved acceleration due to ethanol's higher-octane rating.

Importantly, the adoption of E20 fuel has shown no significant adverse impact on engine durability, wear, or engine oil degradation when used in compatible vehicles. Concerns around corrosion or long-term damage have been largely addressed through fuel standards and material compatibility upgrades.

(Source: Economic Times, PIB)



Source : PIB

Company performance

Overview

Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited, a key company within the renowned K. K. Birla Group, brings over seven decades of experience in the sugar industry. With origins dating back to 1932, the company was formally incorporated in 2015 following a series of strategic mergers and demergers aimed at strengthening its operational focus and scale.

As an integrated sugar enterprise, Avadh is engaged in the manufacture of sugar, spirits, ethanol, and allied by-products, including power generation through cogeneration and sanitizers. Headquartered in Uttar Pradesh, the country's largest sugarcane-producing state, the company operates [4] modern sugar mills with a combined licensed crushing capacity of 34,800 Tonnes of cane per day (TCD).

Avadh has distillation facilities with an aggregate capacity of 325 KLPD and cogeneration plants capable of producing 74 MW of power. Its strong operational efficiencies and high recovery rates have consistently positioned the company among the leading performers in India's sugar sector in recent years.

Segmental performance

Particulars	Sugar	
	FY26	FY25
Sugar cane crushed (Lakh Tonnes)	48.99	49.46
Sugar recovery (%) (C equivalent)	10.98	10.80
Segmental revenue (₹ Crore)	2571.51	2557.37
PBIT (₹ Crore)	101.84	160.37
Production qty (In Lakh Tonnes)	4.84	4.57
Sales qty (In Lakh Tonnes)	4.88	5.09
Average realisation (₹ / Lakh Tonnes)	401	384

Particulars	Distillery (Ethanol)	
	FY26	FY25
Segmental revenue (₹ Crore)	530	485
PBIT (₹ Crore)	42.00	63.20
Production qty (In Lakh litres)	892.94	735.78
Sales qty (In Lakh litres)	848.74	771.93
Average realisation (₹ / Lakh litres)	60.73	61.58

Particulars	Co-Generation (Power)	
	FY26	FY25
Segment revenue (₹ Crore)	226.74	189.52
PBIT (₹ Crore)	34.47	14.65
Production qty (In Lakh units)	2130	2117
Sales qty (In Lakh units)	986.18	1175
Average realisation (₹ / units)	4.28	3.37

Ratio analysis

Key financial ratios and details of significant changes therein (i.e. change of 25% or more in comparison to the previous financial year).

Ratio	FY26	FY25	Reason for change of 25% or more
Debtors turnover	46.80	50.67	
Inventory turnover	1.58	1.47	
Interest coverage ratio	3.02	3.26	
Current ratio	1.16	1.12	
Debt equity ratio	1.25	1.24	
Operating profit margin (%)	6.03%	8.41	Change in operating profit margin is 28.30% as compared to the preceding year due to lower profitability
Net profit margin (%)	2.13%	3.33%	Change in net profit margin is 36.23% as compared to the preceding year due to lower profitability
Return on net worth	5.10	7.99%	Change in return on net worth is 36.18% as compared to the preceding year due to lower profitability.

Risk management

At Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited, risk management forms a core component of the overall governance framework. The Risk Management Committee, constituted under the supervision of the Board of Directors, is responsible for formulating risk policies and overseeing the identification, assessment, and mitigation of risks. The committee ensures that risk controls, compliance systems, and assurance mechanisms are embedded across all business functions, enabling structured and timely responses to potential challenges.

Internal auditors play a critical role in strengthening this framework. Through periodic reviews, they assess the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, ensure compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements, and evaluate adherence to established accounting policies and operational procedures across units. Their observations and recommendations are reported directly to the Audit and Risk Management Committee, reinforcing transparency, accountability, and corrective action.

To manage structural risks such as sugar price volatility, fluctuations in recovery rates, and government-regulated State Advised Price (SAP) mechanisms, the company adopts proactive measures. These include focused research and development, farmer outreach programs promoting best agronomic and harvesting practices, and continuous operational efficiency improvements at manufacturing facilities. Such initiatives support higher cane yields, improved sugar recovery, and cost optimization.

By integrating risk management into its strategic and operational processes, Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited enhances organizational resilience, safeguards stakeholder interests, and positions itself for sustainable long-term growth.

Human resource and industrial relations

At Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited, employees are regarded as the cornerstone of the organisation's sustained success. The company remains committed to strengthening workforce capabilities through structured learning and development initiatives. During the year, a wide range of training programmes were conducted, encompassing technical competencies, behavioural development, business acumen, leadership effectiveness, customer service excellence, safety practices, and ethical standards. These initiatives are designed to ensure that employees remain aligned with evolving technologies and industry best practices.

As of 31st March 2026, the company's total workforce stood at 1,890 employees, reflecting a skilled and dedicated team committed to operational excellence and long-term growth.

Corporate social responsibility

At Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited, environmental stewardship and social responsibility are integral to the way the business operates. The Company is committed to generating meaningful value for its stakeholders including employees, local communities, and the broader environment through structured and impactful initiatives.

Its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes focus on multiple areas:

Healthcare: Regular medical camps are organised in nearby communities, providing free health check-ups, essential medicines, and emergency medical support to underserved populations.

Education: The Company promotes educational advancement among underprivileged children by distributing books and learning materials, helping improve access to quality education and supporting long-term community development.

Environmental Conservation: Recognising its environmental responsibilities, the Company adopts sustainable operational practices aimed at reducing its ecological footprint, conserving resources, and promoting environmental awareness.

By embedding social and environmental considerations into its core business philosophy, Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited seeks to contribute to inclusive growth and build a more sustainable future for coming generations.

Cautionary statement

The Management Discussion and Analysis section of this report contains statements that reflect the Company's objectives, projections, expectations, and assessments of the broader economic environment. These statements are forward-looking in nature and are based on management's current assumptions, estimates, and forecasts.

Actual outcomes may differ materially from those expressed or implied in these statements due to various uncertainties and external factors. Such factors may include changes in global supply and demand dynamics, shifts in macroeconomic policies, regulatory developments, market volatility, and pricing fluctuations.

The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances. As such, these statements should be viewed in the context of inherent risks and uncertainties that may impact future performance.

Report on Corporate Governance

1. Company's Philosophy

Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited (ASEL), is of the firm conviction that Corporate Governance in essence refers to the rules, procedures, values, systems or laws by which businesses are operated, regulated, and controlled. A well- defined and enforced corporate governance provides a structure that works for the benefit of everyone concerned by ensuring that the enterprise adheres to accepted ethical standards and best practices as well to formal laws. Governance practices may vary but the principles are generic and universal. Accordingly the Board of ASEL manages its business ethically and in a transparent manner with the profit objective balanced by long term value equitably for all stakeholders which term includes every one ranging from the Board of Directors, Management, Shareholders, Cane Growers, Customers, Employees and Society at large.

Given the fact that the business operations of ASEL are well diversified, sound governance practices are indispensable for it to build and sustain trust in all its stakeholders. ASEL is committed to run its business in a legal, ethical and transparent manner with dedication that originates from the very top and permeates throughout the organization. Besides adhering to the prescribed corporate practices as per the amended SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations") from time to time, it voluntarily governs itself as per highest ethical and responsible standards of business.

This chapter, along with the chapters on Management Discussion and Analysis and Shareholders information, reports ASEL's compliance with Listing Regulations highlighting the additional initiatives taken in line with international best practices.

Corporate Governance Philosophy

ASEL's philosophy is to constantly achieve business excellence and optimize long term value through ethical business conditions. Being a value driven organization ASEL envisages attainment of the highest level of transparency, accountability and equity in all facets of its operations including everyone it works with, the community it is in touch with and the environment it has an impact on. Strong Governance practices by the Company have boosted the level of stakeholder's confidence testified by improved performance and various recognitions achieved by the Company. This has helped ASEL to pay uninterrupted value based services to all its stakeholders.

The corporate governance structure in the Company ensures that its Board of Directors is well informed and well equipped to fulfill its overall responsibility by way of providing strategic direction to the senior management, employees, etc. which is the backbone of the ability to meet the aspirations of all stakeholders.

ASEL's initiatives towards adhering to highest standards of governance include: professionalization of the Board; fair and transparent processes and reporting systems; and going beyond the mandated Corporate Governance Code requirements of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). At the highest level the Company continuously endeavors to improve upon these aspects on an ongoing basis and adopt innovative approaches for leveraging resources, converting opportunities into achievements through proper coordination, empowerment and motivation, fostering a healthy all round growth and development to take the Company forward.

2. Board of Directors

i. The Company has in all 9 Directors with considerable professional experience in divergent areas connected with corporate functioning. Out of these 9 Directors, 5 (55.56%) are Independent Directors (IDs), 2 Non-Independent Directors, a Managing Director and a Whole-time Director. The composition of the Board is in conformity with the Listing Regulations. Mr Chandra Shekhar Nopany (DIN- 00014587) has been appointed as Managing Director for a period of 5 (Five) years with effect from 1st September, 2025. The Board is headed by the Non-Executive Promoter Chairperson Ms. Nandini Nopany. The composition of Board of Directors is balanced in terms of specialisation in one or more areas.

ii. The Board of Directors takes into account the interest of all stakeholders while discharging its responsibilities and provides leadership and guidance to the Company's management while discharging its fiduciary responsibilities thereby ensuring that the management adheres to the high standards of ethics, transparency and disclosures.

iii. The non-executive directors bring objective and independent perspective in the deliberations and decisions of the Board of Directors as they have a wider view of external factors affecting the Company and its business. These directors make a constructive contribution to the Company by ensuring fairness and transparency while considering the business plans devised by the management team. They receive sitting fees for attending the meetings and do not have any other material pecuniary relationship or transaction with the Company, its promoters, promoter group, its directors, management, subsidiaries or associates.

iv. All the Independent Directors have requisite knowledge of business, in addition to the expertise in their area of specialization. The Company has received declaration from each of the Independent Directors of the Company confirming that he/ she meets the criteria of independence as prescribed under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), rules framed thereunder and the Listing Regulations. It is confirmed that in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the Independent Directors of the Company fulfill the conditions specified in the Listing Regulations and are independent of the management of the Company.

v. As per the disclosure received by the Company from the Directors none of them is a Director on the Board of more than 7 listed entities as well as the Whole-time Director does not hold the position of Independent Director in more than three listed companies in compliance with Regulation 17A of Listing Regulations and none of Directors are member in more than ten committees, nor as Chairperson of more than five committees across all companies in which they are Directors, in compliance with Regulation 26 of Listing Regulations as well as have not been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director by SEBI/Ministry of Corporate Affairs(MCA) or any other statutory authority. The Directors inform the Company about the committee positions they occupy in other companies and also notify changes from time to time. The Company has obtained a certificate from a company secretary in practice confirming that none of the Directors on the Board of Directors of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director of companies by SEBI/ MCA or any such statutory authority. A copy of the said certificate is attached as **"Annexure E"** to the Board's Report.

vi. No Director is related to any other Director on the Board in terms of the definition of 'relative' given under the Act except for the Chairperson, Ms Nandini Nopany who is related to Mr Chandra Shekhar Nopany, Co-Chairperson & Managing Director.

vii. The Board looks at strategic planning and policy formulation. The Board meets at least once in every quarter to review the Company's operations and the maximum time gap between any two meetings is not more than 120 (One Hundred Twenty) days.

viii. The Whole-time Director is responsible for corporate strategy, planning, external contacts and Board matters. The senior management personnel heading respective divisions are responsible for all day-to-day operations-related issues, profitability, productivity, recruitment and employee retention for their divisions.

ix. Mr Sukhvir Singh (DIN: 06645482), Director is retiring by rotation at the forthcoming AGM scheduled to be held on 28th July, 2026 and being eligible has offered himself for re-appointment. The brief resume and other requisite details of the Director proposed to be re-appointed forms part of the notice of the ensuing AGM.

x. The Independent Directors (IDs) met on 10th March, 2026 without the presence of the Chairperson, Whole-time Director, the Non-Executive Non-IDs and the Management Team. The meeting was attended by IDs which enabled them to discuss various matters pertaining to the Company's affairs and thereafter put forth their combined views to the Board. The IDs reviewed the performance of non-IDs, Chairperson, Co-chairperson and the Board as a whole as well as the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

xi. Key Board qualifications, expertise and attributes

The ASEL Board comprises of qualified members who bring in the required skills, competence and expertise that allow them to make effective contributions to the Board and its committees. The Board members are committed to ensuring that the ASEL Board is in compliance with the highest standards of corporate governance.

The Board has identified the following skills/expertise/competencies fundamental for the effective functioning of the Company which are currently available with the Board:

Business	Understanding of Sugar business dynamics across various geographical markets, industry verticals and regulatory jurisdictions.
Strategy and Planning	Ability to think strategically, identify and critically assess strategic opportunities and threats and develop effective strategies in the context of strategic objectives of the Company's policies and priorities.
Governance	Experience in developing governance practices, serving the best interest of all stakeholders, protecting shareholder interests, maintaining board and management accountability and driving corporate ethics and values.

In the table below, the specific areas of focus or expertise of individual Board members have been highlighted.

Key Board Qualifications

Director	Business	Strategy and Planning	Governance
Ms Nandini Nopany (DIN – 00051362)	✓	✓	✓
Mr Chandra Shekhar Nopany (DIN – 00014587)	✓	✓	✓
Mr Gaurav Swarup (DIN- 00374298)	✓	✓	✓
Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal (DIN – 0353555)	✓	✓	✓
Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi (DIN- 00732640)	✓	✓	✓
Mr Kalpataru Tripathy (DIN – 00865794)	✓	✓	✓
Ms Kausalya Madhavan (DIN – 5198559)	✓	✓	✓
Mr Sukhvir Singh (DIN – 06645482)	✓	✓	✓
Mr Amit Dalal (DIN-00297603)	✓	✓	✓

Senior Management

As on 31st March 2026, Senior Management Personnel of the Company includes the following:

1. Mr. Agha Asig Beig, Chief Operating Officer
2. Mr. Sukhvir Singh, Executive President – Seohara unit
3. Mr. Arun Kumar Dixit, Executive President – Hargaon unit
4. Mr. Ravindra Kumar Gupta, Executive President – Hata unit
5. Mr. Pankaj Goenka, Executive President – Rosa unit
6. Mr. Dilip Patodia, Chief Financial Officer
7. Mr. Prashant Kapoor, Vice President Legal & Company Secretary

Familiarisation Programme

In terms of Regulation 25(7) of Listing Regulations, the Company is required to conduct Familiarisation Programme for IDs to familiarise them about the Company including nature of industry in which the Company operates, the business model of the Company, roles, rights and responsibilities of IDs and any other relevant information. As a part of the familiarisation programme, presentation was made to the IDs giving a brief overview of roles, responsibilities and liabilities of IDs under Corporate Governance norms with focus on constitution of various Committees under the Act, In addition to the above, the Directors are continuously encouraged to participate in various training sessions to ensure that the Board members are kept up to date.

At the time of appointment, a new Director is welcomed to the Board of Directors of the Company by sharing an Induction Kit containing inter-alia the Organization Chart, brief profile of all Directors and Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs), Policy Compendium, Investor Presentation, amongst others.

Further, the management of the Company makes various presentations to the IDs on an ongoing basis which inter-alia includes Company overview, various business verticals, latest key business highlights, financial statements, evolution as well as business model of the various business of the Company, as part of the familiarisation program for IDs.

Significant Statutory updates are circulated as a part of the agenda of the Board Meetings through which Directors are made aware of the significant new developments and highlights from various regulatory authorities viz. SEBI, MCA, other statutory authority etc.

The Board has open channels of communication with executive management which allows a free flow of communication among Directors in terms of raising queries, seeking clarifications and other related information. Directors are also informed of the various developments in the Company.

The details of the familiarisation program (other than through meetings of Board and its Committees) imparted to the Independent Directors are uploaded on the website of the Company and available at the weblink https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Familiarisation-Programme-1.pdf

Performance Evaluation

In pursuance of the provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations, the Company has laid down a Performance Evaluation Policy. The said policy prescribed in detail the process for effective evaluation of performance of the Board of Directors, the Committees thereof, individual Directors and the Chairperson of the Company. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC") had finalized the proformas / questionnaires containing different parameters to evaluate the performance of Board of Directors and its committee(s), individual Directors and the Chairperson of the Company. The performance evaluation parameters for Independent Directors include level of participation in decision making process, understanding of Company's business and industry, ensuring adequacy and functionality of vigil mechanism, communicating inter-se with Board members and senior management, etc.

As per the Performance Evaluation Policy of the Company, the evaluation of performance of the Board as a whole, Committees of the Board of Directors, individual Directors and Chairperson/Co-chairperson of the Company was carried out for the Financial Year 2025-26. The Independent Directors in their separate meeting carried out the evaluation of the Board of Directors as a whole, Chairperson/Co-chairperson of the Company and Non-Independent Directors. The Independent Directors have briefed the Board of Directors about performance evaluation by Independent Directors of the Company.

Based on the responses to the questionnaires received from the Directors and considering the evaluations carried out by Independent Directors, the Board of Directors evaluated its own performance and that of its committees and individual Directors including Independent Directors.

Board Diversity Policy

Board diversity is imperative in view of globalization of business, rapid deployment of technology, greater social responsibility, ever increasing emphasis on corporate governance and increasing need for risk management. Having members of the Board of Directors from different fields enables the Company to keep pace with changing business dynamics and provide financial, reputational and qualitative benefits. The Board of Directors had adopted "Board Diversity Policy" which sets out the basic guidelines to constitute a diverse Board that can, inter alia, draw upon a range of perspectives, experience and knowledge.

Board meetings

The meetings of the Board of Directors are scheduled in advance. The Company Secretary prepares the agenda for the meetings in consultation with the Chairperson and other concerned persons in the senior management. The detailed agenda and other relevant notes are circulated to the Directors well in advance. All material back up information is incorporated in the Agenda papers for facilitating meaningful and focused discussions at the meeting. Where it is not practicable to attach any document to the Agenda, the same are placed on the table at the meeting with specific reference to this effect in the Agenda.

During the period under review 5 (Five) Board Meetings were held on 12th May, 2025, 11th June, 2025, 4th August, 2025, 10th November, 2025 and 5th February, 2026.

The names and categories of the Directors on the Board, their attendance at Board meetings and at the last Annual General Meeting (AGM) held during the financial year and the number of directorships and committee Chairmanships/ Memberships held by them in other public limited companies are given below:

Name of Director	Category of Director	No. of Board Meetings held and attended during FY 2025-26		Whether attended last AGM held on Wednesday, 30th July, 2025	No. of Directorships in other Indian Public Limited Companies (As on 31st March 2026)[1]	No. of Committee positions held in other Indian Public Companies (As on 31st March 2026)[2]		Number of Equity shares held (As on 31st March, 2026
		Held	Attended			Chairman	Member	
Ms Nandini Nopany (DIN – 00051362)	P/C/NED	5	4	Yes	6	-	-	99,404
Mr Chandra Shekhar Nopany @ (DIN – 00014587)	P/CO/MD	5	5	Yes	8	1	-	68,176
Mr Gaurav Swarup (DIN- 00374298)	NED/ID	5	4	Yes	5		1	NIL
Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal (DIN – 0353555)	NED/ID	5	5	Yes	2	2	1	NIL
Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi (DIN- 00732640)	NED/ID	5	5	Yes	3	1	5	NIL
Mr Kalpataru Tripathy (DIN –00865794)	NED/ID	5	5	Yes	7	2	5	NIL
Ms Kausalya Madhavan (DIN – 5198559)	NED/ID	5	5	Yes	-	-	-	NIL
Mr Amit Dalal (DIN-00297603)	NED	5	5	Yes	3	-	2	NIL
Mr Devendra Kumar Sharma $ (DIN – 06498196)	WTD	5	1	NA	-	-	-	NIL
Mr Sukhvir Singh# (DIN – 06645482)	WTD	5	3	Yes	-	-	-	NIL

@ Appointed w.e.f. 01.09.2025

$ Resigned w.e.f. 26.05.2025

#Appointed w.e.f 11.06.2025

P – Promoter; C – Chairperson; CO – Co-Chairperson; ID – Independent Director; NED - Non-executive Director; WTD – Whole-time Director; MD - Managing Director

Notes :

[1]The number of directorships held by the Directors does not include Private Limited Companies, Foreign Companies and Companies incorporated under Sec 8 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[2]In accordance with Regulation 26 of the Listing Regulations, memberships /chairmanships of only Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee of other Indian Public Limited Companies have been considered.

The other Indian listed entities where Directors of the Company hold directorship as on 31st March 2026 are as follows:

Name of the Director	Other Indian Listed Entity Directorships	Category of Directorship
Ms Nandini Nopany	Ganges Securities Limited	Non-Executive Chairperson
Mr Chandra Shekhar Nopany	Magadh Sugar & Energy Limited	Non-Executive Chairperson
	Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited	Non-Executive Director
	New India Retailing & Investment Limited	Non-Executive Chairperson
	Sutlej Textiles and Industries Limited	Executive Chairperson
	SIL Investments Limited	Non-Executive Chairperson

Name of the Director	Other Indian Listed Entity Directorships	Category of Directorship
Mr Gaurav Swarup	Swadeshi Polytex Limited	Non-Executive Director
	KSB Ltd	Non-Executive Director
	Industrial and Prudential Investment Company Limited	Executive Director
	IFGL Refractories Limited	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal	The Jamshri Realty Limited	Independent Non-Executive Director
	Polychem Limited	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi	Rane (Madras) Limited	Independent Non-Executive Director
	Rane Holdings Limited	Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mcnally Bharat Engg Co Ltd	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr Kalpataru Tripathy	JK Agri Genetics Limited	Independent Non-Executive Director
	Bengal & Assam Company Limited	Independent Non-Executive Director
	Ginni Filaments Limited	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr Amit Dalal	Tata Investment Corporation Limited	Independent Non-Executive Director

Ms Kausalya Madhavan and Mr Sukhvir Singh are not holding any directorship in any other listed entity.

Committees of the Board

With a view to have a more focused attention on business and for better governance and accountability, the Board has constituted the following mandatory committees viz. Audit Committee, Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and non-mandatory committees viz. Risk Management Committee, Finance & Corporate Affairs Committee of Directors. The terms of reference of these Committees are determined by the Board and their relevance reviewed from time to time. The Minutes of the Committee Meetings are sent to all Directors individually and tabled at the Board Meetings.

3. Audit Committee

i. Overall purpose/Objective

The Audit Committee has been constituted in line with the provisions of Section 177 of the Act, read with Regulation 18 of Listing Regulations as amended from time to time, by the Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 14th March, 2017.

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board of Directors ("the Board") in reviewing the financial information which will be provided to the shareholders and others, reviewing the systems of internal controls established in the Company, appointing, retaining and reviewing the performance of Statutory Auditors/independent accountants/ internal auditors and overseeing the Company's accounting and financial reporting processes and the audit of the Company's financial statements.

ii. Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference of this Committee includes oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible, recommending appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors, reviewing/ examining quarterly and annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the Board for approval, evaluate Company's internal financial controls and risk management systems, reviewing performance of statutory and internal auditors, discussing with auditors significant findings, if any, related party transactions and adequacy of internal control systems, reviewing the functioning of the Whistle Blower Mechanism and other matters specified for Audit Committee in Section 177 of the Act, Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time. It also deals with matters relating to Company's Code of Conduct for Prohibition of Insider Trading framed in line with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 as amended and related matters. It also discharges such other functions as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time.

Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal, Chairperson of the Audit Committee attended the Annual General Meeting of the Company held during the year to provide clarifications and answer queries.

The Company's system of internal controls covering financial and operational activities, compliances, IT applications, etc. are reviewed by the Internal Auditors

and presentations are made to the Audit Committee on the findings of such reviews. Further, in compliance with Section 177(4)(vii) of the Act the Audit Committee maintains and evaluates the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting, compliance with Standards of Accounting specified under Section 133 of the Act, and looks after overall financial activities under applicable laws and regulations governing the Company.

iii. Composition and Meetings

As on 31st March, 2026, the Audit Committee comprises of Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal, Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi, Mr Kalpataru Tripathy, Independent Directors and Mr Amit Dalal, Non-Executive Director. Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal, Independent Director of the Company is the Chairperson of the Audit Committee. All the Members of the Audit Committee are financially literate and have accounting or related financial management expertise. Mr Sukhvir Singh, Whole-time Director and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) are permanent invitees to the meetings of the Audit Committee and the Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Audit Committee. The Statutory Auditors as well as Internal Auditors of the Company are invited to attend the Audit Committee meetings. The Company also invites the Cost Auditor to attend the meeting and discuss their report. The Committee also invites senior executives, as it considers appropriate, to be present at the meetings of the Committee.

Four meetings of the Audit Committee were held during the year 2025-26 i.e. on 12th May 2025, 4th August, 2025, 10th November, 2025 and 5th February, 2026. Moreover, the requisite quorum as required by Listing Regulations, was present in all the meetings of the Audit Committee held during the year.

Attendance of the members at the meetings was as follows:

Name of the Member	Status	Category	No of meetings attended
Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal	Chairperson	Independent Director	4
Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi	Member	Independent Director	4
Mr Kalpataru Tripathy	Member	Independent Director	4
Mr Amit Dalal	Member	Non-Executive Director	3

4. Stakeholders' Relationship Committee

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee of the Company was constituted on 14th March, 2017, in line with the provisions of Regulation 20 of Listing Regulations, read with Section 178 of the Act.

(i) Terms of Reference:

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee oversees the redressal of complaints/grievances of investors such as transfer/transmission of shares, credit of shares to demat accounts, non-receipt of dividend/ annual reports, approval of physical transfer/ transmission of more than 1000 shares, taking note of shares transferred during each quarter, status of dematerialized shares as at the end of each quarter, stock of blank stationery of share certificates as at the end of each quarter, shareholding pattern of the Company as at the end of each quarter and detail of investors' grievances pending as at the end of each quarter among others. It also approves issuance of duplicate shares and matters incidental thereto. It also discharges such other functions as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time. The Stakeholders Relationship Committee meets at regular intervals to take note of share transfer and other matters.

(ii) Composition & Meetings:

The composition of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee as on 31st March, 2026 is as follows:

a. Ms Kausalya Madhavan - Chairperson
b. Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal
c. Mr Gaurav Swarup
d. Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi

During the period under review the Committee met two times on 8th May, 2025 and 7th November, 2025. The Committee is headed by Ms Kausalya Madhavan, an Independent Director and the Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer.

Attendance of the members at the meetings was as follows:

Name of the Member	Status	Category	No of meetings attended
Ms Kausalya Madhavan	Chairperson	Independent Director	2
Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal	Member	Independent Director	2
Mr Gaurav Swarup	Member	Independent Director	2
Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi	Member	Independent Director	2

The Board of Directors have authorised the Company Secretary to approve transfers/ transmissions of shares in physical form upto 1000 shares. The transfers/ transmissions approved by the Company Secretary are periodically placed before the Committee.

The Company has in place a comprehensive Investor Grievance Redressal system prescribing the standards of shareholders' service & grievance redressal procedure and mechanism to be adhered to by the Registrar and Share Transfer Agents as well as by the Company. The shareholders can write to the Company at avadhinvestors@birla-sugar.com

During the financial year ended 31st March, 2026, no complaint was received and there were no complaints pending as on 31st March, 2026.

Further, pursuant to Regulation 13(3) read with Regulation 13(4) of Listing Regulations, Statements of investor complaints as received from the Registrar & Share Transfer Agents, MUFG Intime Private Limited (formerly Link Intime Private Limited) were filed with the Stock Exchanges on a quarterly basis and the said Statements were also placed before the Board of Directors for information and noting.

5. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company was constituted on 14th March, 2017 in line with the provisions of Regulation 19 of Listing Regulations, read with Section 178 of the Act.

i. Objectives:

The Committee evaluates the composition and organization of the Board and its Committees in light of requirements established by any regulatory body or any other applicable statutes, rules and regulations which the Committee deems relevant, makes recommendations to the Board of Directors in respect to the appointment, re-appointment and resignation of Independent, Executive and Non-Executive Directors of the Company, identifies the persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management including their remuneration in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommends to the Board their appointment and removal and other matters specified for Nomination and Remuneration Committee in Section 178 of the Act, Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and under Listing Regulations.

ii. Terms of Reference:

The broad terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, inter-alia includes the following:

1. Formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;
2. Formulation of criteria for evaluation of IDs and the Board;
3. Devising a policy on Board diversity;
4. Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the Board their appointment, remuneration and removal.

It also discharges such other functions as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time.

iii. Composition and Meetings:

The Committee comprises of the following Directors as on 31st March, 2026

a. Mr Gaurav Swarup
b. Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal
c. Mr Kalpataru Tripathy
d. Ms Kausalya Madhavan

During the period under review the Committee met four times i.e. on 8th May, 2025, 11th June, 2025, 29th July, 2025 and 7th November, 2025.

Attendance of the members at the meetings was as follows:

Name of the Member	Status	Category	No of meetings attended
Mr Gaurav Swarup	Chairperson	Independent Director	4
Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal	Member	Independent Director	4
Mr Kalpataru Tripathy	Member	Independent Director	4
Ms Kausalya Madhavan	Member	Independent Director	4

iv. Remuneration Policy:

The Board of Directors of the Company had at its meeting held on 30th March, 2017 adopted the Remuneration Policy as recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company. The Remuneration Policy is available on the Company website at weblink https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/ASEL-Nomination-and-Remuneration-Policy.pdf

The Remuneration Policy, inter-alia, includes the appointment criteria & qualification requirements, process for appointment & removal, retirement policy and remuneration structure & components, etc. of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and other senior management personnel of the Company. As per the Remuneration Policy, a person proposed to be appointed as Director, KMP or other senior management personnel should be a person of integrity with high level of ethical standards. In case of appointment as an independent director, the person should fulfil the criteria of independence prescribed under the Act, rules framed thereunder and the Listing Regulations. The Remuneration Policy also contains provisions about the payment of fixed & variable components of remuneration to the Whole-time Director and payment of sitting fee & commission to the non-executive directors.

i. Remuneration of Directors

Detail of remuneration paid to the Directors for the financial year 2025-26:

a. Executive Directors

(₹ in lakhs)

Name	Salary ₹	Perquisites ₹	Retirement Benefits * ₹	Total ₹
Mr Chandra Shekhar Nopany, Managing Director (w.e.f. 1st September, 2025)	175.00	14.90	-	189.90
Mr Devendra Kumar Sharma Whole-time Director (upto 26th May, 2025)	74.23	33.00	2.43	109.66
Mr Sukhvir Singh, Whole-time Director (w.e.f 11th June, 2025)	127.51	9.08	8.02	144.61

* It does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

The remuneration package of includes salary, free furnished accommodation with all expenses for upkeep and maintenance thereof, contribution to Provident Fund, reimbursement of medical expenses, leave travel concession, car with driver and telephone etc.

b. Non-Executive Directors

The Company pays a sitting fee of ₹40,000/- and ₹20,000/- per meeting to each Non-executive Director for attending meetings of the Board of Directors and Committees thereof respectively.

The shareholders of the Company had approved through Postal Ballot on 20th March, 2025, revision in payment of commission to Non-Executive directors with effect from the financial year 2024-25, subject to the aggregate annual limit of one percent of the net profits of the Company determined in accordance with the terms and provisions of Section 198 of the Act. Further, in case of inadequacy of profits in any financial year the Non-Executive Directors will be paid a sum of ₹10 Lakhs as Commission.

The details of sitting fees paid and the commission payable to the Directors are as follows:

Sl. No	Name of the Director	Sitting Fees Paid (₹)	Commssion payable for the Financial Year 2025-26 (₹)
1.	Ms Nandini Nopany	2,00,000	12,26,302
2.	Mr Chandra Shekhar Nopany *	1,20,000	5,14,039
3.	Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal	4,00,000	12,26,302
4.	Mr Gaurav Swarup	3,20,000	12,26,302
5.	Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi	4,00,000	12,26,302
6.	Mr Kalpataru Tripathy	4,00,000	12,26,302
7.	Ms Kausalya Madhavan	4,00,000	12,26,302
8.	Mr Amit Dalal	3,00,000	12,26,302

* Upto 31st August, 2025

There was no other pecuniary relationship or transaction with the non-executive directors.

6. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Company was constituted on 14th March, 2017 in line with the provisions of Listing Regulations, read with Section 135 of the Act.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee includes formulating and recommending to the Board of Directors a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy) indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Company as specified under the Companies Act, 2013 recommending the amount of expenditure to be incurred on such activities, instituting a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of the CSR projects or programs or activities undertaken by the Company etc.

Monitoring the Company's execution of its sustainability strategy based on the identified priorities and provide updates and assurance to the Board in that regard; Overseeing the Company's disclosures relating to sustainability on behalf of the Board and provide information and advice to support the Board and Audit Committee in relation to those disclosures, as required; Overseeing the Company's approach to external communications relating to sustainability and ensure a good dialogue with the Company's shareholders on sustainability matters is maintained; Monitoring developments and emerging best practice in approaches to sustainability and provide insights against the Company's strategy; Engaging with the employees delivering the Company's sustainability strategy and assess the Company's approach to nurturing talent and providing development opportunities; and Providing support, input and guidance to management on sustainability matters, as appropriate, including in relation to the coordination of sustainability strategy, communications and incentive arrangements.

It also discharges such other functions as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time. The Committee also reviews periodically the progress of CSR projects/ programs/ activities undertaken by the Company.

During the year under review the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee was reconstituted on 4th August, 2025 by inducting Mr Sukhvir Singh as a Member of the Committee in place of Mr Devendra Kumar Sharma.

The composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee as on 31st March, 2026 is as follows:

a. Mr Kalpataru Tripathy
b. Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi
c. Ms Kausalya Madhavan
d. Mr Sukhvir Singh

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary to the Committee. The Committee is responsible for monitoring the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy) of the Company from time to time, the Company's CSR Policy is available on the Company's website at https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-CSR-Policy.pdf

During the period under review the Committee met two times i.e. on 12th May, 2025 and 7th November, 2025 .

Attendance of the members at the meetings was as follows:

Name of the Member	Status	Category	No of meetings attended
Mr Kalpataru Tripathy	Chairperson	Independent Director	2
Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi	Member	Independent Director	2
Ms Kausalya Madhavan	Member	Independent Director	2
Mr Devendra Kumar Sharma @	Member	Whole-time Director	1
Mr Sukhvir Singh $	Member	Whole-time Director	-

@ Ceased to be a Member w.e.f. 26th May, 2025

$ Became a member w.e.f. 4th August, 2025

7. Risk Management Committee

Business Risk Evaluation and Management is an ongoing process within the Organization. The Company has a robust risk management framework to identify, monitor and minimize risks as also identify business opportunities.

During the year under review, the Committee was reconstituted on 4th November, 2025 and the Committee now comprises of Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi, Ms Kausalya Madhavan, Independent Directors, Mr Amit Dalal, Non-Executive Director, Mr Sukhvir Singh, Whole-time Director and Mr Dilip Patodia, Chief Financial Officer. Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi is the Chairperson of the Committee.

The objectives and scope of the Risk Management Committee broadly comprises:

- Oversight of risk management performed by the executive management;
- Reviewing the risk & its mitigation plans within framework and in line with local legal requirements and SEBI guidelines;
- Reviewing risks and evaluate treatment including initiating mitigation actions and ownership as per a pre-defined cycle;
- Defining framework for identification, assessment, monitoring, mitigation and reporting of risks.

Within its overall scope as aforesaid, the Committee reviews risks trends, exposure, potential impact analysis and mitigation plan. It also discharges such other functions as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time.

During the period under review the Committee met two times i.e. on 20th August, 2025 and 3rd February, 2026.

The attendance of each member of the Committee is given below:

Name of the Member	Status	Category	No of meetings attended
Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi	Chairperson	Independent Director	2
Ms Kausalya Madhavan	Member	Independent Director	2
Mr Amit Dalal	Member	Non-Executive Director	2
Mr Dilip Patodia	Member	Chief Financial Officer	2
Mr Devendra Kumar Sharma @	Member	Whole-time Director	-
Mr Sukhvir Singh #	Member	Whole-time Director	2

@ Ceased to be a member w.e.f. 26th May, 2025

Became a member w.e.f. 4th August, 2025

8. Finance & Corporate Affairs Committee

The Finance & Corporate Affairs Committee of Board of Directors comprises of Ms Nandini Nopany, Chairperson, Mr Chandra Shekhar Nopany, Co-Chairperson & Managing Director, Mr Gaurav Swarup, Non-Executive & Independent Director and Mr Sukhvir Singh, Whole-time Director. The Company Secretary of the Company acts as the Secretary to the Committee and Mr Dilip Patodia, Chief Financial Officer is a regular invitee to such Committee.

The Terms of Reference of this Committee include oversight of banking and borrowing related matters, to authorise the Company officials for signing various agreements, deeds and documents etc., to consider, approve and submit various bid documents etc. for participation in ethanol tenders, amongst others and to do such other businesses as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time.

During the period under review the Committee met two times i.e. on 12th September, 2025 and 21st January, 2026.

The attendance of each member of the Committee is given below:

Name of the Member	Status	Category	No of meetings attended
Ms Nandini Nopany	Chairperson	Non-Executive Director	2
Mr Chandra Shekhar Nopany $	Member	Managing Director	2
Mr Gaurav Swarup	Member	Independent Director	2
Mr Devendra Kumar Sharma @	Member	Whole-time Director	-
Mr Sukhvir Singh #	Member	Whole-time Director	-

$ Appointed as Managing Director w.e.f. 1st September, 2025

@ Ceased to be a member w.e.f. 26th May, 2025

Became a member w.e.f. 4th August, 2025

9. Subsidiary Companies

The Company does not have any subsidiary neither has any associate nor any joint venture. However, the Board of Directors have formulated a Policy for determining material subsidiaries in its meeting held on 30th March, 2017 and subsequently modified on 26th March 2019 in line with changes envisaged in Listing Regulations and such modified Policy has been disclosed on the company website at https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-Policy-for-Determining-Material-Subsidiaries.pdf

10. Related Party Transactions

All transactions entered into with Related Parties as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 23 of Listing Regulations, during the financial year were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length pricing basis and do not attract the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. There were no materially significant transactions with related parties during the financial year which were in conflict with the interest of the Company. Similarly, there were no transaction with any person or entity belonging to Promoter/ Promoter Group holding 10% or more shareholding in the Company. Adequate disclosure as required by the Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) have been made in the notes to the Financial Statements. The Board has approved a policy for related party transactions which was modified in line with amended provisions of the Act read with Listing Regulations and has been uploaded on the Company's website https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-Related-Party-Transaction-Policy-.pdf

11. Vigil Mechanism / Whistle Blower Policy

In staying true to our values of Strength, Performance and Passion and in line with our vision of being one of the respected companies in India, the Company is committed to the high standards of Corporate Governance and stakeholder responsibility and accordingly has formulated Whistle Blower Policy to deal with instances of fraud and mismanagement, if any. The Policy ensures that strict confidentiality is maintained whilst dealing with concerns and also that no discrimination is meted out to any person for a genuinely raised concern. The said policy was updated with recent amendments w.r.t. Unpublished Price Sensitive Information as mandated by SEBI laws and has been uploaded on the Company's website at https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf

12. Policy Against Sexual and Workplace Harassment

The Company is committed to provide and promote a safe, healthy and congenial atmosphere irrespective of gender, caste, creed or social class of the employees. The Company in its endeavor to provide a safe and healthy work environment for all its employees has developed a policy to ensure zero tolerance towards verbal, physical, psychological conduct of a sexual nature by any employee or stakeholder that directly or indirectly harasses, disrupts or interferes with another's work performance or creates an intimidating, offensive or hostile environment such that each employee cannot realize his / her maximum potential. The Company affirms that during the year under review, adequate access was provided to any complainant who wished to register a complaint under the Policy. During the financial year 2025-26, the Company has not received any complaint on sexual harassment from any of the women employees of the Company, neither there were any pending complaints which were disposed of nor there were any complaints pending as on the end of the FY 2025-26.

13. General Body Meetings

13.1 The last three Annual General Meetings of the Company were held as under:

Financial Year	Date	Time	Location
2024-25	30-07-2025	11.00 A.M.	Through Video Conferencing ("VC") / Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM" and deemed venue: Registered Office of the Company P.O. Hargaon, Dist. Sitapur Uttar Pradesh - 261 121
2023-24	31-07-2024	11.00 A.M.	
2022-23	26-07-2023	11.00 A.M.	

The last Annual General Meeting was held on 30th July, 2025, which was chaired by Mr Chandra Shekhar Nopany.

The Company had taken shareholders' approval by way of special resolution in the previous Annual General Meeting held on 30th July, 2025 for the following:

a. Re-appointment of Ms. Nandini Nopany (DIN-00051362) who had attained the age of seventy five (75) years, as a Director of the Company.

b. Appointment of Mr Sukhvir Singh (DIN – 06645482) as Whole-time Director of the Company.

13.2 Postal Ballot

During the year under review, the Company had sought Shareholders' approval by way of Special Resolution through postal ballot as per details given below:

Resolution	Date of Postal Ballot Notice	Date of Announcement of Result	Total no of valid votes	No. of votes with Assent for the Resolution	No. of votes with Dissent for the Resolution
Appointment of Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany (DIN 00014587) as the Managing Director of the company for a term of 5 (five) years	04-08-2025	12-09-2025	1,27,60,463	1,24,68,123	2,92,340

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 4th August, 2025 had appointed Mr Mohan Ram Goenka (Membership No.: FCS 4515, CP No.: 2551) as the scrutinizer (the "Scrutinizer") for conducting Postal Ballot (by remote e-voting) process in a fair and transparent manner.

There is no immediate proposal for passing a resolution through Postal Ballot. In case a resolution is proposed to be passed through postal ballot, the procedure of postal ballot and other requisite details shall be provided in the postal ballot notice.

14. Means of Communication

14.1 The unaudited quarterly / half yearly results are announced within forty-five days of the close of the quarter. The audited annual results are announced within sixty days from the close of the financial year as per the requirements of Listing Regulations. The aforesaid financial results are sent to BSE Limited (BSE) and The National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) where the Company's securities are listed, immediately after these are approved by the Board and also published in 'Business Standard', in English and 'Business Standard' in Hindi in Lucknow edition.

14.2 The quarterly results, shareholding pattern, corporate governance reports, intimation of Board meetings, etc. are filed with the stock exchanges through NSE Electronic Application Processing System (NEAPS) and BSE Listing Centre.

14.3 The Annual Report of the Company, the quarterly/half yearly and annual financial results are simultaneously posted on the Company's website www.avadhsugar.com and can be downloaded.

14.4 The Company also displays official press releases as and when released on the above website.

14.5 Email id earmarked for redressing Investor queries is avadhinvestors@birla-sugar.com

14.6 Presentation made to any Institutional Investor or to any Analysts during the period under review is made available on the above website.

15. General Shareholders' Information

15.1 12th Annual General Meeting

Day & Date	:	Tuesday, 28th July, 2026
Time	:	11:00 A.M (IST)
Venue	:	12th Annual General Meeting will be held through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) and deemed venue shall be Registered Office of the Company at P.O. Hargaon, Dist. Sitapur Uttar Pradesh – 261121.

15.2 Financial Year : April to March

15.3 Tentative Financial Calendar

Event	Date
Approval of Audited Annual Results (2025-26)	12th May, 2026
First Quarter Results	On or before 14th August, 2026
Second Quarter Results	On or before 14th November, 2026
Third Quarter Results	On or before 14th February, 2027
Audited Annual Results (2026-27)	On or before 30th May, 2027

15.4 Book Closure & Record Date

The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Saturday, 25th July, 2026 to Tuesday, 28th July, 2026 (both days inclusive) for the purpose of Annual General Meeting. The Record Date for ascertaining the entitlement of Dividend is 17th July, 2026.

15.5 Dividend Payment Date - Within 30 days of the Annual General Meeting.

15.6 Listing on Stock Exchanges and Stock Codes

The names of the Stock Exchanges at which the Equity Shares of the Company are listed and the respective stock codes are as under:

Name and Address of the Stock Exchanges	Stock Code/ Scrip Code	ISIN Number for NSDL/CDSL (Dematerialised Shares)
BSE Ltd. (BSE) Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai 400001	540649	
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE), Exchange Plaza, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400051	AVADHSUGAR	INE349W01017

The Company has paid annual listing fees for the Financial Year 2026-27 to the above Stock Exchanges.

15.7 Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

The Company has appointed MUFG Intime India Private Limited (Formerly Link Intime India Private Limited) as its Registrar & Share Transfer Agent (RTA) for handling work related to share registry in terms of both physical and electronic modes. Accordingly, all correspondence, share transfer, demat/remat requests and other communication in relation thereto should be mailed/hand delivered to the said RTA directly at the following address:

MUFG Intime India Pvt. Ltd.
Unit: Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited
Rasoi Court, 5th Floor,
20 Sir R N Mukherjee Road,
Kolkata - 700 001
Tel: 91 033 6906 6200
E-mail: kolkata@in.mpms.mufg.com
Website – www.in.mpms.mufg.com

15.8 Share Transfer System

Pursuant to the directive of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Physical transfer of shares has been dispensed with. In reference to SEBI Circular dated 25th January, 2022, the Security holder/Claimant shall submit duly

filled up Form ISR-4 for processing of service request related to transmission, transposition, consolidation/sub-division/endorsement of share certificate, issue of duplicate share certificate along with requisite documents. The Company/RTA

shall issue letter of confirmation after processing the service requests which shall be valid for a period of 120 days from the date of its issuance, within which the securities holder/claimant shall make a request to the Depository Participant for dematerializing the said securities.

15.9 Distribution of Shareholding

a. Equity Share Capital History

The Paid up Capital of the Company consists of 2,00,18,420 Equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid up and allotted as under:

Date of Allotment	No. of shares	Issue Price (₹ per share)
30.03.2017	1,00,09,210	10
02.07.2019	1,00,09,210	(Bonus) 1:1

b. The Distribution of Shareholding as on 31st March, 2026 was as follows:

No of Equity Shares	No.of Shareholders	% of total shareholders	No of shares held	% of total shares
1 to 500	22885	93.86	1479353	7.39
501 to 1000	670	2.75	502641	2.51
1001 to 2000	412	1.69	602613	3.01
2001 to 3000	137	0.56	345947	1.73
3001 to 4000	65	0.27	229099	1.14
4001 to 5000	44	0.18	200670	1.00
5001 to 10000	69	0.28	483948	2.42
10001 and above	101	0.41	16174149	80.80
Total	**24383**	**100.00**	**20018420**	**100.00**

c. Detail of Shareholding pattern of the Company as on 31st March, 2026 was as follows:

Category	No. of Shares held	% of Shareholding
Promoter & Promoter Group	1,20,89,172	60.39
Financial Institutions/Banks/ Mutual Funds /UTI / Insurance Cos., NBFCs, Alternate Investment Funds etc.	45,866	0.23
Bodies Corporate	8,62,090	4.31
Individuals/HUF/Trust	64,43,637	32.19
Stock Exchange Clearing Members/Market Maker	22,901	0.11
NRIs / OCBs / FIIs / Foreign Nationals	466677	2.33
Unclaimed Shares	7,797	0.04
Investor Education and Protection Fund	80,280	0.40
Total	**2,00,18,420**	**100.00**

15.10 Dematerialisation of Shares and Liquidity

The Equity Shares of the Company are in compulsorily dematerialised form at all the stock exchanges viz. BSE Ltd and The National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. under depository systems at both the Depositories viz. National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited. 1,99,53,039 Equity Shares viz. 99.67% of the Equity Share Capital of the Company have already been dematerialized.

15.11 Outstanding GDRs /ADRs/Warrants or Convertible Instrument : The Company has never issued GDRs/ ADRs/ Warrants or any other Convertible Instrument.

15.12 Commodities price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging : Not Applicable

15.13 Location of Plants:

Sugar Mills:

a. Hargaon, District Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh, Pin-261 121.
b. Seohara, District Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh, Pin-246 746.
c. Hata, District Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh, Pin-274 207
d. Rosa, District Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh, Pin-242 406

Distilleries:

a. Hargaon, District Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh, Pin-261 121.
b. Seohara, District Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh, Pin-246 746.

Co-generation Power Plants:

a. Hargaon, District Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh, Pin-261 121.
b. Seohara, District Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh, Pin-246 746.
c. Hata, District Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh, Pin-274 207

15.14 Address for Correspondence:

Company Secretary,	MUFG Intime India Pvt. Ltd. Registrar & Share Transfer Agent
Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited	Unit: Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited
9/1, R.N. Mukherjee Road	Rasoi Court, 5th Floor,
5th Floor, Birla Building	20 Sir R N Mukherjee Road
Kolkata - 700 001, India	Kolkata - 700 001, India
Tel: 91 - 033 - 2243 0497/8	Tel : 91-033-6906 6200
Fax: 91 - 033 - 2248 6369	e-mail: kolkata@in.mpms.mufg.com
e-mail: avadhinvestors@birla-sugar.com	

15.15 Credit Ratings

The details of the Credit Rating assigned to the Company as on 31st March 2026 is as under:

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Agency	Assigned Rating
Term Loan	549.06	India Ratings and Research	IND A+ /STABLE
Fund-based limit	1125.00		IND A+ /STABLE/IND A1
Non-fund based limit	5.00		IND A1

15.16 Details of Unpaid Dividend

The details of amount lying in the unpaid dividend accounts of the Company are as under:

Dividend Year	Amount lying in Unpaid Dividend Account as on 31st March, 2026 (in ₹)	Due date for transfer to Investor Education and Protection Fund ("IEPF")
2018-2019	2,84,685	09.10.2026
2019-2020	7,77,459	27.10.2027
2020-2021	7,00,060	29.09.2028
2021-2022	15,20,008	26.08.2029
2022-2023	14,71,944	01.09.2030
2023-2024	15,97,900	06.09.2031
2024-2025	9,43,497	05.09.2032

Pursuant to Section 124 of the Act read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, as amended, the dividend, which remains unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer to the unpaid dividend account of the Company, is required to be transferred to IEPF. Further, all shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more are required to be transferred by the Company to the demat account of IEPF Authority.

During the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2026, the Company transferred unpaid dividend of ₹1,07,280 for the Financial Year 2017-18 to IEPF and also transferred 7,922 equity shares to the demat account of IEPF Authority in respect of which the dividend was unpaid/ unclaimed for the last seven years.

15.17 Transfer of shares in Unclaimed Suspense Account

The Company has transferred to the 'Unclaimed Suspense Account' the unclaimed equity shares which were issued in physical form from time to time. The details of such unclaimed shares are as under:

Particulars	No. of Shareholders	No. of Shares
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the Unclaimed Suspense Account lying as on 1st April, 2025	185	8,202
Number of shareholders who approached the Company for transfer of shares from Unclaimed Suspense Account during the financial year 2025-26	-	-
Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from Unclaimed Suspense Account during the financial year 2025-26	-	-
Shares transferred to IEPF during the financial year 2025-26	2	405
Aggregate Number of shareholders and outstanding shares in the Unclaimed Suspense Account lying as on 31st March, 2026	183	7,797

The voting rights on the shares outstanding in the Unclaimed Suspense Account shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares.

16. CEO and CFO Certification

The Whole-time Director and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company have certified that all the requirements of Listing Regulations, inter-alia, dealing with the review of financial statements and cash flow statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026, transactions entered into by the Company during the said year, their financial reporting and evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control system and making necessary disclosures to the auditors and the audit committee have been duly complied with.

17. Information about directors seeking appointment/ re-appointment

The details of Directors seeking appointment/ re- appointment are given in the Annexure to the Notice, under the head Particulars of Directors seeking appointment/re-appointment at the Annual General Meeting.

18. Prevention of Insider Trading

The Company has in place a Code of Internal Procedures and Conduct for Regulating, Monitoring and Reporting of trading by insiders as envisaged under the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 for its designated persons. The Company also has in place Code of Practice and Procedure for Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information. This Code is available on Company's website at https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-CODE-FOR-FAIR-DISCLOSURE-OF-UNPUBLISHED-PRICE-SENSITIVE-INFORMATION.pdf The Code ensures the prevention of dealing in Company's shares/ securities by persons having access to unpublished price sensitive information. The Code requires pre-clearance for dealing in the Company's shares and prohibits the purchase or sale of Company shares by the designated persons while in possession of unpublished price sensitive information in relation to the Company and during the period when the Trading Window is closed. The Company Secretary is responsible for implementation of the Code. All members of the Board of Directors and the designated persons have confirmed compliance with the Code.

19. Code of Conduct

The Company has also adopted a Code of Conduct (Code) for the members of Board of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Personnel of the Company to follow. The Code is posted on the website of the Company at https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-Code-of-Conduct.pdf The essence of the Code is to conduct the business of the Company in an honest and ethical manner, in compliance with applicable laws and in a way that excludes considerations of personal advantage. All Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed their compliance with the Code, and a declaration to this effect, signed by the Whole-time Director, is attached to this report and which forms an integral part of this report.

20. Legal Compliances

The Board reviews periodically compliance reports of all laws applicable to the Company, prepared by the Whole-time Director which is duly supported by the legal compliance report of the internal auditors, heads of each Units at Hargaon, Seohara, Hata & Rosa, as well as by the Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary. The Board also reviews periodically the steps taken by the Company to rectify instances of non-compliances, if there be any.

21. Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit

As stipulated by SEBI, a qualified practising Company Secretary carries out an audit to reconcile the total admitted capital with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) and the total issued and listed capital. This audit is carried out every quarter and the Report thereon is submitted to the concerned Stock Exchanges. The audit confirms that the total Listed and Paid-up Capital is in agreement with the aggregate of the total number of shares in dematerialised form (held with NSDL and CDSL) and total number of shares in physical form.

22. Compliance of Secretarial Standards

The Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards, i.e., Secretarial Standard on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

23. Disclosures

23.1 There are no materially significant related party transactions of the Company which have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. Transaction with Related Parties is disclosed in Note No. 41 of the Accounts in the Annual Report.

23.2 No penalties or strictures have been imposed on the Company by Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any statutory authority on any matter related to capital markets for non-compliance by the Company during the last three years.

23.3 Your Company is fully compliant with the corporate governance requirements specified in Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations, as applicable and compliance reports on Corporate Governance in the requisite formats have been submitted to the concerned stock exchanges.

23.4 The Company has in place the Whistle Blower Policy and no personnel has been denied access to the Audit Committee.

23.5 The Company has complied with all the applicable mandatory requirements.

23.6 In the preparation of the financial statements, the Company has followed Standards of Accounting notified under Section 133 of the Act, as amended. The significant accounting policies which are consistently applied have been set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

23.7 Total fees for all services paid by the listed entity and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, to the statutory auditor and entities in the network firm/ network entity of which the statutory auditor is a part was ₹91.68 Lakhs.

23.8 During the year the Company has not raised any funds through preferential allotment or qualified institutional placement as specified in Reg 32(7A) of Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time.

23.9 No complaint was filed with the Company under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 during the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026. Further, no complaint was pending with the Company as at the beginning and end of the Financial Year 2025-26 under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

23.10 All the recommendations/ suggestions made by the Committees of Board of Directors which is mandatorily required during the financial year 2025-26 were accepted by the Board of Directors.

24. Discretionary Requirements

24.1 Chairperson's Office: Chairperson's Office is maintained by the Company and expenses towards performance of the Chairperson's duties are borne by the Company / reimbursed to her.

24.2 Shareholder rights: The quarterly, half-yearly and annual results of the Company are published in a leading English daily newspaper having a nationwide circulation and a Hindi daily newspaper (having circulation in Lucknow) and regularly hosted on Company's website. The Annual Report of the Company for the financial year 2025-26 shall be emailed to the Members whose email addresses are available with the depositories or are obtained directly from the Members, as per Section 136 of the Act and Rule 11 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. For other Members, who have not registered their email addresses, the Annual Report shall be sent at their registered address. If any Member wishes to get a duly printed copy of the Annual Report, the Company shall send the same, free of cost, upon receipt of request from the Member. The Company communicates with shareholders through e-mail, telephone etc.

24.3 Audit Opinion: It is always the Company's endeavour to present unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements. There is no audit modified opinion on the Company's financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2026.

24.4 Reporting of Internal Auditor: The Internal Auditor may report directly to the Audit Committee. The Internal Auditor of the Company is a permanent invitee to the Audit Committee Meetings and regularly attends the Meetings for reporting audit findings to the Audit Committee.

Annexure C

Certificate on Code of Conduct

To
The Members
Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited
P.O. Hargaon, Dist - Sitapur
U.P – 261 121

I, Sukhvir Singh, Whole-time Director of Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited, declare that to the best of my knowledge, as per Regulation 26(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the members of the Board and Senior Management personnel have affirmed compliance with the **CODE OF CONDUCT FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT** of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026.

Sukhvir Singh
Whole-time Director
DIN - 06645482

Place – Kolkata
Date : 12th May, 2026

Annexure D

Independent Auditor's Report on compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as per provisions of Chapter IV of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended

The Members of
Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited

1. The Corporate Governance Report prepared by Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited (hereinafter the "Company"), contains details as specified in regulations 17 to 27, clauses (b) to (i) and (t) of sub – regulation (2) of regulation 46 and para C, D, and E of Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("the Listing Regulations") ('Applicable criteria') for the year ended March 31, 2026 as required by the Company for annual submission to the Stock exchange.

Management's Responsibility

2. The preparation of the Corporate Governance Report is the responsibility of the Management of the Company including the preparation and maintenance of all relevant supporting records and documents. This responsibility also includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Corporate Governance Report.

3. The Management along with the Board of Directors are also responsible for ensuring that the Company complies with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations, issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Auditor's Responsibility

4. Pursuant to the requirements of the Listing Regulations, our responsibility is to provide a reasonable assurance in the form of an opinion whether the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as specified in the Listing Regulations.

5. We conducted our examination of the Corporate Governance Report in accordance with the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes and the Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). The Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI.

6. We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.

7. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks associated in compliance of the Corporate Governance Report with the applicable criteria. Summary of procedures performed include:

   i. Read and understood the information prepared by the Company and included in its Corporate Governance Report;

   ii. Obtained and verified that the composition of the Board of Directors with respect to executive and non-executive directors has been met throughout the reporting period;

   iii. Obtained and read the Register of Directors as on March 31,2026 and verified that atleast one independent woman director was on the Board of Directors throughout the year;

   iv. Obtained and read the minutes of the following committee meetings / other meetings held April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026:

      (a) Board of Directors;
      (b) Audit Committee;
      (c) Annual General Meeting (AGM) / Extra Ordinary General Meeting (EGM);
      (d) Nomination and Remuneration Committee;
      (e) Stakeholders Relationship Committee;
      (f) Risk Management Committee
      (g) Finance & Corporate Affairs Committee
      (h) CSR Committee

v. Obtained necessary declarations from the directors of the Company.

vi. Obtained and read the policy adopted by the Company for related party transactions.

vii. Obtained the schedule of related party transactions during the year and balances at the year- end. Obtained and read the minutes of the audit committee meeting where in such related party transactions have been pre-approved prior by the audit committee.

viii. Performed necessary inquiries with the management and also obtained necessary specific representations from management.

8. The above-mentioned procedures include examining evidence supporting the particulars in the Corporate Governance Report on a test basis. Further, our scope of work under this report did not involve us performing audit tests for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the fairness or accuracy of any of the financial information or the financial statements of the Company taken as a whole.

Opinion

9. Based on the procedures performed by us, as referred in paragraph 7 above, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as specified in the Listing Regulations, as applicable for the year ended March 31, 2026, referred to in paragraph 4 above.

Other matters and Restriction on Use

10. This report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

11. This report is addressed to and provided to the members of the Company solely for the purpose of enabling it to comply with its obligations under the Listing Regulations with reference to compliance with the relevant regulations of Corporate Governance and should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care or for any other purpose or to any other party to whom it is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing. We have no responsibility to update this report for events and circumstances occurring after the date of this report.

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

per Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 060352
UDIN: 26060352ZJBWUN8277

Place of Signature: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2026

Annexure E

Certificate of Non-Disqualification of Directors

(pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

To
The Members of
Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited
P.O. – Hargaon, Dist. – Sitapur
Uttar Pradesh – 261 121

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of **Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited** having CIN : L15122UP2015PLC069635 and having registered office at P.O. – Hargaon, Dist. – Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh – 261 121 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31st March, 2026 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of the Company by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such other Statutory Authority:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	DIN	Date of appointment in Company
1.	Nandini Nopany	00051362	29.07.2016
2.	Chandra Shekhar Nopany	00014587	29.07.2016
3.	Anand Ashvin Dalal	00353555	14.03.2017
4.	Gaurav Swarup	00374298	14.03.2017
5.	Kalpataru Tripathy	00865794	14.03.2017
6.	Pradip Kumar Bishnoi	00732640	14.03.2017
7	Kausalya Madhavan	05198559	11.02.2019
8	Amit Dalal	00297603	13.05.2024
9	Sukhvir Singh	06645482	11.06.2025

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This Certificate has been issued relying on the documents and information as mentioned herein above and as were made available to us or as came to our knowledge for verification without taking any cognizance of any legal dispute(s) or sub-judice matters which may have effect otherwise, if ordered so, by any concerned authority(ies). This certificate is also neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Name : **CS Atul Kumar Labh**
Membership No. : FCS 4848
CP No. : 3238
PRCN : 7207/2025
UIN : S1999WB026800
UDIN : F004848H000316742

Place : Kolkata
Date : 12.05.2026

Annexure F

Form No. MR-3
Secretarial Audit Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited** [hereinafter called 'the Company'] for the year ended March 31, 2026 **["Period under Review"]** in terms of Audit Engagement Letter dated May 12, 2025. The secretarial audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conduct/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of the secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the Period under Review, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place.

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the Period under Review, according to the provisions of applicable law provided hereunder:

1. The Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the rules made thereunder including any re-enactment thereof;
2. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the rules made thereunder;
3. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the regulations and bye-laws framed thereunder;
4. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment, and External Commercial Borrowings; - Not applicable during the Period under Review; and
5. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("SEBI Act"), to the extent applicable, along with the circulars issued thereunder: -
    a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
    b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
    c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; Not applicable during the Period under Review;
    d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
    e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993;
6. Laws specifically applicable to the industry to which the Company belongs, as identified by the management, that is to say:
    a. The Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 and Rules;
    b. The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966;
    c. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules;
    d. Food Safety and Standards Regulations;
    e. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
    f. Legal Metrology Act, 2009;
    g. Petroleum Act, 1934 And Rules;
    h. Electricity Act, 2003 and Rules;
    i. The Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyantran Adhiniyam, 1964; and

j. Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953 and Rules.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standards 1 & 2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Management Responsibility:

Kindly refer to our letter of even date which is annexed as *Annexure 'I'* which is to be read along with and forms an integral part of this report.

Based on the above, we report that during the Period under Review, the Company has largely complied with the material provisions of the Acts, Laws, Rules and Regulations to the Company as mentioned above, subject to the exceptions as noted as a part of the compliance system.

This Report has to be read with our other reports or certificates on the status of compliances by the Company with various applicable laws during the Period under Review.

Recommendations as a matter of best practice:

In the course of our audit, we have made certain recommendations for best corporate practices, for its necessary consideration and implementation by the Company.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company was duly constituted with a proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors, and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the Period under Review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings and Committee meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Resolutions have been approved by majority while the dissenting members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company, which commensurate with its size and operations to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations, and guidelines, except as specifically mentioned in the Report.

We further report that during the Period under Review, the Company has not undertaken any specific events/ actions that can have a major bearing on the Company's compliance responsibility in pursuance of the above-referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, and standards, etc., except the following:

1. **Declaration of dividend:**

   During the Period under Review, the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting convened on May 12, 2025, recommended a final dividend of ₹10 per equity share of ₹10 each for the financial year 2024-25. The same was also approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting convened on July 30, 2025.

2. **Appointment of Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany, as Managing Director:**

   During the Period under Review, Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany, DIN: 00014587, was appointed as Managing Director with effect from September 1, 2025 for a period of 5 (five) years, and approval of shareholders taken through postal ballot on September 12, 2025.

3. **Appointment of Mr. Sukhvir Singh as Whole-time Director:**

   During the Period under Review, Mr. Sukhvir Singh, DIN: 06645482, was appointed as Whole-time Director and Key Managerial Personnel with effect from June 11, 2025 for a period of 3 (three) years, and approval of shareholders taken at the Annual General Meeting through remote e-voting on July 30, 2025.

For M/s Vinod Kothari & Company
Practicing Company Secretaries
Unique Code: P1996WB042300

Pammy Jaiswal
Partner
Membership No.: A48046
CP No.: 18059
UDIN:A048046H000343055
Peer Review Certificate No.: 4123/2023

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2026

Annexure 1

Annexure to Secretarial Audit Report

To,
The Members,
Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited

Our Secretarial Audit Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit. The list of documents for the purpose, as seen by us, is listed in **Annexure II;**
2. We have followed the audit practices and the processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion;
3. Our Audit examination is restricted only upto legal compliances of the applicable laws to be done by the Company, we have not checked the practical aspects relating to the same.
4. Wherever our Audit has required our examination of books and records maintained by the Company, we have relied upon electronic versions of such books and records, as provided to us through online communication. We have conducted online verification & examination of records, as facilitated by the Company;
5. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company as well as correctness of the values and figures reported in various disclosures and returns as required to be submitted by the Company under the specified laws, though we have relied to a certain extent on the information furnished in such returns.
6. Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulation and happening of events etc.
7. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis and sample basis.
8. Due to the inherent limitations of an audit including internal, financial, and operating controls, there is an unavoidable risk that some misstatements or material non-compliances may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with audit practices.
9. The contents of this Report have to be read in conjunction with and not in isolation of the observations, if any, in the report(s) furnished/to be furnished by any other auditor(s)/agencies/authorities with respect to the Company.
10. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Annexure II: List of Documents

1. Minutes shared through electronic mode of the following meetings:
   a. Board Meeting;
   b. Audit Committee;
   c. Nomination and Remuneration Committee;
   d. Stakeholders Relationship Committee;
   e. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee;
2. Annual Report 2024-25;
3. Notice and Agenda for Board and Committee Meetings;
4. Disclosures under Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations;
5. Forms and Returns files with the ROC;
6. Policies framed under Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations;
7. Compliance Report obtained by the Company for ascertaining the compliance with the specific laws;
8. Disclosures under SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
9. Disclosures under SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations.

Annexure G

Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

Information under section 134 (3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule, 8 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and forming part of the Directors' Report for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026.

(A) Conservation of energy-

(i) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy

a) Heat Energy Conservation initiative in Boiling House to reduce steam consumption

1. Installation of 2 Condensate Juice Heaters (Heating Surface – 350 m^2 each)
2. Installation of 1 No. Vertical Continuous Pan of 100 TPH Capacity at B- boiling
3. Installation of 2 Vapor Line Juice Heaters Before the Vapor Condenser of the 100 TPH BVCP
4. Installation of 8 Mechanical Circulators in Vacuum Pans
5. Installation of Vacuum Batch Type Pan of 120 Ton Capacity with Mechanical Circulator

b) Electrical Energy Conservation initiative in Plant to reduce electricity consumption

1. Replacement of conventional light with LED
2. Installation of Variable Frequency Drive

(ii) The steps taken by the company for utilising alternate sources of energy;

The company is producing renewal energy from bagasse & SLOP which is eco-friendly & meets it's captive requirement of power from such energy and surplus power is sold to state grid.

(iii) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment – ₹2117.12 lacs

(B) Technology absorption-

(i) The efforts made towards technology absorption;

(i) Replacement of Co 238 cane variety with other varieties: -

In view of the damage of Co 0238 variety by red rot disease, we have replaced the Co238 with other promising varieties as well as trial of new future promising varieties being done at the farm. Our focus is to provide variety to the cane growers which should be high yielding and good in terms of recovery.

(ii) Trench Method :-

The production of trench planting is higher than conventional planting. This method helps save water in irrigation as well as prevent lodging of cane. The Farmers are capable to spray any insecticide or any cultural activity anytime. The trench planting is being promoted and this year 18 automatic cane trench planters were distributed to the entrepreneurs and in our planning that day by day the number of planters will be increased in our area.

(iii) Power Spray (Boom Sprayer) :-

Power sprayer is a tractor driven implement. It is cost effective in the sense of labour saving and more coverage area of foliar spray of nutrients & pesticides, in short period of time and helps the crop to grow faster & healthier.

(iv) Small Tractors: -

This is an economical as well as time-saving replacement of labour used in various agricultural operations. This may play a big role in supplying fresh cane due to its small consignment. This is very useful for small holding growers.

(v) Healthy Seed Plan:-

Seed is the backbone of yield healthy seed can give good tillers, and the tillers will be converted into the millable cane. The healthy seed program is being started in which the disease-free plantlet is being produced through the tissue culture technique, and the plantlets is being planted at the factory farm. The produced seed is being given to the growers for seed nursery.

(vi) Control of Insect, Pest and Disease

a) Though Moist, Hot air Treatment: The cane growers is motivated to prepare a seed nursery yourself in which the seed is being treated through MHAT machine this seed is free from disease and insect. with moist hot air treatment. It improves the quality and yield of sugarcane.

b) Chemical Control: In order to control the Insect, Pest and Borer, insecticide and pesticide is being applied on the crop just before incidence of Pest and Borer for their control.

c) Biological Control of Bore: The Parasite Trichogramma has been applied to the crop to protect it from insects, Pests, and Borer.

d) Bio-Pesticides: The Bio-Pesticide is being produced and provided to the cane growers to protect their crop.

(vii) Ratoon Management

To increase the yield of the Ratoon and seeing the scarcity of the labors the farmers is being motivated to use RMD for stubble saving and ratoon rotavator for the interculture operation in the cane field.

(ii) The Company has not imported any new technology during last three years.

(iii) The expenditure incurred on Research and Development – ₹1295.51 lacs

(C) Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo-

The Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year and the Foreign Exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows.

a) Earnings in Foreign Exchange (FOB Value) – ₹ Nil

b) Expenditure in Foreign Currency - ₹ Nil

Annexure H

Information pursuant to Section 197 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

i. The ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the Financial Year 2025-26 and the percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary in the Financial Year 2025-26:

Name	Designation	Ratio of remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company	% age increase in remuneration in the FY 2025-26 as compared to Previous year 2024-25
Ms. Nandini Nopany	Non-Executive Chairperson	4.01	(17.09)*
Mr Chandra Shekhar Nopany #	Co-Chairperson & Managing Director	55.13	Not Comparable
Mr Anand Ashvin Dalal	Independent Director	4.57	(17.88)*
Mr Gaurav Swarup	Independent Director	4.34	(19.48)*
Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi	Independent Director	4.57	(19.50)*
Mr Kalpataru Tripathy	Independent Director	4.57	(17.04)*
Ms Kausalya Madhavan	Independent Director	4.57	(20.29)*
Mr Amit Dalal	Non-Executive Director	4.29	1.26 *
Mr Sukhvir Singh	Whole-time Director	40.62	Not Comparable
Mr Dilip Patodia	Chief Financial Officer	Not applicable	2.37
Mr Prashant Kapoor	Company Secretary	Not applicable	14.97

Notes:

*Comprises profit-related commission and sitting fee for attending board/committee meetings, as applicable.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany was appointed as Managing Director w.e.f. 1st September, 2025. Accordingly, remuneration paid to him for part of the year during FY-25.

Mr. Sukhvir Singh was appointed as Whole-time Director w.e.f. 11th June, 2025. Accordingly, remuneration paid to him for part of the year during FY-25.

ii. The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year 2025-26: 2.43%

iii. The number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company: 689

iv. Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:

Average increase in the salaries of employees other than managerial personnel in the financial year 2025-26 was 6.02%. Details of percentage increase in the remuneration of managerial personnel is given in the table above.

v. It is hereby affirmed that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chandra Shekhar Nopany
Co-Chairperson & Managing Director
DIN – 00014587

Place : Kolkata
Date : 10th June, 2026

Annexure I

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities

For the Financial Year 2025-26

Sr. No.	Particulars	Remarks
1.	A Brief outline of the Company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the weblink to the CSR policy and project or programs.	The Company's CSR policy focuses on practicing its corporate values through its commitment to grow in a socially and environmentally responsible way, while meeting the interests of its stakeholders and with an intent to make a positive difference to society and to conduct the business in socially responsible, ethical and transparent manner to demonstrate commitment to respect the interest of and be responsive towards all stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, project affected people, society at large etc. and create value for all of them.
2.	Composition of the CSR Committee.	
3.	Provide the web-link where composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company.	The CSR policy is available on the website of the Company viz. https://avadhsugar.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Avadh-Sugar-CSR-Policy.pdf
4.	Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report)	NOT APPLICABLE
5.	Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any	NIL

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation/ Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	Mr Kalpataru Tripathy	Chairperson	2	2
2.	Mr Pradip Kumar Bishnoi	Independent Director	2	2
3.	Ms Kausalya Madhavan	Independent Director	2	2
4.	Mr Sukhvir Singh (w.e.f. 4th August,, 2025)	Whole-time Director	2	1
5.	Mr Devendra Kumar Sharma (upto 26th May, 2025)	Whole-time Director	2	1

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in ₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Remarks
6.	Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5)	₹15,827.60 lakhs
7.	(a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	₹316.56 lakhs
	(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR Projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years.	-
	(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any	-
	(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c)	₹316.56 lakhs

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year :

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
3,18,39,355.50	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against on-going projects for the financial year :

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sl No	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the Project		Project Duration	Amount allotted for the project (in ₹)	Amount spent in the current financial year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation – Director (Yes/ No)	Mode of Implementation – Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration Number
1.	Not Applicable											
	Total											

c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than on-going projects for the financial year :

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation- Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementing agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
1.	Hand-pumps	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	1,02,228.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
2.	Distribution of blankets & Windcheaters	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	66,002.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
3.	Medical Check up, Camps, ATM kit & Medicine distribution to patients	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	4,42,834.19	No	PHD Rural Development Foundation	CSR00004676
4	Installation of Solar Power Generating System 3.3 KW at CHC	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	2,01,600.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
5.	Straw for Cow Shed	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	49,150.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
6.	Birla Girls Inter College (Salary)	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	8,00,000.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
7.	Furniture for Primary School	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	1,10,380.00	Yes	N/A	N/A

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation-Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementing agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
8.	To make rural women self-reliant and independent and increase their contribution to the rural economy	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	3,64,750.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
9.	Distribution of School Kits	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	4,57,958.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
10.	Boundary wall of Nagar Panchayat Parking and Public Toilet	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	5,63,395.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
11.	Food distribution in flood affected area	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive ealth care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	15,280.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
12.	Cleaning and maintenance of Pond adjacent to plant	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	3,49,700.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
13.	Pond at Harni	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	33,60,151.60	Yes	N/A	N/A

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation- Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementing agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
14.	Tree plantation at nearby area	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	2,63,700.25	Yes	N/A	N/A
15.	Storm water drains cleaning work in rural areas to improve water drainage.	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	5,25,628.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
16.	Jhula, Solar light & Playground at nearby village	Rural Development Projects	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	39,270.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
17.	Road side beautification and plantation including lighting	Rural Development Projects	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	52,166.96	Yes	N/A	N/A
18.	Tin Sheet boundary repairing and renovation of nearest primary school	Rural Development Projects	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	2,06,440.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
19.	Contribution to Manav Vikas Vidyalaya Trust	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	No	West Bengal	Kolkata	85,80,000.00	No	Manav Vikas Vidyalaya Trust	CSR00046106
20.	Distribution of blankets & Windcheaters	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	1,13,265.00	Yes	N/A	N/A

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation- Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementing agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
21.	Medical Check up, Camps, Sanitizing, ATM kit and Medicine distribution to patients	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	2,93,055.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
22.	Water Cooler with and without RO nearby factory area	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	1,80,796.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
23.	Vocational training for girls at Girls Inter College, Seohara, in computers and tailoring.	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	6,78,308.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
24.	To make rural women self-reliant and independent and increase their contribution to the rural economy	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	10,00,000.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
25.	Cleaning and maintenance of Pond adjacent to plant	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	2,68,000.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
26.	Tree plantation at nearby area	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	1,34,825.00	Yes	N/A	N/A

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation- Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementing agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
27.	Leopard Trapping Cage	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	1,23,585.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
28.	Construction of Road	Rural Development Projects	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Nadgaon, Mathura	10,00,000.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
29.	Beautification and maintenance of Ram Lila ground	Rural Development Projects	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	34,28,933.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
30.	Road side beautification and plantation including lighting	Rural Development Projects	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	7,23,549.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
31.	Distribution of blankets & Windcheaters	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	5,000.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
32.	Medical Check up, Camps, Sanitizing, ATM kit and Medicine distribution to patients	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	2,09,540.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
33.	Ambulance operation	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	2,85,769.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
34.	To make rural women self-reliant and independent and increase their contribution to the rural economy	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	1,49,263.00	Yes	N/A	N/A

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation-Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementing agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
35.	Anganbadi Centres Rehabilitation	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	8,49,940.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
36.	Tree plantation at nearby area	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	1,36,000.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
37.	Storm water drains cleaning work in rural areas to improve water drainage.	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	19,98,417.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
38.	Jhula, Solar light & Playground at nearby village	Rural Development Projects	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	8,69,675.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
39.	Distribution of blankets & Windcheaters	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	99,600.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
40.	Furniture for Primary School	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	1,98,954.06	Yes	N/A	N/A
41.	Furniture & Utensils for Old age Homes.	Rural Development Projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	4,75,000.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
42.	Ambulance operation	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	2,97,199.00	Yes	N/A	N/A

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation- Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementing agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
43.	Medical Checkup, Camps, ATM kit & Medicine distribution to patients	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	2,99,357.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
44.	Hand-pumps	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	1,23,900.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
45.	To make rural women self-reliant and independent and increase their contribution to the rural economy	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	9,95,001.42	Yes	N/A	N/A
46.	Cleaning and maintenance of Pond adjacent to plant	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	1,99,500.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
47.	Celebration of Aazadi ki 75 Years (Others)	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	52,500.00	Yes	N/A	N/A
48.	Tree plantation at nearby area	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	Yes	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	99,790.00	Yes	N/A	N/A

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in ₹)
(d)	Amount spent in Administrative Overheads		NIL
e)	(Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable		NIL
(f)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e)		₹318.39 Lakhs
(g)	Excess amount for set off, if any		NIL

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹ lakhs)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	316.56
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	318.39
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	1.83
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	-
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	1.83

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years :

Sl No	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135(6) (in ₹)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per Section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years (in ₹)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in ₹)	Date of transfer	
1.	NA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NA	NIL
	Total	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**		**NIL**

9. (b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for on-going projects of the preceding financial year(s) :

Sl No	Project ID	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Status of the Project – Completed / On-going
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NA

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details).

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹ lakhs)
(a)	Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).	Not applicable
(b)	Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.	Not applicable
(c)	Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.	Not applicable
(d)	Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).	Not applicable
11.	Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5)	Not applicable

Place : Kolkata
Date :10th June, 2026

Sukhvir Singh
Whole-time Director
DIN – 06645482

Kalpataru Tripathy
Chairperson, CSR Committee
DIN - 00865794

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report

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Principle 5 :	Businesses should respect and promote human rights	123
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Section A : General Disclosures

I. Details of the listed entity:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company	L15122UP2015PLC069635
2	Name of the Listed Entity	Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited ('ASEL / the Company / We / Our / Us/ Organisation')
3	Year of Incorporation	2015
4	Registered Office Address	P O Hargaon Dist. Sitapur Uttar Pradesh 261121
5	Corporate Address	Birla Building, 5th Floor, 9/1 R N Mukherjee Road, Kolkata 700 001
6	E-mail	avadhsugar@birlasugar.org
7	Telephone	(05862) 256220
8	Website	www.avadhsugar.com
9	Financial Year for which reporting is done	1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026
10	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed	BSE Limited ('BSE') & National Stock Exchange of India Limited ('NSE')
11	Paid-up Capital	INR 20,01,84,200
12	Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report	Mr. Sukhvir Singh Whole Time Director Email ID – avadhsugar@birlasugar.org Telephone – (033) 7185 3000
13	Reporting boundary	The disclosures made under this report are on a standalone basis.
14	Name of assessment or assurance provider	Not Applicable
15	Type of assessment or assurance obtained	Not Applicable

II. Products/Services

16. Details of Business Activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover)

Sr. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity	% of Turnover of the Entity
1	Sugar	Production and processing of sugar from sugarcane, involving extraction of juice, clarification, evaporation to concentrate the juice, crystallisation to form sugar crystals, and subsequent drying and packaging for distribution.	77.27%
2	Industrial Alcohol	Manufacture of industrial alcohol and spirits from molasses and other sugarcane by-products. The process includes fermentation and distillation, followed by further processing and purification to produce high-grade ethanol/spirit.	15.92%
3	Power	Generation of power using bagasse, a by-product of sugar production, with supply of surplus electricity to the grid.	6.81%

17. Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's Turnover):

Sr. No.	Product/Services	NIC Code	% of Turnover Contributed by the Product
1	Sugar	10721	73.1%
2	Industrial Alcohol	11019	19.54%
3	Power	35106	1.94%

III. Operations

18. Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated

Location	Number of Plants	Number of Offices	Total
National	6	3	9
International	NIL	NIL	NIL

19. Markets served by the entity

a. Number of locations

Location	Total
National (No. of States)	6
International (No. of Countries)	NIL

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?

NIL

c. A brief on types of customers

ASEL operates as a B2B organisation, catering to a diverse customer base across its core business segments. In its sugar operations, bulk quantities of sugar are supplied to wholesalers, institutional buyers, and trade partners, typically in 50 kg packaging. The distillery segment produces ethanol, rectified spirit, and industrial alcohol. Ethanol is supplied to leading oil marketing companies such as Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited for fuel blending purposes. Additionally, the cogeneration power facilities contribute to regional energy requirements by supplying electricity to the state grid in Hargaon, Seohara, and Hata in Uttar Pradesh.

IV. Employees:

20. Details as at the end of the financial year

a. Employees and workers (including differently abled):

Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
		No (B)	% (B/A)	No (C)	% (C/A)
Employees					
Permanent (D)	489	487	99.6%	2	0.4%
Other than Permanent (E)	390	388	99.5%	2	0.5%
Total employees (D + E)	**879**	**875**	**99.5%**	**4**	**0.5%**
Workers					
Permanent (F)	335	335	100%	0	0%
Other than Permanent (G)	676	676	100%	0	0%
Total workers (F + G)	**1,011**	**1,011**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**

b. Differently abled employees and workers:

Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
		No (B)	% (B/A)	No (C)	% (C/A)
Employees					
Permanent (D)	0	0	0%	0	0%
Other than Permanent (E)	0	0	0%	0	0%
Total employees (D + E)	**0**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**
Workers					
Permanent (F)	1	1	100%	0	0%
Other than Permanent (G)	0	0	0%	0	0%
Total workers (F + G)	**0**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**

21. Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women:

Particulars	Total (A)	No & % of Females	
		No (B)	% (B/A)
Board of Directors	8	2	25%
Key Management Personnel	3	0	0%

22. Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers

Particularts	FY 25-26			FY 24-25			FY 23-24		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent Employees	12%	0%	12%	12%	0%	12%	10%	0%	10%
Permanent Workers	4%	0%	4%	4%	0%	4%	7%	0%	7%

V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including joint ventures):

23. (a) Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (As at March 31, 2026)

Not Applicable

(b) Does the entity indicated at column A above participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)

Not Applicable

VI. CSR Details:

24. (i) Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013: Yes

(ii) Turnover (INR): INR 2,69,351.81 Lakhs

(iii) Net worth (INR): INR 1,12,446.04 Lakhs

VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

25. Complaints/ Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC) –

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/ No) (If Yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	FY 25-26			FY 24-25		
		Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Communities	No	NIL	NIL	N.A.	NIL	NIL	N.A.
Investors (other than shareholders)	No	NIL	NIL	N.A.	NIL	NIL	N.A.
Shareholders*	Yes	NIL	NIL	N.A.	NIL	NIL	N.A.
Employees and workers^	Yes	NIL	NIL	N.A.	NIL	NIL	N.A.
Customers	Yes	NIL	NIL	N.A.	NIL	NIL	N.A.
Value Chain Partners	No	NIL	NIL	N.A.	NIL	NIL	N.A.
Others	No	NIL	NIL	N.A.	NIL	NIL	N.A.

*The Company has an effective redressal mechanism. Shareholders with concerns can contact the Company or the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent Email: kolkata@in.mpms.mufg.com

^Some of the policies guiding the Company's conduct with all its stakeholders, including grievance mechanisms, are placed on the Company's website. The hyperlink is: Grievance Redressal Policy

26. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
1.	Climate Change	Risk	Sugarcane cultivation, procurement, and processing are inherently susceptible to climate variability, including fluctuations in temperature, changes in rainfall patterns, and the increasing incidence of extreme weather events. These factors may adversely impact crop yields, affect the timely availability of raw materials, disrupt procurement and supply chains, and influence overall operational efficiency. Furthermore, evolving regulatory expectations and heightened stakeholder focus	Implementation of climate risk mitigation measures, including monitoring and management of greenhouse gas emissions, adoption of energy-efficient technologies, and integration of renewable energy sources. The Company is constantly striving towards promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices and improving operational efficiencies to reduce environmental impact.	Negative

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
			on emissions management may have implications for compliance requirements and long-term business continuity.		
		Opportunity	The transition towards a low-carbon economy presents opportunities for the bioenergy sector. Ethanol production from sugarcane supports the shift towards cleaner fuels and aligns with national initiatives such as the ethanol blending programme. This creates potential for business growth, enhanced market positioning, and contribution to energy security.		Positive
2.	Water Management	Risk	Sugarcane cultivation and processing are water-intensive, making operations susceptible to risks related to water scarcity and availability. Variability in water resources may affect agricultural output, operational continuity, and increase dependence on external water sourcing and treatment measures.	The Company has adopted water conservation and management practices, including the implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems, recycling and reuse of treated water, promotion of efficient irrigation practices, rainwater harvesting, and groundwater recharge initiatives to enhance water sustainability. These initiatives are aligned with the principles of the CPCB Charter on Water Conservation and Pollution Prevention by Sugar Industries, focusing on efficient water use, wastewater minimization, and enhanced water recycling and reuse.	Negative

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
	Water Management	Opportunity	Adoption of structured waste management practices enhances resource efficiency through recycling, reuse, and value realisation from by-products such as bagasse, press mud, and molasses. This reduces reliance on virgin raw materials and lowers waste handling and disposal costs. In line with these efforts, the Company is working towards minimising its environmental footprint by progressing towards zero waste to landfill, zero effluent discharge. Additionally,		Positive
			it enables the creation of value-added products such as bioenergy, compost, and bio-fertilisers, thereby contributing to circular economy objectives and supporting sustainable agricultural practices.		
4.	Health and Safety of Employees and Workers	Risk	Operations involve exposure to occupational health and safety risks arising from the use of machinery, handling of materials, and industrial processes. Potential hazards include workplace injuries, equipment-related incidents, and operational lapses, which may impact employee well-being, productivity, and overall organisational performance.	Strengthening of safety governance through structured training, periodic safety audits, and implementation of standardised safety protocols. Increased focus on behavioural safety practices and employee participation in safety initiatives to foster a proactive safety culture. To further mitigate operational risks, measures such as deployment of sprinklers and water tankers to address heat and fire hazards, along with installation of bag filters to control dust and airborne particulate matter, have been implemented, contributing to a safer and healthier working environment.	Negative

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
5.	Human Capital Development	Opportunity	Continous learning and development programmes, digital training initiatives, and structured performance management systems to continuously upgrade employee competencies and engagement levels. ASEL embarked on a transformative journey to align its human capital framework with evolving business priorities, with the objective of building a high-performing, future-ready workforce empowered by clarity, culture, and capability.		Positive
6.	Product Quality and Safety	Risk	Product quality and safety risks, including non-compliance with regulatory standards, customer grievances, and potential quality deviations, may adversely impact customer trust, brand reputation, and market positioning. Any lapse in quality assurance processes could lead to financial and reputational implications.	Institutionalisation of stringent quality control mechanisms, standardised operating procedures, and regular testing protocols to ensure compliance with applicable standards and consistent product quality. As a result, the Company's sugar has consistently maintained its reputation for quality, achieving ICUMSA (International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis) levels below 100 and meeting refined-grade standards.	Negative
7.	Corporate Governance	Risk	The sector operates within a stringent regulatory environment, requiring adherence to evolving legal and compliance requirements. Any deviation may result in regulatory penalties, operational disruptions, and reputational risks.	Strengthening governance frameworks through implementation of robust internal controls, standard operating procedures, and compliance monitoring systems. Regular training on ethical conduct, anti-corruption practices, and transparency measures is undertaken to reinforce accountability and stakeholder trust.	Negative

Section B : - Management & Process Disclosures

Disclosure Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1. a. Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
b. Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
c. Web Link of the Policies, if available	Note 1								
2. Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes / No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3. Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4. Name of the national and international codes/ certifications/labels/ standards (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustea) standards (e.g. SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	-								
5. Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.	ASEL has already undertaken a comprehensive materiality assessment to identify its key ESG priorities and material topics. The Company continues to periodically reassess these material aspects to ensure alignment with evolving stakeholder expectations and regulatory requirements. Based on this, ASEL has developed a structured ESG strategy that guides implementation, strengthens governance frameworks, and enables ongoing monitoring of performance across key business functions.								
6. Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals and targets along with reasons in case the same are not met	ASEL continues to embed ESG considerations into its core business processes by consistently monitoring performance indicators and aligning strategic decision-making with defined sustainability objectives. As part of its ESG roadmap, the organization has institutionalized a framework to streamline internal processes, implemented policies aligned with the NGRBC. ASEL continues to undertake periodic benchmarking of its ESG performance against industry peers to foster continuous improvement and strengthen its sustainability outlook. The Company remains fully compliant with all applicable environmental laws and regulatory requirements, reflecting its commitment to responsible and ethical operations. Its sustainability initiatives are closely aligned with its core business activities and are guided by a well-defined ESG framework. Further details on these initiatives are available on the Company's website.								

Governance, leadership and oversight

7. Statement by director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure)

The sugar industry continues to play a critical role in strengthening India's rural economy, supporting livelihoods and driving inclusive growth across agrarian communities. Avadh Sugar, a part of the K. K. Birla Group's sugar businesses, remains committed to fostering socio-economic development and empowering approximately 2.9 lakh farmers within its operational footprint. The Company continues to undertake targeted initiatives to enhance agricultural productivity, including research and development of high-yielding and high-sucrose sugarcane varieties, provision of quality inputs, farmer training programmes, and dissemination of improved agronomic practices. These efforts are complemented by financial support mechanisms aimed at strengthening farmer resilience and long-term sustainability.

The Company also contributes to the holistic community development through investments in social infrastructure, including healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and other essential amenities in the vicinity of its operations. Its focus on accessible, job-oriented education further reinforces its commitment to inclusive growth and livelihood generation.

ASEL has formalized its sustainability agenda through the implementation of a comprehensive ESG framework aligned with its organizational vision and the principles of the NGRBCs. The Company has instituted defined ESG priorities supported by measurable objectives, robust governance mechanisms, and structured monitoring and disclosure processes.

Recognizing the evolving ESG landscape, the Company continues to address key challenges such as climate variability impacting agricultural productivity, water resource management in a water-intensive sector, and the ongoing need to enhance energy efficiency and reduce emissions through increased utilization of renewable energy, thereby supporting the transition towards a low-carbon economy. At the same time, it remains committed to responsible waste management by effectively utilizing by-products such as bagasse, molasses, and press mud, reinforcing its alignment with circular economy principles.

Governance remains a cornerstone of ASEL's ESG approach, with robust policies on ethics, compliance, and stakeholder engagement ensuring transparency, accountability, and responsible decision-making across all levels of the organization.

Looking ahead, the Company is focused on further integrating ESG considerations into its core business strategy, strengthening stakeholder engagement, and enhancing disclosures in line with evolving regulatory and investor expectations. These efforts collectively reflect ASEL's commitment to sustainable development, resilience, and long-term value creation for all stakeholders.

	Particulars	Details
8.	Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy (ies)	Mr. Kalpataru Tripathy, Chairperson of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR), is responsible for the implementation of Business Responsibility policies.
9.	Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision-making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details	Yes, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee is responsible for overseeing the implementation of sustainability related initiatives.

10. Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company

Subject for Review	Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director / Committee of the Board / Any other Committee									Frequency (Annually / Half yearly / Quarterly / Any other – please specify)								
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Performance against above policies and follow up action	Policies covering NGRBC principles are reviewed by CSR committee									Policies are being reviewed on as and when basis.								
Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles, and rectification of any non-compliances	ASEL has implemented a robust framework to ensure adherence to all pertinent requirements and regulations, and it complies with all legal legislation, policy compliance with statutory requirements and rectification of any non-compliance is being looked after by the CSR committee on as and when required basis.																	

11. Has the entity carried out independent assessment/ evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide name of the agency

No

12. If answer to question (1) above is "No" i.e. not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated:

Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
The entity does not consider the principles material to its business (Yes/No)	Not Applicable								
The entity is not at a stage where it is in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles (Yes/No)									
The entity does not have the financial or/human and technical resources available for the task (Yes/No)									
It is planned to be done in the next financial year (Yes/No)									
Any other reason (please specify)									

Note 1:

P1: Code of Conduct; Suppliers' Code of Conduct , Business Responsibility and Sustainability (BRS) Policy , ESG Policy and Whistleblower Policy

P2: Product Responsibility Policy; and Sustainability Policy

P3: Human Resource and Employee Relations Policy, Grievance Redressal Policy, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Policy and Equal Opportunity Policy

P4: Stakeholder Engagement and Advocacy Policy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy

P5: Stakeholder Engagement and Advocacy Policy; Suppliers' Code of Conduct and Health, Safety, Security, Environment & Quality Policy

P6: Health, Safety, Security, Environment & Quality Policy; Suppliers' Code of Conduct and Sustainability Policy

P7: Stakeholder Engagement and Advocacy Policy

P8: Stakeholder Engagement and Advocacy Policy; Sustainability Policy and Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

P9: Product Responsibility Policy

Section C : - Principle Wise Performance

Principle 1: **Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.**

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programs on any of the principles during the financial year:

Segment	Total number of training and awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training and its impact	%age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Board of Directors (BOD)	1	Training and awareness programs were conducted on the nine principles of NGRBC	100%
Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs)			
Employees other than BOD and KMPs			
Workers			
		▪ Safe work practices, fire safety (BBS) and handling of chemicals & precautions ▪ Boiler & auxiliaries, turbine protection & relay calibration, and mill maintenance (alignment, lubrication & vibration) ▪ Centrifugal & clarification functioning, pan function and DCS smooth working control ▪ Pumps, bearings, welding & lubricants, and general maintenance & earthing ▪ Calibration & testing, and special analytical skills (lab) & soil testing ▪ Distillery operations (fermentation & distillation), sugar grading & packing, and good manufacturing practices (GMP) ▪ Effluent treatment & biocomposting, integrated pest & disease management, and energy efficiency (VFD) ▪ Cane area survey & checking procedures, ratoon management, varietal identification, and cane centre & gate management ▪ Statutory compliances, F&A taxation, income tax awareness, and SAP operation ▪ Negotiation skills & vendor development, and vendor rating finalisation ▪ Leadership skills, HRD programme (KRA), and art of living / stress management	

2. Details of fines / penalties /punishment/ award/ compounding fees/ settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, in the financial year,

Monetary					
Type	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions	Amount (In INR)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Penalty/ Fine	NIL				
Settlement					
Compounding fee					

Non- Monetary					
Type	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions	Amount (In INR)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Imprisonment	NIL				
Punishment					

3. Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal/ Revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.

Case Details	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies / judicial institutions
None	

4. Does the entity have an anti-corruption or anti-bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web link to the policy.

ASEL has instituted a comprehensive Code of Conduct that reinforces its commitment to ethical business practices, integrity, impartiality, and transparency. The policy sets out clearly defined standards governing personal and professional behavior and is applicable across all levels of the organization, including employees, workers, directors, key managerial personnel, and senior management. It explicitly prohibits the offering or acceptance of gifts, donations, or any undue advantages that may compromise ethical standards, permitting only nominal and customary tokens in line with established guidelines. The Code further underscores the Company's zero-tolerance stance towards corruption and bribery, mandating adherence to the highest standards of integrity across all operations.

In addition, ASEL has established a robust Whistle Blower Policy that provides a formal and secure mechanism for reporting concerns related to unethical conduct, fraud, or violations of applicable laws and regulations. The policy clearly outlines reporting channels, including access to the designated Ombudsperson, and ensures adequate safeguards to protect whistleblowers against any form of retaliation, thereby fostering a culture of transparency, accountability, and ethical governance.

ASEL also extends its ethical expectations across its value chain through the Supplier Code of Conduct , which requires suppliers and business partners to adhere to applicable legal requirements and uphold responsible business practices.

5. Number of Directors/KMPs/employees/workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/ corruption:

Case Details	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Directors	NIL	NIL
KMPs	NIL	NIL
Employees	NIL	NIL
Workers	NIL	NIL

6. Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest:

Particulars	FY 25-26		FY 24-25	
	Number	Remarks	Number	Remarks
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the Directors	NIL	N.A.	NIL	N.A.
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs	NIL	N.A.	NIL	N.A.

7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties / action taken by regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.

Not Applicable

8. Number of days of accounts payables (Accounts payable *365) / Cost of goods/services procured) in the following format:

	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Number of days of accounts payables	31 Days	46 Days

9. Open-ness of business

Provide details of concentration of purchases and sales with trading houses, dealers, and related parties along-with loans and advances & investments, with related parties, in the following format:

Particulars	Metrics	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Concentration of Purchases	a. Purchases from trading houses as % of total purchases	NIL	NIL
	b. Number of trading houses where purchases are made from	NIL	NIL
	c. Purchases from top 10 trading houses as % of total purchases from trading houses	NIL	NIL
Concentration of Sales	a. Sales to dealers / distributors as % of total sales	NIL	NIL
	b. Number of dealers / distributors to whom sales are made	NIL	NIL
	c. Sales to top 10 dealers / distributors as % of total sales to dealers / distributors	NIL	NIL
Share of RPTs in	a. Purchases (Purchases with related parties / Total Purchases)	NIL	NIL
	b. Sales (Sales to related parties / Total Sales)	NIL	NIL
	c. Loans & advances (Loans & advances given to related parties / Total loans & advances)	NIL	NIL
	d. Investments (Investments in related parties / Total Investments made)	NIL	NIL

Leadership Indicators

1. Awareness programs conducted for value chain partners on any of the principles during the financial year

Total number of awareness programmes held	Topics/ principles covered under the training	%age of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programmes
1	Training and awareness programs were conducted on the nine (9) Principles of NGRBC	50%

2. Does the entity have processes in place to avoid/ manage conflict of interest involving members of the Board/KMPs? (Yes/No) If yes, provide details of the same.

Yes, ASEL has established well-defined mechanisms to identify, prevent, and manage conflicts of interest involving members of the Board, Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs), and senior management, as articulated in its Code of Conduct. The framework requires all such individuals to act in the best interests of the Company and avoid any situation where personal interests may conflict, or appear to conflict, with those of the organisation.

The policy mandates timely disclosure of any actual or potential conflicts of interest, KMPs and senior management are required to report such instances to the Board of Directors, while directors are obligated to disclose the same to the Chairperson. To further strengthen governance safeguards, directors and KMPs are restricted from deriving any undue personal benefit from entities seeking to engage in business with the Company, participating in decision-making processes where they have a direct or indirect interest, or accepting remuneration from external sources in connection with their role in the Company.

Principle 2 : Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.

Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 24-25	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
R&D	NIL	NIL	NA
Capex	NIL	NIL	NA

2. a. Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing?

Yes

b. If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?

The Company sources majority of its sugarcane requirements from local farmers located in close proximity to its manufacturing facilities, ensuring an efficient and sustainable procurement model. This localized sourcing approach significantly reduces transportation-related costs and minimizes the associated environmental footprint. The traditional modes of transportation, such as bullock carts, continue to be used for cane delivery. This further contributes to lower emissions while supporting rural livelihoods.

3. Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling and disposing at the end of life, for (a) Plastics (including packaging) (b) E-waste (c) Hazardous waste and (d) Other waste

Plastics (including packaging)	Plastic is utilized in the packaging of certain products and is subsequently collected and channeled through CPCB-registered recyclers for environmentally sound processing. The Company ensures compliance with EPR obligations under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2018, by offsetting the quantity of plastic introduced into the market through authorized recovery and recycling mechanisms.
E-waste	The Company's products and associated packaging do not contain any electrical or electronic components.
Hazardous waste	The nature of the Company's products sold, and their packaging does not result in the generation of hazardous waste at the end of their lifecycle.
Other Waste	No other categories of waste are generated that require specific end-of-life reclamation, recycling, or disposal processes.

3. Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes / No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.

Yes

Leadership Indicators

1. Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details.

Name of Product / Service	Description of the risk / concern	Action taken
Not Applicable		

2. If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along-with action taken to mitigate the same.

Name of Product / Service Description of the risk / concern Action taken - Not Applicable

3. Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for the manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry).

Indicate input material	Recycled or re-used input material to total material	
	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Almost 100% of the molasses generated from cane crushing operations is utilised in ethanol production. Nearly 100% of the bagasse from cane crushing is repurposed as a fuel source for the generation of clean and renewable energy.		

4. Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed, as per the following format.

Particulars	FY 25-26			FY 24-25		
	Re-used	Recycled	Safely Disposed	Re-used	Recycled	Safely Disposed
Plastics (including packaging)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
E-waste	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Hazardous waste	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other waste	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

5. Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category.

Indicate product category	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials as % of total products sold in respective category
Not Applicable	

Principle 3 : Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees and workers, including those in their value chains

Essential Indicators

1. a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees:

Category	Total (A)	% of Employees covered by									
		Health Insurance		Accident Insurance		Maternity Benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care Facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B / A)	Number (C)	% (C / A)	Number (D)	% (D / A)	Number (E)	% (E / A)	Number (F)	% (F / A
Permanent Employees											
Male	487	487	100%	487	100%	NA	NA	0	0%	NA	NA
Female	2	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**489**	**489**	**100%**	**489**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**	**NA**	**NA**
Other than Permanent Employees											
Male	388	388	100%	388	100%	NA	NA	0	0%	NA	NA
Female	2	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**390**	**390**	**100%**	**390**	**100%**	**2**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**	**NA**	**NA**

1. b. Details of measures for the well-being of workers:

Category	Total (A)	% of Employees covered by									
		Health Insurance		Accident Insurance		Maternity Benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care Facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B / A)	Number (C)	% (C / A)	Number (D)	% (D / A)	Number (E)	% (E / A)	Number (F)	% (F / A
Permanent Workers											
Male	335	335	100%	335	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**335**	**335**	**100%**	**335**	**100%**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Other than Permanent Workers											
Male	676	676	100%	676	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**676**	**676**	**100%**	**676**	**100%**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

1. c. Spending on measures towards well-being of employees and workers (including permanent and other than permanent) in the following format

Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Cost incurred on well-being measures as a % of total revenue of the company	0.03%	0.03%

2. Details of retirement benefits for current and previous financial year

Benefits	FY 25-26			FY 24-25		
	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)
PF	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Gratuity	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
ESI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

3. Accessibility of workplaces

Are the premises / offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees and workers, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.

Yes.

The Company has undertaken measures to ensure accessibility for people with disabilities across its office premises, in line with the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. Facilities such as wheelchair accessible ramps and appropriate signage have been provided to enhance ease of access and navigation for differently abled individuals.

4. Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web link to the policy.

Yes, ASEL has established an Equal Opportunity Policy in alignment with the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. The policy underscores the Company's commitment to fostering an inclusive and non-discriminatory workplace, ensuring equal opportunities across all stages of employment, including recruitment, training, career progression, and retention. The framework prohibits discrimination based on gender, race, religion, caste, sexual orientation, or disability, and promotes a merit-based selection process, including people with disabilities. It further emphasizes the provision of accessible infrastructure, inclusive learning and development initiatives, and effective communication mechanisms to support diverse employee needs.

Additionally, the policy reinforces the Company's commitment to maintaining a safe, respectful, and harassment-free work environment, ensuring equitable treatment and dignity for all employees across organizational levels.

5. Return to work and retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave –

Gender	Permanent Employees		Permanent Workers	
	Return to Work rate in %	Retention rate in %	Return to Work rate in %	Retention rate in %
Male	No cases of parental leave		No cases of parental leave	
Female				
Total				

6. Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and workers? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief

Particulars	Yes/No	If yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief
Permanent Employees	Yes	ASEL has established a formal and structured Grievance Redressal Mechanism applicable to all categories of employees and workers, including permanent, fixed-term, temporary, and contractual personnel. As defined in the Grievance Redressal Policy, individuals across all levels covering employees, workers, trainees, consultants, vendors, and service providers are provided with designated channels to raise concerns, complaints, or grievances. The responsibility for overseeing the grievance redressal process rests with the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, who ensures that all complaints are received, reviewed, and resolved in a fair, timely, and impartial manner. The mechanism incorporates defined escalation protocols; wherein unresolved or critical matters may be referred to the Board or relevant committees for further guidance and resolution. All grievances are handled with strict confidentiality, with appropriate corrective actions undertaken based on the nature and severity of the issue. In addition, the Whistle Blower framework complements this mechanism by enabling employees and workers to report serious concerns confidentially and without fear of retaliation. The Company remains committed to upholding transparency, safeguarding the identity of complainants where required, and continuously strengthening its grievance management processes in line with evolving best practices.
Other than Permanent Employees	Yes	
Permanent Workers	Yes	
Other than Permanent Workers	Yes	

7. Membership of employees and workers in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity.

Category	FY 25-26			FY 24-25		
	Total employees / workers in respective category (A)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (B)	% (B / A)	Total employees / workers in respective category (C)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (D)	% (D / C)
Total Permanent Employees						
Male	487	1	0%	485	1	0%
Female	2	0	0%	1	0	0%
Total	**489**	**1**	**0%**	**486**	**1**	**0%**
Total Permanent Workers						
Male	335	22	7%	346	31	9%
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**335**	**22**	**7%**	**346**	**31**	**9%**

8. Details of training given to employees and workers:

	FY 25-26					FY 24-25				
	Total (A)	On Health and Safety Measures		On Skill Upgradation		Total (D)	On Health and Safety Measures		On Skill Upgradation	
		No. (B)	% (B / A)	No. (C)	% (C / A		No. (E)	% (E/ D)	No. (F)	% (F / D
Employees										
Male	875	875	100%	875	100%	893	893	100%	893	100%
Female	4	4	100%	4	100%	2	2	100%	2	100%
Total	**879**	**879**	**100%**	**879**	**100%**	**895**	**895**	**100%**	**895**	**100%**
Workers										
Male	1,011	1,011	100%	1,011	100%	1,066	1,066	100%	1,066	100%
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**1,011**	**1,011**	**100%**	**1,011**	**100%**	**1,066**	**1,066**	**100%**	**1,066**	**100%**

9. Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and worker:

Category	FY 25-26			FY 24-25		
	Total (A)	No. (B)	% (B / A)	Total (C)	No. (D)	% (D / C)
Employees						
Male	875	875	100%	893	893	100%
Female	4	4	100%	2	2	100%
Total	**879**	**879**	**100%**	**895**	**895**	**100%**
Workers						
Male	1,011	1,011	100%	1,066	1,066	100%
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**1,011**	**1,011**	**100%**	**1,066**	**1,066**	**100%**

10. Health and Safety management system:

a. Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/ No). If yes, the coverage of such a system?

ASEL has implemented a comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS) covering all employees and workers across its operations. The system forms an integral part of the Company's Health, Safety, Security, Environment, and Quality (HSSEQ) framework, reflecting its commitment to maintaining high standards of workplace safety and employee well-being. The OHSMS encompasses structured processes for identification, assessment, and mitigation of health, safety, and environmental risks through regular audits, hazard identification, and risk assessments. The Company also undertakes periodic safety inspections, incident reporting and investigation, and root cause analysis to strengthen preventive controls and minimise recurrence of incidents.

HSSEQ considerations are integrated into operational and strategic decision-making, supported by the allocation of adequate financial and human resources to drive continuous improvement. The Company further promotes the use of PPE, implementation of SOPs, and adherence to safe work practices across all operational units.

The Company also facilitates preventive healthcare initiatives such as periodic health camps, awareness programmes, and wellness sessions to promote overall well-being. Additional efforts, such as a fully equipped occupational health Centre operates 24/7, staffed with trained medical personnel and a resident doctor. Further enhanced access to essential healthcare services.

b. What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?

ASEL adopts a structured approach for the identification of work-related hazards and assessment of risks across both routine and non-routine activities. This includes periodic safety inspections, planned audits, and unannounced assessments by internal teams and external experts to ensure proactive risk identification.

A cross-functional safety committee conducts regular reviews of operational areas, with key findings escalated to senior management. The Company also has established mechanisms for incident reporting, investigation, and root cause analysis to enable timely corrective and preventive actions.

Risk assessment is integrated into critical processes such as employee and contractor onboarding, as well as procurement and installation of plant and equipment.

c. Whether you have processes for workers to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Y/N)

Yes, ASEL has established structured processes within its HSSEQ framework that enable employees and workers to report work-related hazards and raise safety concerns through defined communication channels, including safety meetings and routine interactions. Reported concerns are systematically reviewed, and appropriate corrective actions are undertaken.

The Company fosters a safety-first culture, empowering employees and workers to withdraw from potentially hazardous situations without fear of retaliation, thereby prioritizing their health and well-being. This is reinforced by a structured risk management approach that systematically identifies, assesses, and mitigates workplace hazards through regular audits, preventive maintenance, and grievance redressal policy, ensuring effective control of risks and sustained operational resilience. Regular safety training programmes are conducted for employees to build awareness and strengthen adherence to safe work practices across all operations. In parallel, structured hazard identification and reporting mechanisms are in place, enabling the timely detection and mitigation of potential risks, which form the foundation of the Company's workplace safety initiatives.

d. Do the employees/ worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services? (Yes/ No)

Yes, ASEL ensures that all employees and workers have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services, supporting their overall health and well-being. This includes access to medical consultations, health check-ups, and basic healthcare facilities across operational locations.

The Company also facilitates preventive healthcare initiatives such as periodic health camps, awareness programmes, and wellness sessions to promote overall well-being. In addition, employees are supported through medical insurance coverage and access to emergency medical assistance, where applicable. Employees are also supported through comprehensive medical insurance coverage, including a Mediclaim Policy.

11. Details of safety related incidents, in the following format

Safety Incidents/Numbers	Category	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	NIL	NIL
	Workers	NIL	NIL
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	NIL	NIL
	Workers	NIL	NIL
No. of fatalities	Employees	NIL	NIL
	Workers	NIL	NIL
High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	NIL	NIL
	Workers	NIL	NIL

12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy workplace.

ASEL has implemented a range of measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for all employees and workers. The Company follows a transparent safety policy supported by regular practices, including annual safety audits conducted by independent third-party experts. These audits are aligned with the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989, BIS-14489 standards, and other applicable regulations.

A dedicated safety committee meets regularly to review and strengthen safety protocols across locations, with a specific focus on boiler safety. Emergency response plans are developed by an external agency, covering potential accident scenarios, associated risks, and required response actions. All employees, including security personnel and contract staff, receive safety training on emergency procedures, communication protocols, and safe resumption of operations. Periodic fire drills are conducted to simulate emergency situations, including alarm activation, firefighting, first aid, and coordination with medical teams.

13. Number of complaints on the following made by employees and workers

Type	FY 25-26			FY 24-25		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Working Conditions	NIL	NIL	N.A.	NIL	NIL	N.A.
Health & Safety	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	

14. Assessments for the year:

Type	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Health and safety practices	100%
Working Conditions	100%

15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of Health & Safety practices and working conditions.

The Company is implementing a variety of corrective measures to enhance workplace safety and mitigate identified risks, as informed by inputs from safety committee meetings and audit reports. It is currently evaluating the feasibility of establishing a more expansive assembly area for employees and workers in order to enhance emergency preparedness. The visibility of the safety policy, standard operating procedures, and fire prevention guidelines is also being improved, particularly in critical areas such as the bagasse section.

The Company is in the process of creating structured training programs that address the proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE), plant housekeeping, chemical and ethanol management, and accident prevention.

The display of first aid instructions and single-line diagrams in MCC rooms is being enhanced to ensure the safe management of electrical systems. Regular servicing of electrical switchgear and circuit breakers, as well as improved placement of material safety data, are all part of the maintenance efforts. The Company is dedicated to the continuous assessment and enhancement of its health and safety practices in order to ensure a safe and healthy work environment.

Leadership Indicators

1. **Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of (A) Employees (Y/N) (B) Workers (Y/N)**

   Yes

2. **Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by the value chain partners.**

   The Company is highly vigilant about ensuring that its value chain partners discharge their obligations in respect of workers' rights and welfare. The Company ensures that applicable labour laws are complied with, in letter and spirit.

3. **Provide the number of employees / workers having suffered high consequence work related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:**

Category	Total no. of affected employees/ workers		No. of employees/workers that are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment
Employees	NA	NA	NA
Workers	NA	NA	

4. **Does the entity provide transition assistance programs to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment? (Yes/ No)**

   No

5. **Details on assessment of value chain partners:**

Type	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Health and safety practices	80%
Working Conditions	80%

5. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners.**

   No corrective action plan has been necessitated on the above-mentioned parameters.

Principle 4 : Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders

1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.

ASEL follows a structured and systematic approach to identify its key stakeholder groups, beginning with a comprehensive mapping of individuals and entities impacted by its operations. This includes internal assessments to recognize a diverse spectrum of stakeholders, such as farmers, local communities, industry associations, and supply chain partners.

Subsequently, the Company undertakes a detailed stakeholder analysis, evaluating each group based on parameters such as influence, relevance, and degree of vulnerability. This enables prioritization of engagement efforts, with particular emphasis on vulnerable, marginalized, and underserved groups.

The overall process is governed by ASEL's Stakeholder Engagement and Advocacy Policy, which establishes guiding principles for responsible communication, inclusive engagement, and a structured approach to stakeholder identification and management.

2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group.

Sr. No	Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes/ No)	Channels of communication	Frequency of Engagement	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
1.	Employees	No	E-mails, meetings, noticeboards, town halls, goal setting and performance appraisal discussions, exit interviews, and employee engagement surveys	Regular	To understand employee concerns, workplace challenges, and feedback on day-to-day operations. Engagement also focuses on gathering suggestions for enhancing organizational practices, improving employee experience, and strengthening overall productivity and morale.
2.	Farmers	Yes	Focus Group Discussion with farmer associations and representatives	Regular	To engage with farmers at the grassroots level, understand their concerns related to crop yield, pricing, and agronomic practices, and provide necessary support to enhance productivity and sustainability in sugarcane cultivation.
3.	Government	No	Advocacy meetings with local, state, and national authorities, participation in seminars and conferences, media interactions, and engagement through industry bodies	Ongoing	To remain aligned with evolving regulatory frameworks, policy developments, and compliance requirements, while also contributing to policy advocacy and sectoral development initiatives.

Sr. No	Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes/ No)	Channels of communication	Frequency of Engagement	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
4.	Customers	No	E-mails, feedback mechanisms, and online surveys	Regular	To capture customer feedback on product quality parameters such as colour, moisture, grain size, and pricing, and ensure continuous improvement in product offerings and service delivery.
5.	Shareholders	No	Quarterly financial disclosures, annual reports, and annual general meetings	Quarterly / Annual	To provide transparent insights into the Company's financial performance, strategic direction, and operational developments, while addressing shareholder queries and enhancing investor confidence.
6.	Community	Yes	Engagement with local authorities and community representatives, community visits, development initiatives, partnerships with local organizations, and participation in awareness programmes and seminars	Ongoing / Throughout the year	To understand the needs and concerns of local communities, particularly those in proximity to operational sites, and to design and implement initiatives that support socio-economic development, infrastructure improvement, and overall community well-being.

Leadership Indicators

2. Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental, and social topics (Yes / No). If so, provide details of instances as to how the input received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity.

   No

3. Provide details of instances of engagement with, and actions taken to, address the concerns of vulnerable/marginalized stakeholder groups.

   The Company actively engages with small and marginal sugarcane farmers, who constitute a key vulnerable stakeholder group, through its cane department field staff and regular field interactions. Farmers' concerns related to seed varieties, crop diseases, irrigation practices, and timely cane payments are addressed through continuous on-ground support and grievance redressal mechanisms. Community feedback is also considered while identifying and implementing CSR initiatives to ensure that developmental interventions address local needs and contribute to the well-being of farming communities.

Principle 5 : Businesses should respect and promote human rights

Essential Indicators

1. Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy (ies) of the Company:

Category	FY 25-26			FY 24-25		
	Total (A)	No. of employees / workers covered (B)	% (B / A)	Total (C)	No. of employees / workers covered (D)	% (D / C)
Employees						
Permanent	489	60	12%	486	55	11%
Other than permanent	390	142	36%	409	136	33%
Total Employees	879	202	23%	**895**	**191**	**21%**
Workers						
Permanent	335	10	3%	346	10	3%
Other than permanent	676	181	27%	720	194	27%
Total Workers	1,011	191	19%	**1,066**	**204**	**19%**

2. Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers:

Category	FY 25-26					FY 24-25				
	Total (A)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage		Total (D)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage	
		No. (B)	% (B / A)	No. (C)	% (C / A		No. (E)	% (E/ D)	No. (F)	% (F / D
Employees										
Permanent	489	0	0%	489	100%	486	8	2%	478	98%
Male	487	0	0%	487	100%	485	8	2%	477	98%
Female	2	0	0%	2	100%	1	0	0%	1	100%
Other than Permanent	390	0	0%	290	100%	409	9	2%	400	98%
Male	676	291	43%	385	57%	408	9	2%	399	98%
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0%	1	100%
Workers										
Permanent	335	127	38%	208	62%	346	170	49%	176	51%
Male	335	127	38%	208	62%	346	170	49%	176	51%
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other than Permanent	676	291	43%	385	57%	720	359	50%	361	50%
Male	676	291	43%	385	57%	720	359	50%	361	50%
Female	0	0	0%	0	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

3. Details of remuneration/salary/wages

a. Median remuneration/ wages:

Category	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration/ salary / wages of respective category (INR)	Number	Median remuneration/ salary /wages of respective category (INR)
Board of Directors^	6	16,26,302	2	15,26,302
Key Managerial Personnel	3	1,67,25,671	NIL	NIL
Employees other than BoD and KMPs	875	4,24,338	4	2,80,676
Workers	1,011	3,38,482	NIL	NIL

^Sitting fees, and commission and remuneration of Managing Director are reported to the Board of Directors. Whole time director remuneration is reported under Key Managerial Personnel

b. Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages paid by the entity, in the following format:

Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages	0.10%	0.04%

4. Do you have a focal point (Individual/ Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business? (Yes/No)

Yes

ASEL has established designated mechanisms to address human rights impacts and concerns arising from its operations and value chain. The responsibility is embedded within its governance framework through relevant policies, including the Code of Conduct, Whistle Blower Policy, Equal Opportunity Policy, and Supplier Code of Conduct, which collectively reinforce the Company's commitment to upholding human rights principles. The Equal Opportunity Policy explicitly incorporates provisions to ensure dignity, respect, and non-discrimination, fostering a workplace free from harassment, bias, and unequal treatment. This is further supported by the Code of Conduct, which promotes fair and equitable treatment of all individuals, irrespective of age, gender, marital status, disability, ethnicity, caste, or religion.

The Company is committed to maintaining an inclusive, safe, and respectful work environment, with particular emphasis on the protection and well-being of vulnerable groups, including women. A dedicated policy on prevention of sexual harassment is in place to ensure timely redressal of complaints in compliance with applicable legal requirements and established standards. Additionally, ASEL extends its human rights expectations across its supply chain through the Supplier Code of Conduct, mandating adherence to ethical labor practices, including the prohibition of child labor, forced labor, and all forms of discrimination.

5. Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues.

The Company has established a structured and responsive Grievance Redressal Mechanism to address concerns related to human rights, thereby fostering transparency, accountability, and stakeholder trust. The framework is applicable to all stakeholders, including directors, employees and workers (permanent, temporary, and contractual), consultants, contractors, and business partners. Grievances and concerns may be reported through designated channels, including a dedicated email mechanism, ensuring confidentiality, impartiality, and timely resolution. The process is overseen by the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, who is responsible for reviewing and facilitating fair and effective resolution of complaints.

At the operational level, Labour Welfare Officers are deployed across units to address employee and worker-related concerns promptly and efficiently. The mechanism is further strengthened through the involvement of the Legal function and oversight by the Audit Committee, ensuring robust governance and adherence to ethical standards. In addition, the Company promotes an open and inclusive work culture through an open-door policy, encouraging stakeholders to raise concerns related to human rights, workplace conduct, or ethical issues without fear of retaliation. Continuous feedback is also sought to enhance the effectiveness and responsiveness of the grievance redressal framework.

6. Number of complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

Category	FY 25-26			FY 24-25		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual Harassment	NIL	NIL	N.A.	NIL	NIL	N.A.
Discrimination at Workplace	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Child Labour	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Forced Labor / Involuntary Labour	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Wages	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Other Human Rights Related Issues	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	

7. Complaints filed under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, in the following format:

Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Total Complaints reported under Sexual Harassment on of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH)	NIL	NIL
Complaints on POSH as a % of female employees / workers	NIL	NIL
Complaints on POSH upheld	NIL	NIL

8. Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases.

ASEL fosters a respectful and inclusive workplace through well-defined policies that protect individuals reporting discrimination or harassment. Its Grievance Redressal and Whistle Blower Policies ensure confidentiality of the complainant's identity and mandate impartial investigations, overseen by the Ombudsperson and the Audit Committee. The Code of Conduct strictly prohibits workplace harassment and provides safeguards for complainants, with particular attention to the protection of women. Complementing this, the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Policy reinforces a zero-tolerance approach to discrimination, ensuring fair treatment for all and safeguarding individuals from any adverse consequences when raising concerns.

9. Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/ No)

ASEL embeds human rights considerations within its business engagements, particularly through contracts with vendors and service providers. The Company's Supplier Code of Conduct clearly outlines expectations related to human rights and labour practices, requiring suppliers to comply with applicable labour laws and strictly prohibit child labour, forced or involuntary labour, and any form of discrimination. Suppliers are also expected to ensure fair treatment of workers and uphold their rights to freedom of association, participation, and collective bargaining. Adherence to these standards is mandatory prior to onboarding. To support ongoing compliance, ASEL has established a structured oversight mechanism and actively encourages suppliers to align with its principles of ethical and responsible business conduct.

10. Assessments for the year

Type	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties
Child Labour	NIL
Forced Labour / Involuntary Labour	NIL
Sexual Harassment	NIL
Discrimination at workplace	NIL
Wages	NIL

11. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 10 above.

Not Applicable

Leadership Indicators

1. Details of a business process being modified / introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/complaints.

None

3. Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?

Yes, The Company has undertaken measures to ensure accessibility for differently abled visitors across its office premises in accordance with the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. Facilities such as wheelchair-accessible ramps and appropriate signage have been provided to enhance ease of access and navigation.

While office premises are accessible, certain areas within plant locations may have operational limitations; however, the Company continues to evaluate opportunities to further improve accessibility in line with applicable standards.

4. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

Type	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Sexual Harassment	NIL
Discrimination at Workplace	NIL
Child Labour	NIL
Forced Labour/Involuntary Labour	NIL
Wages	NIL

5. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.

Not Applicable

Principle 6 : Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment

Essential Indicators

1. Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:

Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
From renewable sources (GigaJoule (GJ))		
Total electricity consumption (A) (GJ)	0	0
Energy fuel consumption (B) (GJ)	1,52,41,266	1,52,90,069
Energy consumption through other sources (C) (GJ)	0	0
Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)	1,52,41,266	1,52,90,069
From non – renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D) (GJ)	2,888	2,688
Total fuel consumption (E) (GJ)	4,677	4,768
Energy consumption through other sources (F) (GJ)	0	0
Total energy consumed from non – renewable sources (D+E+F) (GJ)	7,565	7,456
Total energy consumed (A+B+C+D+E+F) (GJ)	1,52,48,831	1,52,97,525
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (GJ/INR) (Total energy consumed/ Revenue from operations)	0.00057	0.00058
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (GJ/INR adjusted PPP)^ (Total energy consumed / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	0.01152	0.01199
Energy intensity in terms of physical output (GJ/MT of product sold)*	7.0	7.0

Note: if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No

2. Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.

Not Applicable. None of our sites comes under PAT scheme as Designated Consumers.

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water:

Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Water withdrawal by source (in Kilolitres (KL))		
(i) Surface water (KL)	0	0
(ii) Groundwater (KL)	11,43,927	10,84,156
(iii) Third party water (KL)	0	0
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water (KL)	0	0

Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
(v) Others (KL)	0	0
Total volume of water withdrawal (KL) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	11,43,927	**10,84,156**
Total volume of water consumption (KL)	11,43,927	**10,84,156**
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (KL / INR) (Total water consumption / Revenue from operations)	0.00004	0.00004
Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (KL / INR adjusted PPP)^ (Total Water Consumption / Revenue from Operations adjusted for PPP)	0.00086	0.00085
Water intensity in terms of physical output (KL/MT of product sold)*	0.5276	**0.4944**

^Revenue from operations has been adjusted based on PPP using the latest conversion factor for India, as published by IMF. 20.66 for FY 2024-25 and 20.34 for FY 2025-26.

*Water intensity in terms of physical output has been calculated based on the total output of products (sugar, molasses, bagasse and ethanol).

Note: If any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No.

4. Provide the following details related for water discharge:

Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (Kilolitres (KL))		
(i) To Surface water (KL)		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – Water treated with Tertiary treatment level	9,45,514	8,61,991
(ii) To Groundwater (KL)		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – Water treated with tertiary level treatment	1,15,632	1,19,144
(iii) To Seawater (KL)		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(iv) Sent to third-parties (KL)		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(v) Others (KL)		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
Total water discharged (KL)	10,61,146	**9,81,135**

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No.

5. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

Yes.

The Company has implemented Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) for all its distilleries.

6. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity -

Parameter	Unit	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
NOx	MT	13	9
SOx	MT	22	14
Particulate matter (PM)	MT	170	131
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)	-	Not available	Not available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	-	Not available	Not available
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)	-	Not available	Not available

FY 2024-25 figures have been restated due to a change in methodology from reporting emission concentrations (mg/Nm^3) to reporting total air emissions in MT.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No.

7. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity:

Parameter	Unit	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Total Scope 1 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3, if available)	**MTCO2e**	34,890	39,654
Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3 if available)	MTCO2e	570	543
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover (Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions / Revenue from operations)	MTCO2e /INR	0.000001	0.000002
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)^ (Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	MTCO2e / INR adjusted PPP	0.000027	0.000032
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity in terms of physical output*	MTCO2e / MT of product sold	0.0164	0.0183

^Revenue from operations has been adjusted using the latest India-specific PPP conversion factors published by the IMF, being 20.66 for FY 2024–25 and 20.34 for FY 2025–26.

*Emission intensity per unit of physical output has been calculated based on the aggregate production of sugar, molasses, bagasse, and ethanol.

The Company has calculated its Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in accordance with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines and CEA emissions factors.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No.

8. Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If yes, then provide details.

Yes

The Company is undertaking targeted initiatives to reduce GHG emissions through the refurbishment and modernization of existing plant units. This includes the adoption of energy-efficient technologies and process optimization measures aimed at improving overall energy performance and reducing carbon intensity. These efforts are complemented by a focus on enhancing operational efficiency and optimizing resource utilization, thereby contributing to a gradual reduction in the Company's environmental footprint.

9. Provide details related to waste management by the entity

Parameter	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Total Waste generated (in metric tonnes)		
Plastic waste (A)	552	471
E-waste (B)	3	10
Bio-medical waste (C)	0	0
Construction and demolition waste (D)	0	0
Battery waste (E)	4	1
Radioactive waste (F)	0	0
Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. (G)	3	2
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any. (Break-up by composition i.e. by materials relevant to the sector)	2,712	2,777
Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G + H)	3,274	3,261
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover (Metric ton / INR) (Total waste generated / Revenue from operations)	0.0000001	0.0000001
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Metric ton / INR adjusted PPP)^ (Total waste generated / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	0.000002	0.000003
Waste intensity in terms of physical output (MT/MT of product sold) *	0.0015	0.0015
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Recycled	3,271	3,261
(ii) Re-used	0	0
(iii) Other recovery operations	0	0
Total	3,271	3,261
For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Incineration	3	0
(ii) Landfilling	0	0
(iii) Other disposal operations	0	0
Total	3	0

^Revenue from operations has been adjusted using the latest India-specific PPP conversion factors published by the IMF, being 20.66 for FY 2024–25 and 20.34 for FY 2025–26.

*Waste intensity per unit of physical output has been calculated based on the aggregate production of sugar, molasses, bagasse, and ethanol.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No

10. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such waste.

The Company has implemented a structured waste management framework aimed at ensuring regulatory compliance, operational efficiency, and optimal utilisation of by-products. Within the sugar manufacturing process, key by-products are effectively valorised molasses is utilised in distillery operations for ethanol production, while press mud and furnace ash are processed into organic manure. Bagasse is used as a renewable fuel for cogeneration of power. These practices support a circular approach to resource utilisation, minimise waste generation, and enhance overall process efficiency.

The Company undertakes periodic performance evaluations and environmental audits to assess the effectiveness of its waste management practices and identify opportunities for continuous improvement. Additionally, select manufacturing facilities operate under ZLD systems, enabling recycling and reuse of process water and significantly reducing environmental impact. With respect to hazardous and toxic substances, the Company adheres to the principles outlined in its HSSEQ framework to minimise usage and associated risks. This includes the adoption of safer alternatives wherever feasible, implementation of robust handling and storage protocols, and continuous monitoring to ensure compliance with applicable standards. HSSEQ considerations are also integrated into procurement processes, including the selection of materials, equipment, and third-party service providers. Regular training and awareness programmes are conducted to enhance employee capability in safe handling and risk mitigation of such substances.

11. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required.

Sr No.	Location of operations / offices	Type of operations	Whether the conditions of environmental approval / clearance are being complied with? (Y/N) If no, the reasons thereof and corrective action taken, if any
Not Applicable			

12. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year

Name and brief details of project.	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant web link
NIL					

13. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India; such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment protection act and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances.

S. No	Specify the law / regulation / guidelines which was not complied with	Provide details of the non-compliance	Any fines / penalties / action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards or by courts	Corrective action taken, if any
Yes, the Company is compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India.				

Leadership Indicators

1. Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in areas of water stress (in kilolitres):

For each facility / plant located in areas of water stress, provide the following information:

(i) Name of the area: None

(ii) Nature of operations: None

Parameter	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Water withdrawal by source (in kilolitres)		
(i) Surface water	0	0
(ii) Groundwater	0	0
(iii) Third party water	0	0
(iv) Seawater/ desalinated water	0	0
(v) Others	0	0
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres)	0	0
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	0	0
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover) (KL/Million Rupees)	0	0
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) To Surface water		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
- Please specify level of treatment	0	0
(ii) To Groundwater		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
- Please specify level of treatment	0	0
(iii) To Seawater		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
- Please specify level of treatment	0	0
(iv) Sent to third parties		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
- Please specify level of treatment	0	0
(v) Others		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)	0	0

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No

2. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions and its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Total Scope 3 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3, if available)			
Total Scope 3 emissions per rupee of turnover			
Total Scope 3 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity			

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency

No

3. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 11 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct and indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along with prevention and remediation activities.

Not Applicable

4. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives:

Sr No	Initiative Undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web- link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
None			

6. Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard?

None

7. Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts.

NIL

8. How many Green Credits have been generated or procured:

NIL

a. By the listed entity: NA

b. By the top ten (in terms of value of purchases and sales, respectively) value chain partners : NA

Principle 7 : Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent

Essential Indicators

1. a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/ associations. 5

   b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/ associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/ affiliated to:

Sr. no.	Name of the trade and industry chambers/ associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/ associations (State/National)
1	The Indian Sugar Mills Association	National
2	UP Sugar Mills Association	State
3	Confederation of Indian Industry	National
4	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry	National
5	Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India	National

2. Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti-competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.

Name of authority	Brief of the case	Corrective action taken
NIL		

Leadership Indicators

1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:

Sr. No.	Public policy advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information available in public domain? (Yes/No)	Frequency of Review by Board (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / Others – please specify)	Web link, if available
None					

Principle 8 : Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development

Essential Indicators

1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year.

Name and brief details of project	SIA Notification No.	Date of notification	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
Not Applicable					

2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity.

Sr. No.	Name of Project for which R&R is ongoing	Corrective action taken	State	District	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amounts paid to PAFs in the FY (In INR)
NIL							

3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community

The Company conducts regular group meetings with panchayat representatives to sustain active engagement with local communities. These interactions enable the Company to identify and understand community concerns in a transparent and timely manner. They also offer residents an informal platform to share feedback and raise issues directly with Company representatives.

4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers

Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers	6%	3%
Directly from within India	100%	100%

5. Job creation in smaller towns – Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent / on contract basis) in the following locations, as % of total wage cost

Location	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Rural	0%	0%
Semi-urban	0%	0%
Urban	94%	96%
Metropolitan	6%	4%

(Place to be categorized as per RBI Classification System - rural / semi-urban / urban / metropolitan)

Leadership Indicators

1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:

Details of negative social impact identified	Corrective action taken
Not Applicable	

2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies

Sr. No.	State	Aspirational District	Amount spent (In INR)
Not Applicable			

4. Details of the benefits derived and shared from the intellectual properties owned or acquired by your entity (in the current financial year), based on traditional knowledge

Sr. No.	Intellectual Property based on traditional knowledge	Owned/ Acquired (Yes/No)	Benefit shared (Yes / No)	Basis of calculating benefit share
Not Applicable				

5. Details of corrective actions taken or underway, based on any adverse order in intellectual property related disputes wherein usage of traditional knowledge is involved.

Name of authority	Brief of the Case	Corrective action taken
Not Applicable		

6. Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects

The Company's CSR initiatives were directed towards the welfare and upliftment of economically weaker and underserved communities across the districts of Sitapur, Bijnor, Kushinagar, Shahjahanpur and Mathura in Uttar Pradesh, together with educational beneficiaries supported through a charitable trust based in Kolkata, West Bengal.

In the area of education and skill development, the beneficiaries comprised school-going children, who were provided with furniture, school kits and learning materials; girl students, who benefited from teaching support and vocational training in computers and tailoring; rural women, who were supported towards self-reliance and livelihood generation; and young children served through the rehabilitation of Anganwadi centres. Under healthcare and sanitation, patients and villagers received the benefit of medical camps, essential medicines, ambulance services, safe drinking water facilities and a solar-powered Community Health Centre, while elderly and economically disadvantaged persons were provided with blankets and winter clothing, and flood-affected families received food relief. In the sphere of rural development, village residents benefited from improved road infrastructure, solar street lighting, playgrounds, public sanitation amenities and the upkeep of community spaces. Environmental sustainability measures, including pond rejuvenation, stormwater drainage improvement and tree plantation drives, contributed to the welfare of the wider community and the local ecosystem.

Through these initiatives, the Company reached a diverse cross-section of beneficiaries like children, students, women, the elderly, patients and economically disadvantaged sections of society, in keeping with its commitment to inclusive growth and sustainable community development. For further details on these initiatives, please refer to the CSR Activities section of the Annual Report.



Principle 9 : Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

Essential Indicators

1. Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback.

The Company's product policy ensures that consumer concerns raised through any communication channel are addressed promptly and appropriately. The Company can be reached directly via email or telephone for complaints, feedback, or suggestions. Additionally, consumers may raise specific concerns with their sales representatives or channel partners, with whom they maintain regular communication.

2. Turnover of products and/ services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about:

Particulars	As a percentage to the total turnover
Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product	All our products meet regulatory requirements, with necessary information and FSSAI certification details disclosed on all packaging.
Safe and responsible usage	
Recycling and/or safe disposal	

3. Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:

Particulars	FY 25-26			FY 24-25		
	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks
Data privacy	NIL	NIL	NA	NIL	NIL	NA
Advertising	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Cyber-security	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Delivery of essential services	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Restrictive Trade Practices	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Unfair Trade Practices	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Other	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	

4. Details of instances of product recalls on account of safety issues

Particulars	Number	Reasons for recalls
Voluntary recalls	NIL	NA
Forced recalls	NIL	NA

5. Does the entity have a framework/ policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No) If available, provide a web-link of the policy.

Yes.

A framework / policy relating to cyber security and data privacy is available on ASEL's intranet portal.

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services.

There have been no incidents related to advertising, data privacy, or product recalls during the reporting period. Accordingly, corrective actions pertaining to these areas are not applicable.

7. Information relating to data breaches:

a. Number of instances of data breaches: NIL

b. Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customer: NIL

c. Impact, if any, of the data breaches: None

Leadership Indicators

1. Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available)

   Information relating to the products can be accessed at: About Us. Our products include Sugar, Ethanol, Power and Agri Input Products (Bio-Fertilizer).

2. Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services.

   ASEL adheres to the statutory requirements and has disclosed the required information on its products.

4. Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/Not Applicable) If yes, provide details in brief.

   No

5. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products / services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No)

   ASEL adheres to the statutory requirements and has disclosed the required information on its products. There was no survey conducted by the Company regarding customer satisfaction.

Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Determination of Cost of Inventory of Finished goods and By-product *(as described in note 8 of the financial statements)*	
As on 31st March 2026, the Company had inventory of Finished goods and by- products with the carrying value of ₹1,33,596.07 Lakhs. The inventory of finished goods is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.	Our audit procedures included the following: ▪ Assessed and evaluated the accounting policy followed for valuation of inventory of finished goods and its by-products and its appropriateness thereof with respect to relevant Indian Accounting Standards.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The amount of the inventory of Finished Goods and by-products as on March 31, 2026 is significant to the financial statements and significant judgement is involved in determining the cost of inventory and its by-products because of seasonal factors such as recovery from sugarcane and allocation of cost to by-products based on net realisable value. Accordingly, determination of cost of inventory was considered to be a key audit matter in our audit of the financial statements.	▪ Obtained an understanding and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls as established by the management in determination of cost of inventory. ▪ Tested the method used by the Company for arriving at the cost of inventory. Evaluated the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the data used by the management in computing the cost of conversion, net realisable value of by-products and tested the mathematical accuracy of the calculations used by the Company to determine the cost of inventory. ▪ Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements.
Recoverability of Deferred Tax Asset pertaining to Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement *(as described in note 25 of the financial statements)*	
As on 31st March 2026, the Company has Deferred Tax Asset pertaining to Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement amounting to ₹4,746.70 Lakhs. The utilization of this asset will be through offsetting it when the Company pays normal taxes under new tax regime under the provision of Income Tax Act, 1961 (corresponding Section 206 of the Income Tax Act, 2025 as amended by Finance Act, 2026). Therefore, the recoverability of MAT credit entitlement is dependent upon generation of sufficient future taxable profits within the stipulated period prescribed under the Income Tax Act. Significant estimation is involved in projecting future taxable profits and other assumptions affected by expected future market or economic conditions. Accordingly, recoverability of MAT credit entitlement was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: ▪ Assessed and evaluated the accounting policy of MAT credit entitlement in terms of relevant Indian Accounting Standards in this respect. ▪ Obtained an understanding of the income tax computation process for normal tax and minimum alternate tax and reviewed controls around recognition and recoverability of MAT credit entitlement. Evaluated the design and tested the effectiveness of relevant controls in this regard. ▪ Evaluated whether convincing evidence is available that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward under the Income Tax Act. We also assessed the tax planning strategies including year in which Company will adopt to new tax regime under Income tax Act, budgets and the plans prepared by the management and the relevant tax legislations. ▪ Evaluated the correspondences/returns submitted to the relevant tax authorities and compared these with the accounting records. ▪ Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, Management Discussion and Analysis, Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report and Report on Corporate Governance, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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 for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable, that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 37 to the financial statements;

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

iii. There 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 as disclosed in the note 49 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 49 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

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

As stated in note 18 to the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, and as explained in note 48 to the financial statements, 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 been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that the audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level.

Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of this software.

Additionally, at the application level, the audit trail of relevant prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

With respect to cane purchase software and payroll software, in absence of relevant information in Service Organization Controls report, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature is enabled or has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software or whether there are any instances of the audit software being tampered with.

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

per Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 060352
UDIN: 26060352CIYLBX9170
Place of Signature: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2026

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

To
The Members of
Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited

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

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

(b) All Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the management in the current year in accordance with a planned program of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements are held in the name of the Company except for the immovable properties as indicated in the below mentioned cases and as disclosed in note 20 and note 39 to the financial statements for which title deeds were not available with the Company and hence we are unable to comment on the same.

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held- indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company. Also indicate if in dispute
Freehold Land	2093.83	The erstwhile company	No	April 01, 2015	Refer note 39 of the financial statements
Freehold Land	160.88	The erstwhile company	No	April 01, 2015	
Freehold Land	65.41	Shri Rajesh Sharma	Yes	April 01, 2015	
Freehold Land	12.80	Shri Chagan Lal Giria	No	April 01, 2015	
Freehold Land	0.08	Co-operative Farming Societies	No	April 01, 2015	
Leasehold Land	9.72	The erstwhile company	No	April 01, 2015	Refer note 20 of the financial statements

Certain immovable properties are mortgaged with the lenders and hence, the title deeds are not available with the Company. The same has been confirmed through memorandum of understanding entered with the lenders or confirmations.

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

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

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed in respect of such verifications.

(b) As disclosed in note 19(iii) to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are not in agreement with the unaudited books of accounts of the Company and the details are as follows:

Quarter ending	Value per books of account	Value per quarterly return/statement	Amount of Difference
Inventories			
June 30, 2025	92,282	97,948	(5,666)
September 30, 2025	35,993	36,480	(487)
December 31, 2025	72,751	68,994	3,757
March 31, 2026	1,43,282	1,50,619	(7,336)

As explained in note 19(iii) to the financial statements, certain Inventories in the stock statements/ returns are computed on net realisable value and certain inventories are not reported in stock statements/ returns as per the terms and conditions specified in the sanction letter. Also, trade receivables has not been reported as part of quarterly returns/ statements.

(iii) (a) During the year, the Company has provided loans to employees aggregating to ₹165.11 lakhs and the balance outstanding as at 31 March 2026 aggregates to ₹58.77 lakhs. During the year the Company has not provided, advances in the nature of loans, has not stood guarantee or has not provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships.

(b) During the year, the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans to employees are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships.

(c) The Company has granted loans to employees where the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the receipts are regular. The Company has not granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships.

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

(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

(iv) Investments in respect of which provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company.

There are no loans, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable.

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

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

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Net of amount paid under protest) (₹ in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
UP Sales Tax Act, 1948	Discount on Molasses	6.39	2006-07	Sales Tax Tribunal, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
UP Sales Tax Act, 1948	Taxability on Extra Neutral Alcohol Sale	150.81	2017-18	High Court, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow Bench)
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Taxability on alcohol sale and other goods	4.60	2012-13	Appellate authority up to the Commissioner's level
The UP Sugarcane (Purchase Tax) Act, 1961	Tax on purchase of sugarcane	166.40	2017-18	High Court, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow bench)
UP Excise Act, 1916	Demand for duty on wastage due to accident of tanker	3.30	1997-98 & 2012-13	Supreme Court of India
UP Excise Act, 1916	Duty on wastage on reprocessing of Alcohol	1.46	2019-20	Excise Commissioner, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh
Central Excise Act, 1944	Disallowance of Cenvat Credit on Certain inputs / capital items / input services and others	114.92	2007-08 to 2009-10	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Disallowance of Cenvat Credit on Certain inputs / capital items / input services and others	11.87	1994-95, 2005-06, 2009-10 and 2011-12	Appellate authority up to the Commissioner's level
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty on waste and loss on storage of molasses, etc.	4.43	2003-04	High Court, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow bench)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty on waste and loss on storage of molasses, etc.	15.27	1990-91	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT), New Delhi
U. P. Electricity Duty Act, 1952	Demand for non-payment of Electricity Duty	6.45	1978-79 to 1983-84	State Electricity Regulatory Commission, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Disallowance of Input Tax Credit	24.19	2018-19 to 2019-20	Commissioner Appeals, Punchkula, Haryana
UP Excise Import, Export, Transport and Possession of De-Natured Spirit (24th Amendment) Rules, 2004	Export pass fees for the transportation of denatured alcohol	1972.41	2018-19 to 2024-25	High Court, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow bench)

* does not include ₹57.46 lakhs and ₹122.62 lakhs in respect of Show Cause Notices and Remanded Cases to original adjudicating authority respectively pertaining to earlier years (refer note 37 to the financial statements).

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group has three Core Investment Companies as part of the Group.

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

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

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 45 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying

the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 33 to the financial statements.

(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 33 to the financial statements.

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

per Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 060352
UDIN: 26060352CIYLBX9170
Place of Signature: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2026

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

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

per Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 060352
UDIN: 26060352CIYLBX9170
Place of Signature: Kolkata
Date: May 12, 2026

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	1,26,867.10	1,22,104.51
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	5	294.23	1,226.98
(c) Intangible Assets	6	17.55	21.97
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	7,177.68	8,839.94
(ii) Other Financial Assets	14	195.90	151.17
(e) Other Non-current Assets	16	1,114.35	1,522.08
Total Non-current Assets		1,35,666.81	**1,33,866.65**
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	8	1,43,286.17	1,45,458.49
(b) Biological assets other than bearer plants	9	24.40	25.14
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	10	5,892.88	5,617.03
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	190.57	352.86
(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	12	162.46	141.70
(iv) Loans	13	58.77	48.53
(v) Other Financial Assets	14	247.87	338.94
(d) Current Tax Assets (net)	15	1,323.06	791.67
(e) Other Current Assets	16	1,167.28	1,347.49
Total Current Assets		1,52,353.46	**1,54,121.85**
TOTAL ASSETS		2,88,020.27	**2,87,988.50**
(a) Equity Share Capital	17	2,001.84	2,001.84
(b) Other Equity	18	1,10,444.21	1,08,110.39
Total Equity		1,12,446.05	**1,10,112.23**
LIABILITIES			
1. Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	32,680.34	29,648.12
(ii) Lease Liabilities	20	52.97	48.29
(b) Provisions	24	63.99	39.07
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	25	11,798.39	10,487.35
Total Non-current Liabilities		44,595.69	**40,222.83**
2. Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	1,07,943.59	1,07,343.27
(ii) Lease Liabilities	20	41.19	59.76
(iii) Trade Payables			
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	21	514.55	395.56
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	17,231.64	25,340.89
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	22	2,183.47	2,383.90
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	2,022.34	1,146.70
(c) Provisions	24	1,041.75	983.36
Total Current Liabilities		1,30,978.53	**1,37,653.44**
Total Liabilities		1,75,574.22	**1,77,876.27**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,88,020.27	**2,87,988.50**
Summary of material accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

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

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 060352
Place: Kolkata
Date: 12 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sukhvir Singh
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06645482

Chandra Shekhar Nopany
Co-Chairperson & Managing Director
DIN: 00014587

Prashant Kapoor
Company Secretary

Dilip Patodia
Chief Financial Officer

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
I. Revenue from Operations	26	**2,69,351.81**	2,63,559.08
II. Other Income	27	**505.65**	380.52
III. Total Income (I + II)		2,69,857.46	**2,63,939.60**
IV. Expenses			
Cost of Raw Materials Consumed	28	2,11,384.18	1,90,709.67
Purchases of Stock-in-trade		1,831.22	2,044.82
Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	29	(2,112.77)	10,026.38
Employee benefits expense	30	12,225.20	11,393.23
Finance costs	31	7,411.47	8,578.67
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	6,154.13	5,812.75
Other expenses	33	23,912.13	21,783.56
Total Expenses		2,60,805.56	**2,50,349.08**
V. Profit before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		9,051.90	**13,590.52**
VI. Exceptional items	46	(210.26)	-
VII. Profit before tax (V - VI)		8,841.64	**13,590.52**
VIII. Tax expense	34		
Current tax		1,547.11	2,361.85
Deferred tax		1,564.00	2,435.16
Total Tax expenses		3,111.11	**4,797.01**
IX. Profit after tax (VII - VIII)		5,730.53	**8,793.51**
X. Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Gain / (Loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities / assets		14.43	(88.86)
(b) (Loss) / Gain on equity investments through other comprehensive income (net)		(1,662.26)	856.76
Total of Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(1,647.83)	**767.90**
Income taxes relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		252.96	(280.25)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of income tax		(1,394.87)	**487.65**
XI. Total comprehensive income for the year (IX + X)		4,335.66	**9,281.16**
XII. Earnings per equity share [Nominal value per equity share ₹10 each]	35		
Basic and Diluted (₹)		28.63	43.93
Summary of material accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

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

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 060352
Place: Kolkata
Date: 12 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sukhvir Singh
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06645482

Chandra Shekhar Nopany
Co-Chairperson & Managing Director
DIN: 00014587

Prashant Kapoor
Company Secretary

Dilip Patodia
Chief Financial Officer

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
		No. of Shares	₹ in Lakhs	No. of Shares	₹ in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	17	2,00,18,420	2,001.84	2,00,18,420	2,001.84
Change in equity share capital during the year		-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	17	**2,00,18,420**	**2,001.84**	**2,00,18,420**	**2,001.84**

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Items of OCI	Total
	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Molasses Storage and Maintenance Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity instruments through OCI	
Balance at 1 April 2025	**25,761.69**	**5,569.08**	**86.99**	**68,919.95**	**7,772.68**	**1,08,110.39**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2026						
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	5,730.53	-	5,730.53
- Other	-	-	-	10.80	(1,405.67)	(1,394.87)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,741.33**	**(1,405.67)**	**4,335.66**
Transferred to Molasses Storage and Maintenance Reserve from Retained Earnings	-	-	**38.22**	**(38.22)**	**-**	**-**
Dividend paid on equity shares [Note 18]	-	-	**-**	**(2,001.84)**	**-**	**(2,001.84)**
Balance at 31 March 2026	**25,761.69**	**5,569.08**	**125.21**	**72,621.22**	**6,367.01**	**1,10,444.21**
Balance at 1 April 2024	25,761.69	5,569.08	51.22	62,221.86	7,227.22	1,00,831.07
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2025						
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	8,793.51	-	8,793.51
- Other Comprehensive income / (loss) (net of tax) for the year	-	-	-	(57.81)	545.46	487.65
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	8,735.70	545.46	9,281.16
Transferred to Molasses Storage and Maintenance Reserve from Retained Earnings	-	-	35.77	(35.77)	-	-
Dividend paid on equity shares [Note 18]	-	-	-	(2,001.84)	-	(2,001.84)
Balance at 31 March 2025	**25,761.69**	**5,569.08**	**86.99**	**68,919.95**	**7,772.68**	**1,08,110.39**

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity are as follows:

(a) Capital Reserve

The difference between the net fair value of assets and liabilities of the sugar business undertakings acquired and shares allotted pursuant to the scheme of arrangement in earlier year.

(b) Capital Redemption Reserve

The Company had created Capital Redemption Reserve on Non-convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013. The reserve may be applied in accordance with the provisions of Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) Molasses Storage and Maintenance Reserve

Molasses Storage and Maintenance Reserve is a fund, which is required under Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyantran Adhiniyam, 1964 read with Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyantran Niyamavali, 1974. This fund may be utilised against the cost of construction / maintenance of molasses storage tanks under the requisite permission. On utilisation, the reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

(d) Retained Earning

Retained earnings comprise of accumulated profit of the Company after dividends or other distributions, if any, paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes remeasurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans net of taxes.

(e) Equity instruments through OCI

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVOCI equity investments within equity. The Company transfers amounts therefrom to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

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

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 060352
Place: Kolkata
Date: 12 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sukhvir Singh
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06645482

Chandra Shekhar Nopany
Co-Chairperson & Managing Director
DIN: 00014587

Prashant Kapoor
Company Secretary

Dilip Patodia
Chief Financial Officer

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
(A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before tax	8,841.64	13,590.52
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6,154.13	5,812.75
Depreciation in relation to farm assets	0.14	0.15
Finance Costs	7,411.47	8,578.67
Loss allowance on advances	-	13.02
Bad debts, irrecoverable claims and advances written off (net)	11.19	2.80
Loss / (Gain) on sale / discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	618.94	(29.53)
Interest income	(107.63)	(14.12)
Dividend income	(185.77)	(222.92)
Income from investments in co-operative farming societies	(82.63)	(32.85)
Unspent liabilities, Provisions no longer required and Unclaimed balances written back	(49.37)	(59.43)
	22,612.11	**27,639.06**
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease in Inventories	2,172.32	4,038.53
Decrease / (Increase) in Biological assets other than bearer plants	0.74	(0.42)
(Increase) in Trade Receivables and Loans	(297.28)	(838.24)
Decrease in Other Financial Assets	86.14	102.88
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Assets	153.01	(227.76)
(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(7,940.89)	(12,143.25)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	75.99	(145.65)
Increase in Provisions	97.74	93.88
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	875.64	(277.83)
Cash generated from Operating Activities	17,835.52	**18,241.20**
Income tax paid (net of refund received)	(2,078.50)	(2,845.20)
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	15,757.02	**15,396.00**
(B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	764.21	505.31
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(10,879.92)	(10,667.11)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	(0.62)	(10.68)
Proceeds from sale of Investments	1.50	-
Payment for purchase of Investments	(1.50)	-
Interest received	97.56	12.12
Dividend received	185.77	222.92
Income from Investments in co-operative farming societies received	82.63	32.85
(Fixed deposits made) / Proceeds on maturity of deposits with bank	(42.82)	13.35
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(9,793.19)	**(9,891.24)**

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
(C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of Non-current Borrowings	(9,123.16)	(11,096.77)
Proceeds from Non-current Borrowings	13,625.00	12,375.00
(Repayment of) / Proceeds from Current Borrowings (net)	(926.89)	4,139.39
Repayment of Lease liabilities	(54.28)	(49.79)
Interest on Lease liabilities paid	(9.87)	(12.45)
Other interest paid	(7,635.08)	(8,630.70)
Dividend paid on Equity shares	(2,001.84)	(2,001.84)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	**(6,126.12)**	**(5,277.16)**
Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	**(162.29)**	227.60
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	**352.86**	125.26
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year [Note 11]	**190.57**	352.86

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

1. Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 1 April 2025	Change in Current portion of Non-current borrowings	Cash Flow	Fair Value / Non-Cash Change	As on 31 March 2026
Non-current Borrowings [Note 19]	29,648.12	(1,527.21)	4,501.84	57.59	32,680.34
Current Borrowings [Note 19]	1,07,343.27	1,527.21	(926.89)	-	1,07,943.59

Particulars	As on 1 April 2024	Change in Current portion of Non-current borrowings	Cash Flow	Fair Value / Non-Cash Change	As on 31 March 2025
Non-current Borrowings [Note 19]	26,150.75	2,220.23	1,278.23	(1.09)	29,648.12
Current Borrowings [Note 19]	1,05,424.11	(2,220.23)	4,139.39	-	1,07,343.27

Refer Note 20 for movement in lease liabilities.

2. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in IND AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

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

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 060352
Place: Kolkata
Date: 12 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sukhvir Singh
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06645482

Chandra Shekhar Nopany
Co-Chairperson & Managing Director
DIN: 00014587

Prashant Kapoor
Company Secretary

Dilip Patodia
Chief Financial Officer

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

1. Reporting entity

Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited ('the Company') is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is located at Post Office Hargaon, District Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh 261121, India. Its equity shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of sugar and its by-products (molasses, bagasse and press-mud), spirits (including ethanol) and power. The Company has operations in India.

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 12 May 2026.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

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

Details of the Company's accounting policies, including changes thereto, are included in Note 3.

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for the following items:

Details of the Company's accounting policies, including changes thereto, are included in Note 3.

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
(i) Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
(ii) Biological assets other than bearer plants	Fair value less costs to sell
(iii) Employee's defined benefit plan	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligation as explained in note 24

Fair value is the price that would be received on the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In determining the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

2.3 Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the financial statements for the every period ended is included in the following notes:

- Note 3.2 and 43 - Impairment of financial assets: key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows.
- Note 3.3, 3.4, 4 and 6 - Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
- Note 3.6 and 24 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions.
- Note 3.7, 3.8 and 37 - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.
- Note 3.14 and 25 - Recognition of deferred tax assets (including MAT credit entitlement): availability of future taxable profit and income tax liabilities thereon against which MAT credit entitlement and other tax losses can be used.

Information about judgement and assumptions uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the financial statements for the every period ended is included in the following notes:

- Note 3.2 and 7 - Determining the fair values of investments.
- Note 3.5 and 8 - Valuation of Inventories.
- Note 3.13 and 20 - Determination of ROU assets and liabilities; incremental borrowing rate and lease term.

2.4 Fair value measurement

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements and it regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Note 2.3.

2.5 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

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 recognised in profit or loss.

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

3. Summary of material accounting policies

3.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For this purpose, current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified period up to twelve months as its operating cycle.

3.2 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade Receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as and measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - Equity Investment; or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual terms of the cashflows.

(ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

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

The effective interest rate (EIR) amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to long-term deposits and long-term trade receivables.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

(iii) **Financial assets at FVOCI**

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial assets are measured at the FVOCI if both of the following conditions 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 Assets contractual cash flows on specified dates represent SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

(iv) **Financial assets at FVTPL**

All financial assets, not classified or measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured as at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

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

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

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

(v) Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Items	Measurement basis
Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (EIR). The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(vi) Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

(vii) Financial liabilities through FVTPL

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(viii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the reporting date, the carrying amounts approximates fair value due to the short maturity of the instruments.

Derecognition

(i) Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment

(i) **Impairment of financial instruments : financial assets**

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets, than those at FVTPL are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit- impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the trade receivable;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 90 days or more; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

The Company measures trade receivable loss allowances using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are fair valued through profit or loss.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables on an individual case to case basis on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in it entirely or a portion thereof. This is the case when the Company determines that the trade receivable does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets (other than biological assets, inventories and deferred tax assets) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of asset that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an individual asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

The Company's corporate assets (e.g., central office building for providing support to various CGUs) do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made 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 amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.3 Property, plant and equipment [PPE]

Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost less any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price inclusive of import duties, taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, incidental expenses, erection / commissioning expenses, borrowing cost, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate components of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent expenditure

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual value using straight line method over the useful lives of assets and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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Leasehold is being amortised over the period of lease tenure. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation and consequent advice from the management expert and are in line with the useful life specified in Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except for certain plant and equipment where prescribed rates per Companies Act 2023. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The comparative is as follows:

Class of assets	Management estimate of useful life (in years)	Useful life as per Schedule II (in years)
Factory buildings	5 - 30	5 - 30
Non factory buildings	5 - 60	5 - 60
Plant and equipment	5 - 40	9 - 40
Computer and data processing equipment	3 - 6	3 - 6
Furniture and fixtures	10	10
Vehicles	8 - 10	8 - 10
Office equipment	5	5

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate.

Depreciation on addition / (disposal) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from / (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use / (disposed off).

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP (deemed cost).

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the reporting date. Directly attributable cost (including borrowing costs for construction / acquisition of asset) incurred on project under implementation are treated as Pre-operative expenses pending allocation to asset and are shown under CWIP.

3.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets including Computer software are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on straight line method basis over the estimated useful life. Estimated useful life of the Computer software is considered as five years. An intangible asset is recognised only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values, if any, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of profit and loss.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP (deemed cost).

3.5 Inventories

Raw Materials, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, these items are considered to be realizable at cost if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials and stores and spares is determined on annual weighted average method / moving average method.

Work-in-progress and Finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Work-in-progress and Finished goods include cost of conversion and other costs including production overheads incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition based on normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished goods.

By products and Saleable scraps, whose cost is not identifiable, are valued at estimated net realisable value.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

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

Assessment of net realisable value is made at each subsequent reporting date. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value due to changed economic circumstances, amount written-down is adjusted.

3.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it contributes to a separate legal entity. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods in which the related services is rendered by employee. The Company makes specified periodical contributions to the following defined contribution plans :

a) Provident / Pension funds;

b) Superannuation fund.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Defined benefit plans

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

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

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

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. This rate is applied on the net defined benefit liability (asset), both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

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

The contributions are deposited with the Life Insurance Corporation of India. When the benefits of a plan are improved, the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature.

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is measured annually by qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method, for the unused entitlement that has accumulated as at the balance sheet date. Remeasurements are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which absences occur. Since, the employee have unconditional right to avail the leave, benefit is classified as current provision.

3.7 Provisions (other than for employee benefits)

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation amount. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

3.8 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation

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cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

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

3.9 Revenue from contract with customer

Sale of goods (excluding power)

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. Revenue from sale of products is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.

At contract inception, the Company assesses the goods promised in a contract with a customer and identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of goods is transferred to the customer and the Company neither retains continuing managerial involvement associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold. The Company's performance obligation is satisfied on delivery of goods to the customer. The transfer of control depends on the terms of the contracts.

Revenue is measured at transaction price, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government, if applicable.

Sale of Power

The Company's derives its revenue from sale of power from sale of electricity based on Power Purchase Agreements. Revenue is recognised on delivery of electricity produced to the electricity grid at agreed tariff rate (net of discounts for prompt payments). Delivery is deemed complete when control associated with ownership have been transferred to the grid as contractually agreed, compensation has been contractually established and its collection is probable.

3.10 Recognition of Dividend income, Interest income or expense, Insurance claim

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Interest is recognised on accrued basis.

Interest income is included in "Other Income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Insurance claims

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

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3.11 Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

3.12 Government grants

Grants from Government are recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions attached thereto.

Government grants related to revenue are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis in the periods in which the Company recognises the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate and are netted off with the related expenditure. If not related to a specific expenditure, it is taken as income and presented under "Other Operating Revenue".

Government grants received relating to property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets are deducted from the gross value of the property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets. The grant is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the life of the related depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and is being recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss by netting with the related finance cost. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

3.13 Leases

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

As a lessee

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

(i) Right-of-use assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment (refer to Note 3.3).

The right-of-use assets are disclosed in Property, Plant and Equipment (see Note 4).

(ii) Lease Liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term lease and lease of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of offices, godowns, equipment, etc. that are of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.14 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in Other comprehensive income.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination; and
- at the time of the transaction:
  - (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and
  - (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised, such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profit improves.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to off set 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 realised simultaneously.

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Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) Credit

In case of tax payable as Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, the credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

3.15 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Refer Note 40 for segment information presented.

Operating segments are reported in manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker.

The Company's Whole-Time Director (WTD) has been identified as being the Chief Operating Decision Maker by the management of the Company.

3.16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

3.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and at bank, short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.18 Cash flow statement

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

3.19 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

3.20 Determination of fair values

Fair values have been determined for measurement and disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

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i) Financial assets

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. If the financial asset is not subsequently accounted for at fair value through profit or loss, then the initial measurement includes directly attributable transaction costs. These are measured at amortised cost or at FVTPL or at FVOCI.

Investments in equity instruments are measured at FVOCI and combination of different methodologies i.e. discounted cash flow method, comparable companies method and net assets method with different weightage has been used for fair valuations of investment in unquoted securities.

ii) Trade and other receivables

The fair values of trade and other receivables are estimated at the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the measurement date. Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount if the effect of discounting is immaterial. Fair value is determined at initial recognition and, for disclosure purposes, at each annual reporting date.

iii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at fair value, at initial recognition and for disclosure purposes, at each annual reporting date. Fair value is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the measurement date.

3.21 Recent pronouncements

i) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The Company has adopted Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to Ind AS 1) and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2025. These amendments apply retrospectively and clarify the criteria for determining whether a liability should be classified as Current or Non-current. They also introduce new disclosure requirements for Non-current loan liabilities that are subject to covenants within 12 months after the reporting period.

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

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements, If a covenant breach occurs on or before the reporting date and the liability becomes payable on demand, it must be classified as current, even if the lender subsequently agrees not to demand repayment. It is classified as current because, at the reporting date, the entity does not have the right to defer settlement for at least 12 months. However, if the lender has already provided by the reporting date a grace period extending at least 12 months beyond that date, during which the breach can be rectified and repayment cannot be demanded, the liability is classified as non-current. This amendment is to be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

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4. Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Freehold Land [Note 39]	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Computer and Data Processing Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Right-to-use assets [Note 20]	Total
Reconciliation of carrying amount									
Gross carrying amount									
Balance at 1 April 2025	**26,129.54**	**21,270.63**	**1,14,769.20**	**317.01**	**448.63**	**869.79**	**158.14**	**245.44**	**1,64,208.38**
Additions during the year	**326.69**	**1,402.10**	**10,379.96**	**63.54**	**40.01**	**0.74**	**41.54**	**40.39**	**12,294.97**
Disposal / deductions during the year	**-**	**(173.36)**	**(3,420.31)**	**(14.98)**	**(13.74)**	**(109.26)**	**(14.27)**	**(114.03)**	**(3,859.95)**
Balance at 31 March 2026	**26,456.23**	**22,499.37**	**1,21,728.85**	**365.57**	**474.90**	**761.27**	**185.41**	**171.80**	**1,72,643.40**
Balance at 1 April 2024	26,129.61	19,991.02	1,07,658.75	319.48	391.83	860.79	206.99	245.44	1,55,803.91
Additions during the year	31.62	1,367.00	8,140.31	41.01	71.43	26.50	13.98	-	9,691.85
Disposal / deductions during the year	(31.69)	(87.39)	(1,029.86)	(43.48)	(14.63)	(17.50)	(62.83)	-	(1,287.38)
Balance at 31 March 2025	**26,129.54**	**21,270.63**	**1,14,769.20**	**317.01**	**448.63**	**869.79**	**158.14**	**245.44**	**1,64,208.38**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at 1 April 2025	**-**	**5,791.39**	**35,241.19**	**206.86**	**218.91**	**413.43**	**100.82**	**131.27**	**42,103.87**
Depreciation for the year (a)	**-**	**725.30**	**5,160.41**	**53.69**	**42.40**	**84.02**	**20.58**	**62.83**	**6,149.23**
Disposal / deductions during the year	**-**	**(60.67)**	**(2,196.47)**	**(13.16)**	**(6.14)**	**(73.24)**	**(13.09)**	**(114.03)**	**(2,476.80)**
Balance at 31 March 2026	**-**	**6,456.02**	**38,205.13**	**247.39**	**255.17**	**424.21**	**108.31**	**80.07**	**45,776.30**
Balance at 1 April 2024	-	5,142.94	31,011.68	199.98	189.46	337.06	140.10	88.23	37,109.45
Depreciation for the year (a)	-	699.32	4,861.02	48.10	42.69	91.94	19.91	43.04	5,806.02
Disposal / deductions during the year	-	(50.87)	(631.51)	(41.22)	(13.24)	(15.57)	(59.19)	-	(811.60)
Balance at 31 March 2025	**-**	**5,791.39**	**35,241.19**	**206.86**	**218.91**	**413.43**	**100.82**	**131.27**	**42,103.87**
Carrying amount (net)									
At 31 March 2026 (a)	**26,456.23**	**16,043.35**	**83,523.72**	**118.18**	**219.73**	**337.06**	**77.10**	**91.73**	**1,26,867.10**
At 31 March 2025 (a)	26,129.54	15,479.24	79,528.01	110.15	229.72	456.36	57.32	114.17	1,22,104.51

(a) Includes **₹0.14 lakhs** (31 March 2025: ₹0.15 lakhs) in relation to farm assets.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment (unless stated otherwise elsewhere) other than Right of use - assets given as security for borrowings [Note 19].

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5. Capital Work-in-Progress

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particularts	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Reconciliation of carrying amount		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,226.98	961.89
Add: Additions during the year	10,884.59	8,738.58
Less: Transfer to PPE	11,817.34	8,473.49
Balance at the end of the year	294.23	**1,226.98**

a) The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year **₹195.95 lakhs** (31 March 2025: ₹160.06 lakhs). The annual rate i.e. the effective rate of interest used to determine the amount of general borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is **9.95% p.a.** (31 March 2025: in the range of 7.50% p.a. to 7.61% p.a.) and **7.40% p.a. to 8.15% p.a.** (31 March 2025: 8.15% p.a. to 8.40% p.a.) for the specific borrowing.

b) Capital Work-in-Progress aging schedule:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)					Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
As on 31 March 2026					
Projects in progress	292.88	1.35	-	-	294.23
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	292.88	**1.35**	**-**	**-**	**294.23**
As on 31 March 2025					
Projects in progress	1,224.36	2.62	-	-	1,226.98
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	1,224.36	**2.62**	**-**	**-**	**1,226.98**

6. Other Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Computer Software	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Reconciliation of carrying amount		
Gross carrying amount		
Balance at the beginning of the year	156.32	145.64
Additions during the year	0.62	10.68
Balance at the end of the year	156.94	**156.32**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	134.35	127.47
Amortisation for the year	5.04	6.88
Balance at the end of the year	139.39	**134.35**
Carrying amount (net)	17.55	**21.97**

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7. Investments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	No. of Share	Face Value of Share (₹)	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current Investments				
Investment in equity instruments carried at FVOCI - quoted (fully paid)				
Magadh Sugar & Energy Ltd.	14,86,154	10.00	7,172.92	8,835.18
			7,172.92	**8,835.18**
Investment in Co-operative farming societies carried at amortised cost - unquoted (fully paid)				
Krishna Sahakari Kheti Samiti Ltd.	5	100.00	0.01	0.01
Kuri Sanyukta Sahakari Kheti Samiti Ltd.*	1	100.00	-	-
Keshopur Sanyukta Sahakari Kheti Samiti Ltd.*	1	100.00	-	-
Pandia Sanyukta Sahakari Kheti Samiti Ltd.*	1	100.00	-	-
Seohara Co-operative Cane Development Union Ltd.*	1	100.00	-	-
Najibabad Co-operative Cane Development Union Ltd.*	1	10.00	-	-
Nagina Co-operative Cane Development Union Ltd.*	1	10.00	-	-
Moradabad Co-operative Cane Development Union Ltd.*	1	10.00	-	-
			0.01	**0.01**
Investment in Government securities carried at amortised cost - unquoted (fully paid)**				
12 Years National Savings Certificates			0.01	0.01
12 Years National Plan Savings Certificates			0.08	0.08
6 Years National Savings Certificates			4.66	4.66
			4.75	**4.75**
			7,177.68	**8,839.94**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof			7,172.92	8,835.18
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			4.76	4.76
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments			-	-

* the figures, being less than ₹500, have been shown above as ₹ "-".

** Deposited / pledged with various Government authorities.

Equity shares designated at FVOCI

The Company has designated the investments shown below as equity instruments at FVOCI because these equity instruments represent investments that the Company intends to hold on long-term basis for strategic purposes, which reflects the purpose of holding.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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7. Investments (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Fair value at 31 March 2026	Dividend income recognised during 2025-26	Fair value at 31 March 2025	Dividend income recognised during 2024-25	Fair value at 1 April 2024
Investment in Magadh Sugar & Energy Limited	7,172.92	185.77	8,835.18	222.92	7,978.42

No strategic investment was disposed off during the year and there were no transfer of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investment.

8. Inventories

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials *	6,538.13	10,799.05
Work-in-progress	951.75	1,078.23
Finished goods *	1,26,528.01	1,22,853.01
Stock-in-trade	193.98	200.40
Stores, chemicals and spare parts *	1,871.71	1,895.88
Power - Banked	99.65	118.66
(Valued at estimated net realisable value)		
By-Products	7,068.06	8,452.55
Scrap	34.88	60.71
	1,43,286.17	**1,45,458.49**
*** includes stock in transit:**		
Raw materials	153.87	31.47
Finished goods	340.44	311.26
Stores, chemicals and spare parts	21.33	83.60

a) **₹661.46 lakhs** (31 March 2025: ₹ Nil) recognised as expenses, being write-down of inventories to net realisable value (included in Changes in inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-progress [Note 29]).

b) Inventories are hypothecated / pledged against borrowings [Note 19].

9. Biological assets other than bearer plants

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Reconciliation of carrying amount		
Balance at the beginning of the year	25.14	24.72
New Crop Plantations	11.36	15.58
Expenditure incurred during the year	17.07	23.68
Decrease due to harvested sugarcane transferred to inventories	(30.95)	(35.38)
[including captive consumption of **₹12.33 lakhs** (31 March 2025: ₹19.78 lakhs)]		
Change in fair value less cost to sale due to price change / physical change	1.78	(3.46)
Balance at the end of the year	24.40	**25.14**

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

9. Biological assets other than bearer plants (Contd.)

A. Measurement of fair values

The fair value of the sugarcane and other agriculture products at harvest is determined by the quantities harvested, it is valued at the rate fixed by the Uttar Pradesh Government (Level 1). The fair value of the harvested sugarcane is the cost of the raw material used in the production of sugar including captive consumption. For biological assets, where little biological transformation has taken place since the initial cost was incurred (for example seedlings planted immediately before the balance sheet date), such biological assets are measured at cost i.e. the total expenses incurred on such plantation upto the balance sheet date (Level 3).

B. Risk management strategy related to agricultural activities

The Company is exposed to a number of risks related to its sugarcane plantations.

i. Regulatory and environmental risks

The Company has established environmental policies and procedures, aimed for compliance, with local environmental and other laws.

ii. Supply and demand risk

The Company is exposed to risks arising from fluctuations in the sale price and quantity of sugarcane produced. When possible the Company manages this risk by aligning its harvest volume to market supply and demand.

iii. Climate and other risks

The Company's sugar cane plantations are exposed to the risk of damage from climatic changes, diseases, forest fires and other natural forces. The Company has extensive processes in place aimed at monitoring and mitigating those risks.

10. Trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	5,892.88	5,617.03
	5,892.88	5,617.03

(a) No debt is due from directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or no debt due from firms including limited liability partnerships (LLPs) or private limited companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(b) Information about the Company's exposure to credit risks and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 43(C).

(c) Trade receivable are hypothecated against borrowings [Note 19].

(d) Trade Receivables aging schedule:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured			Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk			Grand Total
	Undisputed	Disputed	Total	Undisputed	Disputed	Total	
As on 31 March 2026							
Unbilled dues	636.96	-	636.96	-	-	-	636.96
Not due	3,271.23	-	3,271.23	-	-	-	3,271.23
Outstanding for following periods from due dates of payment							

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

10. Trade receivables (Contd.)

(d) Trade Receivables aging schedule:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured			Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk			Grand Total
	Undisputed	Disputed	Total	Undisputed	Disputed	Total	
- Less than 6 months	1,760.88	-	1,760.88	-	-	-	1,760.88
- 6 months - 1 year	70.60	-	70.60	-	-	-	70.60
- 1 - 2 years	58.72	-	58.72	-	-	-	58.72
- 2 - 3 years	17.95	-	17.95	-	-	-	17.95
- More than 3 years	76.54	-	76.54	-	-	-	76.54
	1,984.69	**-**	**1,984.69**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,984.69**
	5,892.88	**-**	**5,892.88**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,892.88**
As on 31 March 2025							
Unbilled dues	555.97	-	555.97	-	-	-	555.97
Not due	3,627.83	-	3,627.83	-	-	-	3,627.83
Outstanding for following periods from due dates of payment							
- Less than 6 months	1,314.42	-	1,314.42	-	-	-	1,314.42
- 6 months - 1 year	18.47	-	18.47	-	-	-	18.47
- 1 - 2 years	23.80	-	23.80	-	-	-	23.80
- 2 - 3 years	3.24	-	3.24	-	-	-	3.24
- More than 3 years	73.30	-	73.30	-	-	-	73.30
	1,433.23	**-**	**1,433.23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,433.23**
	5,617.03	**-**	**5,617.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,617.03**

11. Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with banks		
- Current accounts	159.72	335.12
Cheques on hand	2.34	-
Cash on hand	28.51	17.74
	190.57	**352.86**

12. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Bank deposits having maturity of three months or less of original maturities	2.18	1.60
Bank deposits due to mature after three months of original maturities but within twelve months of the reporting date	87.03	74.52
Earmarked balances with bank for unpaid dividend accounts	72.96	65.29
In Post office Saving bank account	0.29	0.29
	162.46	**141.70**

Note: The above are pledged / lodged with various Government Authorities and banks as security / earmarked / margin money.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

13. Loans

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Other Loans		
- Loans to employees	58.77	48.53
	58.77	48.53

14. Other Financial Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)				
Security and other deposits	26.20	20.36	37.02	37.02
Bank deposits due to mature after twelve months of the reporting date*	149.00	119.27	-	-
Renewable Energy Certificates Entitlement	-	-	0.03	0.03
Interest accrued on investment, deposits etc.	20.70	11.54	5.75	4.84
Claims and Subsidies / Refunds receivable	-	-	169.60	209.15
Other receivables	-	-	35.47	87.90
	195.90	151.17	247.87	338.94

* Pledged / lodged with various Government Authorities and Banks as security / earmarked / margin money.

15. Current Tax Assets (net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance tax (including self assessment tax) and tax deducted / collected at sources	2,870.17	6,586.42
Less: Provision for taxation	1,547.11	5,794.75
	1,323.06	791.67

16. Other Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)				
Capital Advances	696.89	1,131.82	-	-
Advances other than Capital Advances				
Advances to suppliers				
- Considered good - Unsecured	-	-	819.23	1,032.28

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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16. Other Assets (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
- Considered doubtful - Unsecured	-	-	18.21	18.21
	-	-	837.44	1,050.49
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	18.21	18.21
	-	-	819.23	1,032.28
Other advances				
- Deposits against demand under appeal and / or under dispute	348.32	348.85	-	-
- Balance with Excise and other Government Authorities	-	-	271.43	206.13
	348.32	348.85	271.43	206.13
Prepaid Expenses	69.14	41.41	76.62	109.08
	1,114.35	1,522.08	1,167.28	1,347.49

17. Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Authorised:		
5,60,50,000 (31 March 2025: 5,60,50,000) equity shares of ₹10 each	5,605.00	5,605.00
34,00,000 (31 March 2025: 34,00,000) preference shares of ₹100 each	3,400.00	3,400.00
8,00,00,000 (31 March 2025: 8,00,00,000) preference shares of ₹10 each	8,000.00	8,000.00
	17,005.00	17,005.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:		
2,00,18,420 (31 March 2025: 2,00,18,420) equity shares of ₹10 each	2,001.84	2,001.84
	2,001.84	2,001.84

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2026	
	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs
Equity shares				
At the beginning and at the end of the year	2,00,18,420	2,001.84	2,00,18,420	2,001.84

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares with par value of ₹10 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets on winding up. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared by the Company from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

17. Share Capital (Contd.)

(C) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of fully paid up equity shares

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2026	
	Number of shares	% of total shares in the class	Number of shares	% of total shares in the class
Equity shares of H10 each fully paid up held by				
New India Retailing & Investment Limited	19,45,304	9.7176%	19,45,304	9.7176%
SCM Investment & Trading Company Limited	14,99,890	7.4925%	14,99,890	7.4925%
Ganges Securities Limited	14,78,624	7.3863%	14,78,624	7.3863%
RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited	13,45,192	6.7198%	13,45,192	6.7198%
Mr. Anil Kumar Goel	11,06,784	5.5288%	11,52,000	5.7547%
SIL Investments Limited	11,34,480	5.6672%	11,34,480	5.6672%

(d) No shares have issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

e) Shareholding of Promoters:

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
As on 31 March 2026						
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up held by						
1	New India Retailing & Investment Limited	19,45,304	-	19,45,304	9.7176%	-
2	SCM Investment & Trading Company Limited	14,99,890	-	14,99,890	7.4925%	-
3	Ganges Securities Limited	14,78,624	-	14,78,624	7.3863%	
4	RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited	13,45,192	-	13,45,192	6.7198%	-
5	SIL Investments Limited	11,34,480	-	11,34,480	5.6672%	-
6	Yashovardhan Investment & Trading Company Limited	7,63,384	-	7,63,384	3.8134%	-
7	Deepshikha Trading Company Private Limited	6,64,310	-	6,64,310	3.3185%	-
8	Ronson Traders Limited	5,58,692	-	5,58,692	2.7909%	-
9	Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany - As Trustee of Shekhar Family Trust	5,07,700	-	5,07,700	2.5362%	-
10	Hargaon Investment & Trading Company Limited	4,82,510	-	4,82,510	2.4103%	-
11	Sidh Enterprises Limited	4,29,996	-	4,29,996	2.1480%	-
12	Sonali Commercial Limited	2,98,100	-	2,98,100	1.4891%	-
13	Champaran Marketing Company Limited	1,91,284	-	1,91,284	0.9555%	-
14	OSM Investment & Trading Company Limited	1,72,254	-	1,72,254	0.8605%	-

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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17. Share Capital (Contd.)

e) Shareholding of Promoters:

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
15	Uttam Commercial Limited	1,37,190	-	1,37,190	0.6853%	-
16	Nilgiri Plantations Limited	1,01,200	-	1,01,200	0.5055%	-
17	Ms. Nandini Nopany	99,404	-	99,404	0.4966%	-
18	Narkatiaganj Farms Limited	74,610	-	74,610	0.3727%	-
19	Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany	68,176	-	68,176	0.3406%	-
20	Rajpur Farms Limited	66,618	-	66,618	0.3328%	-
21	Shree Vihar Properties Limited	23,126	-	23,126	0.1155%	-
22	LA Monde Trading & Investments Private Limited	18,466	-	18,466	0.0922%	-
23	Palash Securities Limited	13,614	-	13,614	0.0680%	-
24	Ms. Urvi Mittal	9,982	-	9,982	0.0499%	-
25	Mr. Arhant Vikram Nopany	3,668	-	3,668	0.0183%	-
26	Pavapuri Trading and Investment Company Limited	848	-	848	0.0042%	-
27	The Oudh Trading Company Private Limited	550	-	550	0.0027%	-
		1,20,89,172	**-**	**1,20,89,172**	**60.3901%**	**-**
As on 31 March 2025						
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up held by						
1	New India Retailing & Investment Limited	19,45,304	-	19,45,304	9.7176%	-
2	SCM Investment & Trading Company Limited	14,99,890	-	14,99,890	7.4925%	-
3	Ganges Securities Limited	14,78,624	-	14,78,624	7.3863%	-
4	RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited	13,45,192	-	13,45,192	6.7198%	-
5	SIL Investments Limited	11,34,480	-	11,34,480	5.6672%	-
6	Yashovardhan Investment & Trading Company Limited	7,63,384	-	7,63,384	3.8134%	-
7	Deepshikha Trading Company Private Limited	6,64,310	-	6,64,310	3.3185%	-
8	Ronson Traders Limited	5,58,692	-	5,58,692	2.7909%	-
9	Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany - As Trustee of Shekhar Family Trust	5,07,700	-	5,07,700	2.5362%	-
10	Hargaon Investment & Trading Company Limited	4,82,510	-	4,82,510	2.4103%	-
11	Sidh Enterprises Limited	4,29,996	-	4,29,996	2.1480%	-
12	Sonali Commercial Limited	2,98,100	-	2,98,100	1.4891%	-
13	Champaran Marketing Company Limited	1,91,284	-	1,91,284	0.9555%	-

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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17. Share Capital (Contd.)

e) Shareholding of Promoters:

Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
14	OSM Investment & Trading Company Limited	1,72,254	-	1,72,254	0.8605%	-
15	Uttam Commercial Limited	1,37,190	-	1,37,190	0.6853%	-
16	Nilgiri Plantations Limited	1,01,200	-	1,01,200	0.5055%	-
17	Ms. Nandini Nopany	99,404	-	99,404	0.4966%	-
18	Narkatiaganj Farms Limited	74,610	-	74,610	0.3727%	-
19	Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany	68,176	-	68,176	0.3406%	-
20	Rajpur Farms Limited	66,618	-	66,618	0.3328%	-
21	Shree Vihar Properties Limited	23,126	-	23,126	0.1155%	-
22	LA Monde Trading & Investments Private Limited	18,466	-	18,466	0.0922%	-
23	Palash Securities Limited	13,614	-	13,614	0.0680%	-
24	Ms. Urvi Mittal	9,982	-	9,982	0.0499%	-
25	Mr. Arhant Vikram Nopany	3,668	-	3,668	0.0183%	-
26	Pavapuri Trading and Investment Company Limited	848	-	848	0.0042%	-
27	The Oudh Trading Company Private Limited	550	-	550	0.0027%	-
		1,20,89,172	**-**	**1,20,89,172**	**60.3901%**	**-**

18. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital Reserve		
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the year	25,761.69	**25,761.69**
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the year	5,569.08	**5,569.08**
Molasses Storage and Maintenance Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	86.99	51.22
Transferred from Retained Earnings	38.22	35.77
Balance at the end of the year	125.21	**86.99**
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	68,919.95	62,221.86
Profit for the year	5,730.53	8,793.51
Gain / (Loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities / assets (net of tax)	10.80	(57.81)
Transferred to Molasses Storage and Maintenance Reserve	(38.22)	(35.77)

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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18. Other Equity (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Dividend paid on equity shares	(2,001.84)	(2,001.84)
Balance at the end of the year	72,621.22	68,919.95
Equity Instruments through OCI		
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,772.68	7,227.22
Net change in fair value (net of tax)	(1,405.67)	545.46
Balance at the end of the year	6,367.01	7,772.68
	1,10,444.21	1,08,110.39

Dividend on equity shares

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Company during the year:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
₹10 per equity share (31 March 2025: ₹10 per equity share) as final dividend	2,001.84	2,001.84

After the reporting date, the following dividends were proposed by the Board of Directors, subject to the approval of Shareholders at the ensuing annual general meeting; the dividends have not been recognised as liabilities.

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Company during the year:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Proposed dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 **₹10 per equity share** (31 March 2025: ₹10 per equity share)	2,001.84	2,001.84
	2,001.84	2,001.84

19. Borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current Borrowings		
Term Loans (secured)		
From banks -		
Term loans (including rupee term loans)	43,078.15	37,332.36
Under financial assistance scheme (SEFASM 2018 - Central)	-	1,186.36
	43,078.15	38,518.72
Current portion of Non-current borrowings disclosed in current borrowings stated below	10,397.81	8,870.60
	32,680.34	29,648.12
Current Borrowings		
Secured		

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

19. Borrowings (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current portion of Non-current borrowings	10,397.81	8,870.60
From banks (repayable on demand)		
Cash credit including working capital demand loan	90,145.78	93,972.67
Unsecured		
Working capital demand loan from a bank (repayable on demand)	7,400.00	4,500.00
	1,07,943.59	1,07,343.27

The Company's exposure to interest and liquidity risk is included in Note 43(C).

Nature of Securities and Terms of repayment

(i) Terms and repayment schedule

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Interest rate / range	Instalments	Instalments Starting from	Maturity	Carrying amount (₹ in lakhs)	
					As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Secured rupee term loan	8.85% p.a.	Quarterly	January 2023	October 2027	9,437.63	13,255.52
Secured rupee term loan	Fully paid	Quarterly	December 2018	September 2025	-	1,258.94
Secured rupee term loan	8.85% p.a.	Quarterly	January 2024	October 2028	7,979.60	8,963.81
Secured rupee term loan	Fully paid	Quarterly	March 2019	October 2025	-	1,084.71
Secured rupee term loan	Fully paid	Quarterly	June 2019	March 2026	-	485.53
Secured rupee term loan	8.10% p.a.	Quarterly	May 2026	February 2032	7,978.13	7,972.64
Secured rupee term loan	8.10% p.a.	Quarterly	January 2026	October 2028	5,737.19	-
Secured term loan	7.25% p.a.	Quarterly	October 2026	January 2032	11,945.60	4,311.21
Secured rupee term loan under financial assistance scheme (SEFASM 2018 Central)	Fully paid	Quarterly	October 2021	July 2025	-	1,186.36
Secured cash credit including working capital demand loan	7.00% p.a. to 10.00% p.a.	Not applicable	Not applicable	On demand	90,145.78	93,972.67
Unsecured working capital demand loan	7.20% p.a. to 7.95% p.a.	Not applicable	Not applicable	On demand	7,400.00	4,500.00
					1,40,623.93	1,36,991.39

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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19. Borrowings (Contd.)

(ii) Nature of security

(a) Term loan / Rupee term loans of **₹43,078.15 lakhs** (31 March 2025: ₹38,518.72 lakhs) are secured by first mortgage / charge created / to be created on all the property, plant and equipment of the Company, both present and future, ranking pari-passu amongst the various lenders.

(b) Term loan of **Nil** (31 March 2025: ₹1,186.36 lakhs) under the scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar mills for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity (SEFASM 2018 - Central) is entitled for interest subvention from the Government of India upto 6% p.a. or 50% of rate of interest charged by banks as per terms of the scheme. [Note 42]

(c) Cash credit borrowing including Working capital demand loan (WCDL) from banks are secured by hypothecation of all current assets of the Company ranking pari-passu amongst the various lenders and also by 3rd charge on all the property, plant and equipment of the Company, both present and future.

(iii) The Company is filing monthly stock statement to Banks for working capital facilities. The below is summary of reconciliation of quarterly statement filed to the banks and books of accounts :

Quarter ended on	Amount as per books of account (₹ in lakhs)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return / statement (₹ in lakhs)	Amount of difference (₹ in lakhs)
31 March 2026	**1,43,286.17**	**1,50,618.53**	**(7,332.36)**
31 December 2025	**72,750.68**	**68,993.63**	**3,757.05**
30 September 2025	**35,992.60**	**36,479.99**	**(487.39)**
30 June 2025	**92,281.67**	**97,947.89**	**(5,666.22)**
31 March 2025	1,45,458.49	1,49,935.28	(4,476.79)
31 December 2024	78,509.57	73,166.32	5,343.25
30 September 2024	50,352.21	53,339.48	(2,987.27)
30 June 2024	1,03,688.43	1,13,422.75	(9,734.32)

(a) Certain Inventories in the stock statements / returns submitted to lenders are computed on different methodology as specified in the sanction letter, while the inventories recorded in the books of accounts is valued according to the established accounting policy.

(b) Certain inventories are not reported in stock statements / returns as per the terms and conditions specified in the sanction letter.

(c) Trade receivables has not been reported as part of quarterly returns / statements.

20. Lease

As Lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of land, buildings (including godowns), vehicles and other equipment used it its operations. The Company's obligation under its lease are secured by lessor's title to the leased assets.

The Company also has certain leases of godowns and vehicles with lease term of twelve months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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20. Lease (Contd.)

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets (non-cash investing activity) included in Note 4 and its movements during the year are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Land *	Building	Land License - Railways Site	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**10.46**	**35.23**	**68.48**	**114.17**
Additions during the year	**-**	**40.39**	**-**	**40.39**
Depreciation for the year	**(0.75)**	**(39.26)**	**(22.82)**	**(62.83)**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**9.71**	**36.36**	**45.66**	**91.73**
Balance as at 1 April 2024	11.21	54.70	91.30	157.21
Depreciation for the year	(0.75)	(19.47)	(22.82)	(43.04)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**10.46**	**35.23**	**68.48**	**114.17**

* Agreement of leasehold land (held by the Company since 1 April 2015) is in the name of the erstwhile company.

Lease liabilities is being measured by discounting the lease payments using incremental borrowing rate i.e. 8.50% p.a. Movement of the carrying amount of lease liabilities are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	108.05	157.84
Additions during the year	40.39	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	9.87	12.45
Payment of lease liabilities (including finance cost) for the year	(64.15)	(62.24)
Balance at the end of the year	**94.16**	**108.05**
Lease liabilities - Non-current	52.97	48.29
Lease liabilities - Current	41.19	59.76
	94.16	**108.05**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as under: (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Less than one year	41.19	59.25
One to two years	43.37	31.19
Two to five years	25.00	33.36
	109.56	**123.80**

The followings are the amounts recognised during the year in profit or loss: (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Expenses:		
Interest on lease liabilities [Note 31]	9.87	12.45
Depreciation on right-of-use assets [Note 4]	62.83	43.04
Expenses relating to short-term and low-value leases [Note 33]	47.72	53.13
	120.42	**108.62**

There is no liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when due.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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21. Trade Payable

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises *	514.55	395.56
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	17,231.64	25,340.89
	17,746.19	25,736.45

* Not overdue in terms of section 15 of MSMED Act 2006.

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade payable are disclosed in Note 43(C).

(a) The following details relating to Micro, small and medium enterprises are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year:		
Principal amount due	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
Total	-	-
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act 2006) along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year.		
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	1,590.67	164.07
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

(b) Trade payables aging schedule:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due dates of payment / date of transaction				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
As on 31 March 2026							
(i) MSME	-	514.55	-	-	-	-	514.55
(ii) Others	182.92	112.04	16,813.50	31.60	6.26	18.48	17,164.80
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	66.84	66.84
	182.92	**626.59**	**16,813.50**	**31.60**	**6.26**	**85.32**	**17,746.19**

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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21. Trade Payable (Contd.)

(b) Trade payables aging schedule:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due dates of payment / date of transaction				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
As on 31 March 2025							
(i) MSME	-	395.56	-	-	-	-	395.56
(ii) Others	548.93	-	24,684.43	15.85	3.39	21.45	25,274.05
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	66.84	66.84
	548.93	395.56	24,684.43	15.85	3.39	88.29	25,736.45

22. Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade and other deposits	421.60	419.21
Interest accrued but not due	109.73	400.80
Payable to employees	1,199.62	1,136.68
Liability for capital goods	349.90	342.92
Unclaimed dividend *	72.96	65.29
Other payables	29.66	19.00
	2,183.47	2,383.90

* There is no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

The Company's exposure to liquidity risks related to the above financial liabilities is disclosed in Note 43(C).

23. Other Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance from customers	977.40	354.78
Statutory dues payable	1,044.94	791.92
	2,022.34	1,146.70

24. Provisions

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Provision for employee benefits				
Net defined benefit liability - Gratuity	63.99	39.07	408.91	370.63
Provision for compensated absences	-	-	632.84	612.73
	63.99	39.07	1,041.75	983.36

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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24. Provisions (Contd.)

Defined benefits - Gratuity Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed continuously at least five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms as per the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The approved gratuity fund of erstwhile companies in respect of transferred business undertakings has been transferred to the Company and which has taken an insurance policy with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) to cover the gratuity liabilities.

Net defined benefit liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligations	2,896.51	2,745.35
Fair value of plan assets	2,423.61	2,335.65
Net defined benefit liabilities	472.90	409.70

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest risk and market (investment) risk.

The Company expects to contribute **₹408.91 lakhs** to Gratuity Fund in the next year.

Inherent risk

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risk pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company, to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to longevity risk.

The following tables analyse present value of defined benefit obligations, fair value of defined plan assets, actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets, expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, actuarial assumptions and other information:

Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liabilities / (assets):

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(i) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligations		
(a) Balance at the beginning of the year	2,745.35	2,721.15
(b) Service cost	361.19	179.37
(c) Interest cost	182.29	194.02
(d) Benefits paid	(393.53)	(430.75)
(e) Actuarial (gain) / loss on defined benefit obligations:		
- due to change in financial assumptions	(66.06)	77.58
- due to experience changes	67.27	3.98
Balance at the end of the year	2,896.51	2,745.35
(ii) Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets		
(a) Balance at the beginning of the year	2,335.65	2,271.81
(b) Actual return on plan assets	170.73	154.68
(c) Contributions by the employer	310.76	339.91
(d) Benefits paid	(393.53)	(430.75)
Balance at the end of the year	2,423.61	2,335.65

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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24. Provisions (Contd.)

Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liabilities / (assets):

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(iii) Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets		
(a) Expected Interest Income	155.09	161.98
(b) Actual return on plan assets	170.73	154.68
Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	15.64	(7.30)
(iv) Expense recognised in Employee benefits expenses		
(a) Service cost	361.19	179.37
(b) Interest cost	182.29	194.02
(c) Interest income	(155.09)	(161.98)
Amount charged to Employee benefits expenses	388.39	211.41
(v) Remeasurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
(a) Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligations	(1.21)	(81.56)
(b) Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	15.64	(7.30)
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income / (loss)	14.43	(88.86)
(vi) Plan assets		
Plan assets comprise of the following:		
(a) Investments with LIC	100%	100%
(vii) Actuarial assumptions		
Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages)		
(a) Discount rate	7.03%	6.64%
(b) Future salary growth	5.00%	5.00%
(c) Attrition rates	Less than 40 Years - 4.20% 40 Years and above - 1.80%	
(d) Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	7 Years	7 Years
Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the published rates under Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14).		
(viii) Method of determining defined benefit obligation	Project Unit Credit (PUC)	

(ix) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligations by the amounts shown below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2026	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
(a) Discount rate (1% movement)	(157.69)	175.04	(154.21)	171.59
(b) Future salary growth (1% movement)	171.22	(157.82)	168.17	(154.83)
(c) Attrition rate (1% movement)	19.15	(20.99)	14.65	(16.10)

Although the analysis does not take into account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions as shown.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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24. Provisions (Contd.)

(x) The following undiscounted payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Within the next 12 months	408.91	370.63
Between 1 and 2 years	120.46	112.73
Between 2 and 3 years	290.03	302.53
Between 3 and 4 years	368.88	286.13
Between 4 and 5 years	370.80	323.43
Between 5 and 6 years	364.64	326.71
Beyond 6 years	2,742.53	2,631.40
	4,666.25	4,353.56

25. Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31 March 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31 March 2026
Deferred tax liabilities							
PPE including intangible assets	15,730.51	406.09	-	16,136.60	52.90	-	16,189.50
Investments	746.20	-	311.30	1,057.50	-	(256.59)	800.91
	16,476.71	**406.09**	**311.30**	**17,194.10**	**52.90**	**(256.59)**	16,990.41
Deferred tax assets							
Carried forward tax losses	5.86	(2.81)	-	3.05	(0.05)	-	3.00
MAT credit entitlement	7,776.74	(1,843.19)	-	5,933.55	(1,186.85)	-	4,746.70
Provisions - employee benefits	293.42	9.95	31.05	334.42	(60.47)	(3.63)	270.32
Provisions - others	1.81	4.55	-	6.36	(1.78)	-	4.58
Deduction allowed on payment / other basis	626.94	(197.57)	-	429.37	(261.95)	-	167.42
	8,704.77	**(2,029.07)**	**31.05**	**6,706.75**	**(1,511.10)**	**(3.63)**	5,192.02
Net deferred tax liabilities	**7,771.94**	**2,435.16**	**280.25**	**10,487.35**	**1,564.00**	**(252.96)**	**11,798.39**

MAT credit entitlement is the amount which is available for set off in subsequent years against income tax liabilities as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act. The MAT credit entitlement recognised will expire as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Year of expiry, based on the last day of the financial year for which MAT credit is available for use as per prevailing tax laws as at the reporting date:		
Assessment Year 2034-2035 [Financial Year 2033-2034]	1,114.40	2,301.25
Assessment Year 2035-2036 [Financial Year 2034-2035]	1,887.82	1,887.82
Assessment Year 2036-2037 [Financial Year 2035-2036]	1,744.48	1,744.48
	4,746.70	5,933.55

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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26. Revenue from Operations

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of Goods		
Finished goods	2,49,543.73	2,44,650.73
Stock-in-trade	1,861.34	1,977.90
Power	5,214.56	3,957.11
By products	11,975.60	11,182.50
Others	392.40	84.34
	2,68,987.63	2,61,852.58
Other operating revenue		
Sale of Sugar Export Entitlement	-	920.85
Cane Commission Remission	-	36.79
Scrap Sales	364.18	748.86
	364.18	1,706.50
Total revenue from operations	2,69,351.81	2,63,559.08

Disaggregated revenue information

The disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Segment				Total
	Sugar	Distillery	Co-generation	Others	
Year ended 31 March 2026					
Revenue based on the type of goods sold to customers:					
Finished goods					
- Sugar	1,96,904.07	-	-	-	1,96,904.07
- Spirits	-	52,639.66	-	-	52,639.66
	1,96,904.07	**52,639.66**	**-**	**-**	**2,49,543.73**
Stock-in-trade					
- Diesel	-	-	-	1,323.76	1,323.76
- Oil and Lubricants	-	-	-	299.07	299.07
- Agri inputs and implements	238.51	-	-	-	238.51
	238.51	**-**	**-**	**1,622.83**	**1,861.34**
Power	-	-	5,214.56	-	5,214.56
By products					
- Molasses	872.73	-	-	-	872.73
- Bagasse	10,282.69	-	-	-	10,282.69
- Press-mud	820.18	-	-	-	820.18
	11,975.60	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,975.60**
Others	23.87	296.81	71.67	0.05	392.40
	2,09,142.05	**52,936.47**	**5,286.23**	**1,622.88**	**2,68,987.63**

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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26. Revenue from Operations (Contd.)

The disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers are as under: (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Segment				Total
	Sugar	Distillery	Co-generation	Others	
Revenue based on the type of customers:					
- Government entities (including PSUs)	10.79	52,642.64	5,214.56	-	57,867.99
- Export including through third parties	299.60	-	-	-	299.60
- Others	2,08,831.66	293.83	71.67	1,622.88	2,10,820.04
	2,09,142.05	**52,936.47**	**5,286.23**	**1,622.88**	**2,68,987.63**
Year ended 31 March 2025					
Revenue based on the type of goods sold to customers:					
Finished goods					
- Sugar	1,96,171.47	-	-	-	1,96,171.47
- Spirits	-	48,479.26	-	-	48,479.26
	1,96,171.47	**48,479.26**	**-**	**-**	**2,44,650.73**
Stock-in-trade					
- Diesel	-	-	-	1,442.76	1,442.76
- Oil and Lubricants	-	-	-	324.35	324.35
- Agri inputs and implements	210.79	-	-	-	210.79
	210.79	**-**	**-**	**1,767.11**	**1,977.90**
Power	-	-	3,957.11	-	3,957.11
By products					
- Molasses	1,126.53	-	-	-	1,126.53
- Bagasse	9,305.89	-	-	-	9,305.89
- Press-mud	750.08	-	-	-	750.08
	11,182.50	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,182.50**
Others	51.15	-	33.19	-	84.34
	2,07,615.91	**48,479.26**	**3,990.30**	**1,767.11**	**2,61,852.58**
Revenue based on the type of customers:					
- Government entities (including PSUs)	-	48,479.26	3,957.11	-	52,436.37
- Others	2,07,405.12	-	33.19	1,977.90	2,09,416.21
	2,07,405.12	48,479.26	3,990.30	1,977.90	2,61,852.58

The reconciliation of the revenue from contracts with customers and other operating revenue with amount disclosed in the segment information [Note 40]:

Year ended 31 March 2026					
Sale of Goods					
- External customers	2,09,142.05	52,936.47	5,286.23	1,622.88	2,68,987.63
- Inter-segment	47,657.95	12.83	17,387.04	-	65,057.82
Other Operating Revenue	351.05	12.80	0.33	-	364.18
	2,57,151.05	52,962.10	22,673.60	1,622.88	3,34,409.63
Less: Inter-segment elimination	47,657.95	12.83	17,387.04	-	65,057.82
Less: Other Operating Revenue	351.05	12.80	0.33	-	364.18
	2,09,142.05	**52,936.47**	**5,286.23**	**1,622.88**	**2,68,987.63**

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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26. Revenue from Operations (Contd.)

The disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Segment				Total
	Sugar	Distillery	Co-generation	Others	
Year ended 31 March 2025					
Sale of Goods					
- External customers	2,07,405.12	48,479.26	3,990.30	1,977.90	2,61,852.58
- Inter-segment	46,424.17	-	14,962.08	-	61,386.25
Other Operating Revenue	1,697.03	9.47	-	-	1,706.50
	2,55,526.32	48,488.73	18,952.38	1,977.90	3,24,945.33
Less: Inter-segment elimination	46,424.17	-	14,962.08	-	61,386.25
Less: Other Operating Revenue	1,697.03	9.47	-	-	1,706.50
	2,07,405.12	**48,479.26**	**3,990.30**	**1,977.90**	**2,61,852.58**

a) The Company presented disaggregated revenue based on the type of goods sold to customers and type of customers. Further, the Company's sales are made within India including export through third party and revenue is recognised for goods transferred at a point in time. The Company's performance obligations are satisfied on delivery of goods to the customer. Delivery of goods completes when the goods have been dispatched or delivered to the specific location, of the customer, as the case may be.

The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods to the customer and payments by the customer exceeds one year and hence, there are no significant financing component included in such contracts.

The Company believes that the above disaggregation depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows effected by industry, market and other economic factors.

b) For Contract balances i.e. trade receivables [Note 10] and advance from customers [Note 23].

c) The amount of **₹354.78 lakhs** included in contract liabilities [Note 23] at 31 March 2025 has been recognised as revenue during the year ended 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹429.52 lakhs).

d) The amount of revenue from contracts with customers recognised in the statement of profit and loss is the contracted price.

27. Other Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest income on:		
- Loans, deposits and others	107.31	14.12
- Refund from income tax department	0.32	-
Dividend income from investment in equity instruments	185.77	222.92
Insurance and other claims	49.33	-
Gain on Sale / Discard of Property, Plant & Equipment (net)	-	29.53
Unspent liabilities, Provisions no longer required and Unclaimed balances written back	49.37	59.43
Income from investments in co-operative farming societies	82.63	32.85
Change in fair value of biological assets other than bearer plants [Note 9]	1.78	-
Miscellaneous income	29.14	21.67
	505.65	**380.52**

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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28. Cost of Raw Materials Consumed

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Inventory of materials at the beginning of the year	10,799.05	4,490.27
Add: Purchases and procurement expenses *	2,07,123.26	1,97,018.45
	2,17,922.31	2,01,508.72
Less: Inventory of materials at the end of the year	6,538.13	10,799.05
	2,11,384.18	1,90,709.67

* Net of Government grants [Note 42].

29. Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	1,26,528.01	1,22,853.01
Stock-in-trade	193.98	200.40
Power - Banked	99.65	118.66
By Products	7,068.06	8,452.55
Work-in-progress	951.75	1,078.23
Scrap	34.88	60.71
	1,34,876.33	1,32,763.56
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	1,22,853.01	1,35,300.23
Stock-in-trade	200.40	29.33
Power - Banked	118.66	129.47
By Products	8,452.55	5,531.70
Work-in-progress	1,078.23	1,743.48
Scrap	60.71	55.73
	1,32,763.56	1,42,789.94
	(2,112.77)	10,026.38

30. Employee benefits expense

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	10,920.13	10,155.52
Contribution to provident and other funds	776.81	750.03
Expenses related to post-employment defined benefit plans [Note 24]	222.72	211.41
Staff welfare expenses	305.54	276.27
	12,225.20	11,393.23

Defined contribution plans

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Contribution to Provident / Pension Funds	757.28	730.95
Contribution to Superannuation Fund	19.53	19.08
	776.81	750.03

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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31. Finance costs

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost *	7,401.15	8,565.72
Interest on lease liabilities [Note 20]	9.87	12.45
Interest on income tax	0.45	0.50
	7,411.47	8,578.67

* Net of Government grants [Note 42] and interest capitalised [Note 5].

32. Depreciation and amortisation expense

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment * [Note 4]	6,149.09	5,805.87
Amortisation of intangible assets [Note 6]	5.04	6.88
	6,154.13	5,812.75

* Excluding **₹0.14 lakhs** (31 March 2025: ₹0.15 lakhs) in relation to farm assets.

33. Other expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Consumption of stores and spares	3,672.16	2,793.19
Packing materials	1,703.50	2,032.92
Power and fuel	273.25	227.50
Repairs to:		
- Machinery	5,785.72	5,627.75
- Buildings	1,312.00	1,198.28
- Others	352.46	334.05
Rent [Note 20]	47.72	53.13
Rates and taxes	1,792.53	1,448.51
Insurance	519.91	480.97
Payment to auditors [refer Note (a) below]	91.68	77.88
Payment to cost auditors	1.93	1.94
Commission on sales	731.46	770.63
Freight and forwarding charges	3,312.25	2,999.99
Charity and donations *	151.60	351.86
Loss allowance on advances	-	13.02
Bad debts, irrecoverable claims and advances written off	11.19	2.80
Change in fair value of biological assets other than bearer plants [Note 9]	-	3.46
Loss on sale / discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	618.94	-
"Corporate Social Responsibility expenses [refer Note (b) below]"	318.39	340.00
Director's commission [Note 41]	90.98	118.27
Director's sitting fees [Note 41]	25.40	30.80
Miscellaneous expenses	3,099.06	2,876.61
	23,912.13	21,783.56

* Includes contribution of **₹150.00 lakh**s (31 March 2025: ₹350.00 lakhs) to Samaj Electoral Trust Association.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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33. Other expenses (Contd.)

(a) Payment to auditors

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
As Auditors		
- Statutory audit	39.00	35.00
- Tax audit	9.00	9.00
- Limited review of quarterly results	23.00	21.00
In other capacity		
- For certificates and other services	13.00	4.50
Reimbursement of expenses	7.68	8.38
	91.68	77.88

(b) Corporate Social Responsibility expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
(i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	316.56	337.87
(ii) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	320.00	340.00
(iii) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset		
- In Cash	-	-
- Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
Total	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above		
- In Cash	318.39	340.00
- Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
Total	318.39	340.00
(iv) Surplus at the end of the year (not recognised as asset)	11.94	10.11
(v) Total of previous years surplus	10.11	7.98
(vi) Reason for shortfall, if any	Not Applicable	
(vii) Nature of CSR Activities		
(A) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health case including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	27.69	30.59
(B) Promoting education including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.	147.63	164.60
(C) Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga.	74.59	72.43
(D) Rural Development Projects.	68.48	72.38
	318.39	340.00

(viii) The Movements in the provision for CSR expenditure during the year

Provision for CSR expenditure at the beginning and at the end of the year

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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34. Tax expense

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax		
Provision of income tax for current year	1,547.11	2,361.85
Deferred tax		
Attributable to origination and reversal of temporary differences / MAT credits	1,564.00	2,435.16
	3,111.11	4,797.01

Reconciliation of effective tax

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2025	
	Rate	(₹ in lakhs)	Rate	(₹ in lakhs)
Profit before tax		8,841.64		13,590.52
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	34.944%	3,089.62	34.944%	4,749.07
Tax effect of:				
- Reversal of deferred tax liabilities (net) due to re-measurement of deferred tax assets / liabilities as per Ind-AS 12 "Income Taxes" including change in tax rates		(22.66)		23.80
- Others (including permanent differences)		44.15		24.14
		3,111.11		4,797.01

35. Earnings per equity share (EPS)

Basic and Diluted earnings per share

The calculations of profit attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share calculation are as follows:

Particulars		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
(i)	Profit attributable to equity shareholders (₹in lakhs)	5,730.53	8,793.51
(ii)	Weighted average number of equity shares for the year		
	At the beginning and at the end of the year	2,00,18,420	2,00,18,420
(iii)	**Earning per equity share [Nominal value of share ₹10] [(i)/(ii)]**		
	Basic and Diluted (₹)	28.63	43.93

There is no dilutive potential equity share.

36. Capital and Other Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for (net of advances) **₹1,524.55 lakhs** (31 March 2025: ₹4,717.91 lakhs) including **₹529.31 lakhs** (31 March 2025: ₹3,633.64 lakhs) related to Property, Plant and Equipment.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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37. Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt

Particulars		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(i)	Excise duty and service tax	171.88	171.88
(ii)	Sugarcane Society Commission pertaining to Sugar Season 2012-13, 2014-15 and partly for 2015-16	3,962.76	3,962.76
(iii)	Sales tax	192.20	192.20
(iv)	Goods and services tax	25.49	-
(v)	Duty under state acts	2,203.38	448.87
(vi)	Others	32.13	54.53
	Total *	6,587.84	**4,830.24**

*** Notes:**

(1) Pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above as it is determinable only on receipt of judgments / decisions pending with various forums / authorities.

(2) The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial position.

(3) In case of Excise duty, service tax and Goods and Services Tax amount does not include **₹57.46 lakhs** (31 March 2025: ₹53.33 lakhs) and **₹122.62 lakhs** (31 March 2025: ₹122.62 lakhs) in respect of Show Cause Notices and Remanded Cases to original adjudicating authority respectively pertaining to earlier years.

38. Regulatory fee @ ₹20 per quintals of molasses sales / inter-unit transfers imposed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh w.e.f. 24 December 2021 has been accounted for. The matter is sub-judice.

39. Title deeds of freehold land of **₹2,333.00 lakhs** (31 March 2025: ₹2,333.00 lakhs) are yet to be executed, pending for registration in favour of the Company. However, the said land is not being part of security offered to lenders, details of which are given below:

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in lakhs)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative # of promoter * / director or employee of promoter / director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
As on 31 March 2026:						
PPE	**Freehold Land**	**2,093.83**	The erstwhile company ##	No	1 April 2015	Refer Note given below
PPE	**Freehold Land**	**160.88**	The erstwhile company ##	No	1 April 2015	The matter is sub-judice.
PPE	**Freehold Land**	**65.41**	Shri Rajesh Sharma	Yes**	1 April 2015	Registration is pending.
PPE	**Freehold Land**	**12.80**	Shri Chagan Lal Giria	No	1 April 2015	Registration is pending.
PPE	**Freehold Land**	**0.08**	Co-operative Farming Societies	No	1 April 2015	The matter is sub-judice.
		2,333.00				

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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Note No. 39 (Contd.)

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in lakhs)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative # of promoter * / director or employee of promoter / director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
As on 31 March 2025:						
PPE	Freehold Land	2,093.83	The erstwhile company ##	No	1 April 2015	Refer Note given below
PPE	Freehold Land	160.88	The erstwhile company ##	No	1 April 2015	The matter is sub-judice.
PPE	Freehold Land	65.41	Shri Rajesh Sharma	Yes**	1 April 2015	Registration is pending.
PPE	Freehold Land	12.80	Shri Chagan Lal Giria	No	1 April 2015	Registration is pending.
PPE	Freehold Land	0.08	Co-operative Farming Societies	No	1 April 2015	The matter is sub-judice.
		2,333.00				

Note: Mutation in the name of the Company is pending.

Relative here means relative as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.

* Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.

Acquired pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement approved by the NCLT.

** Pending formalities.

40. Operating Segments

A. Basis for segmentation

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments and its operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's Whole-Time Director (WTD) as the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The Company has three reportable segments as described below, which are the Company's strategic business:

Reportable segments	Operations
Sugar	Manufacture and sale of sugar, molasses and bagasse
Distillery	Manufacture and sale of industrial spirits (including ethanol) and fusel oil
Co-generation	Generation and transmission of power
Others	Trading of petroleum products business comprising of less than 10% revenues.

B. Information about reportable segments

Information related to each reportable segment is set-out below. The Company's WTD reviews the results of each segment on a quarterly basis. The Company's WTD uses Earning Before Interest and Tax (EBITA) to assess the performance of the operating segments. Segment is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within same industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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40. Operating Segments (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reportable segments				Total
	Sugar	Distillery	Co-generation	Others	
Year ended 31 March 2026					
Revenue:					
Segment revenue	2,57,151.05	52,962.09	22,673.61	1,622.88	3,34,409.63
Less: Inter-segment revenue	47,657.95	12.83	17,387.04	-	65,057.82
Total revenue from operations	**2,09,493.10**	**52,949.26**	**5,286.57**	**1,622.88**	**2,69,351.81**
Segment profit before finance costs, tax and unallocable items	10,184.22	4,200.50	3,447.17	29.91	17,861.80
Finance costs					7,411.47
Unallocable expenses (net of unallocable income)					1,608.69
Profit before tax					**8,841.64**
As at 31 March 2026					
Segment assets	2,17,687.34	28,237.29	31,823.01	54.25	2,77,801.89
Unallocated assets					10,218.38
Total assets					**2,88,020.27**
Segment liabilities	21,523.03	1,023.00	298.14	1.22	22,845.39
Unallocated liabilities					1,52,728.83
Total liabilities					**1,75,574.22**
Year ended 31 March 2026					
Other segment information					
Capital expenditure					
- Property, Plant and Equipment	10,303.56	952.07	106.59	-	11,362.22
- Intangible assets	0.62	-	-	-	0.62
Depreciation	3,988.21	920.90	1,239.98	-	6,149.09
Amortization	5.04	-	-	-	5.04
Non-cash expenses	-	11.19	-	-	11.19
Year ended 31 March 2025					
Revenue:					
Segment revenue	2,55,737.12	48,488.73	18,952.38	1,767.10	3,24,945.33
Less: Inter-segment revenue	46,424.17	-	14,962.08	-	61,386.25
Total revenue from operations	**2,09,312.95**	**48,488.73**	**3,990.30**	**1,767.10**	**2,63,559.08**
Segment profit before finance costs, tax and unallocable items	16,037.13	6,320.02	1,464.82	32.08	23,854.05
Finance costs					8,578.67
Unallocable expenses (net of unallocable income)					1,684.86
Profit before tax					**13,590.52**
As at 31 March 2025					
Segment assets	2,11,627.07	31,266.44	33,478.78	32.10	2,76,404.39
Unallocated assets					11,584.11
Total assets					**2,87,988.50**

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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40. Operating Segments (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reportable segments				Total
	Sugar	Distillery	Co-generation	Others	
Segment liabilities					
Unallocated liabilities	28,291.30	1,238.01	274.06	1.02	29,804.39
Total liabilities					1,48,071.88
					1,77,876.27
Year ended 31 March 2025					
Other segment information					
Capital expenditure					
- Property, Plant and Equipment	8,804.80	485.12	667.02	-	9,956.94
- Intangible assets	10.68	-	-	-	10.68
Depreciation	3,584.20	1,005.29	1,216.38	-	5,805.87
Amortization	6.88	-	-	-	6.88
Non-cash expenses	-	15.82	-	-	15.82

C. Geographical information

The Company primarily operates in India only and the analysis of geographical segments demarcated into its Indian and Overseas Operations are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026			Year ended 31 March 2025		
	Reportable segments		Total	Reportable segments		Total
	Indian	Overseas*		Indian	Overseas*	
Revenue:						
Sales (including other operating revenue) to external customers	2,69,052.21	299.60	2,69,351.81	2,63,559.08	-	2,63,559.08
Segment assets	2,77,801.89	-	2,77,801.89	2,76,404.39	-	2,76,404.39
Segment liabilities	22,845.39	-	22,845.39	**29,804.39**	**-**	**29,804.39**

The Company has common property, plant and equipment for producing goods for Indian and Overseas markets. Hence, no separate figures for property, plant and equipment / additions to property, plant and equipment / depreciation and amortisation on property, plant and equipment have been furnished.

* including through third parties.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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41. Related Party Disclosures

In accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 "Related Party Disclosures", names of the related parties, related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, where control exist and with whom transactions have been taken placed during the reported periods are:

A. Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Key management personnel	
Mrs. Nandini Nopany	– Chairperson / Non-Executive Director
Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany	– Co-Chairperson & Managing Director / Non-Executive Director
Mr. Anand Ashvin Dalal	– Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Gaurav Swarup	– Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Pradip Kumar Bishnoi	– Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Kalpataru Tripathy	– Non-Executive Independent Director
Mrs. Kausalya Madhavan	– Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Amit Nalinkant Dalal	– Non-Executive Director w.e.f. 13 May 2024
Mr. Sukhvir Singh	– Whole-Time Director w.e.f. 11 June 2025
Mr. Devendra Kumar Sharma	– Whole-Time Director upto 26 May 2025
Mr. Dilip Patodia	– President (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Prashant Kapoor	– Company Secretary w.e.f. 14 May 2024
Ms. Vijaya Agarwala	– Company Secretary upto 13 May 2024

B. The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business

a. Dividend paid / Director's sitting fees / commission

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March	Final Dividend on Equity Shares	Director's sitting fees	Director's commission	Amount owed to related parties
Mrs. Nandini Nopany	**2026**	**9.94**	**2.00**	**12.26**	**12.26**
	2025	9.92	2.20	15.00	15.00
Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany	**2026**	**6.82**	**1.20**	**5.14**	**5.14**
	2025	6.82	2.60	15.00	15.00
Mr. Anand Ashvin Dalal	**2026**	**-**	**4.00**	**12.26**	**12.26**
	2025	-	4.80	15.00	15.00
Mr. Gaurav Swarup	**2026**	**-**	**3.20**	**12.26**	**12.26**
	2025	-	4.20	15.00	15.00
Mr. Pradip Kumar Bishnoi	**2026**	**-**	**4.00**	**12.26**	**12.26**
	2025	**-**	**5.20**	**15.00**	**15.00**
Mr. Kalpataru Tripathy	**2026**	**-**	**4.00**	**12.26**	**12.26**
	2025	-	4.60	15.00	15.00
Mrs. Kausalya Madhavan	**2026**	**-**	**4.00**	**12.26**	**12.26**
	2025	-	5.40	15.00	15.00
Mr. Amit Nalinkant Dalal	**2026**	**-**	**3.00**	**12.26**	**12.26**
	2025	-	1.80	13.27	13.27

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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41. Related Party Disclosures (Contd.)

b. Remuneration to key managerial personnel

(i) Short term employee benefits

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March	Transaction * during the year	Amount owed by related parties	Amount owed to related parties
Mr. Chandra Shekhar Nopany	**2026**	**189.91**	**-**	**14.91**
	2025	-	-	-
Mr. Sukhvir Singh*	**2026**	**144.61**	**-**	**0.10**
	2025	-	-	-
Mr. Devendra Kumar Sharma	**2026**	**109.66**	**-**	**-**
	2025	236.60	-	10.86
Mr. Dilip Patodia*	**2026**	**204.90**	**-**	**-**
	2025	200.16	-	-
Mr. Prashant Kapoor	**2026**	**86.02**	**-**	**-**
	2025	74.82	-	-
Ms. Vijaya Agarwala**	**2026**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	2025	1.43	-	-

* including perquisites determined under the provisions of Income Tax Act.

** Paid through other entity.

(ii) Post employment benefits

Short term employee benefits as disclosed in point (i) above does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as these are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

C. Details of loans, investments and guarantee covered under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

(i) The Company has neither given any loan nor has advanced any amount either during the year ended 31 March 2026 or year ended 31 March 2025.

(ii) Particulars of investments as required under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 have been disclosed in Note 7.

D. Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

(i) The transactions with related parties have been entered at an amount which are not materially different from those on normal commercial terms.

(ii) The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash and cash equivalent. Neither guarantees have been given nor received.

(iii) For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by the related parties. This assessment is undertaken in each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related party operates.

(iv) The remuneration of directors is determined by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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42. Government Grants

The Company is eligible to receive various government grants by way of remission of society commission and interest subvention / grant on certain term loans. Accordingly, the Company has recognised these government grants in the following manner:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Treatment in Financial Statements	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue related Government Grants:			
(i) Remission of Sugarcane Contribution on Sugarcane purchased [Note (a) below]	Deducted from "Cost of Raw Material Consumed" in Note 28	2,520.10	2,302.77
	Shown as "Cane Commission Remission" in Note 26	-	36.79
(ii) Interest Subvention / grant on term loans * [Note (b) below]	Deducted from "Finance costs" in Note 31	8.70	105.58

* in respect of term loan under financial assistance scheme (SEFASU 2018 State) [Note 19].

(a) As per U.P. Sugarcane (Regulation on Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953 and its Rules 1954, Sugarcane Contribution is payable on sugarcane purchased at the rate of three percent of Fair and Remunerative Price (F.R.P.) fixed by the Government of India. However, the same was reduced by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the sugar season 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 by ₹3.95, ₹4.70 and ₹5.15 per quintal of sugarcane purchased respectively. The above reduction in Sugarcane Contribution applicable on sugarcane purchased during the periods has been netted with the Cost of Raw Material Consumed.

On 25 February 2025, the Government of Bihar notified a reduction in the rate of cane commission to Zonal Development Council from 1.80% to 0.20% of cane price for the sugar season 2022-23 and 2023-24. Based on this notification, the reduction in cane commission liabilities provided is reversed and accounted for as "Cane Commission Remission".

(b) The Company has obtained certain term loans from banks under financial assistance schemes SEFASU 2018 by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh at below market rate of interest and SEFASM 2018 by the Central Government of India at subvention of interest. The difference between the fair value of the loans based on prevailing market interest rates and interest paid on such loans has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss by netting with the related finance cost. Accordingly, in case of SEFASU 2018, deferred income on government grant recognised initially is being derecognised by netting with related finance cost systematically over the tenure of the respective loan under finance assistance scheme. The loan is subsequently measured as per accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

43. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount	
As at 31 March 2026					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investment in equity instruments (Quoted) *	-	7,172.92	-	7,172.92	7,172.92

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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43. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount	
Investment in Co-operative Farming Societies	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Investment in Government Securities	-	-	4.75	4.75	4.75
Trade receivables	-	-	5,892.88	5,892.88	5,892.88
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	190.57	190.57	190.57
Other bank balances	-	-	162.46	162.46	162.46
Loans	-	-	58.77	58.77	58.77
Other financial assets	-	-	443.77	443.77	443.77
	-	7,172.92	6,753.21	13,926.13	13,926.13
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Borrowings *	-	-	1,40,623.93	1,40,623.93	1,40,758.19
Trade payables	-	-	17,746.19	17,746.19	17,746.19
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,183.47	2,183.47	2,183.47
	-	-	1,60,553.59	1,60,553.59	1,60,687.85

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount	
As at 31 March 2025					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investment in equity instruments (Quoted) *	-	8,835.18	-	8,835.18	8,835.18
Investment in Co-operative Farming Societies	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Investment in Government Securities	-	-	4.75	4.75	4.75
Trade receivables	-	-	5,617.03	5,617.03	5,617.03
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	352.86	352.86	352.86
Other bank balances	-	-	141.70	141.70	141.70
Loans	-	-	48.53	48.53	48.53
Other financial assets	-	-	490.11	490.11	490.11
	-	**8,835.18**	**6,654.99**	**15,490.17**	**15,490.17**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Borrowings *	-	-	1,36,991.39	1,36,991.39	1,37,183.24
Trade payables	-	-	25,736.45	25,736.45	25,736.45
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,383.90	2,383.90	2,383.90
	-	**-**	**1,65,111.74**	**1,65,111.74**	**1,65,303.59**

* Investment in equity instruments (Quoted) and Borrowings are measured at level 1 and level 2 respectively.

There has been no transfer between level 1 and level 2 during the period.

The management assessed that fair values of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalent, other bank balances, trade payable, loans and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts. Their carrying amount is a reasonable approximate of fair value.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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43. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (Contd.)

B. Measurement of fair values

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in forced or liquidation sale.

Valuation technique

Level 1 - Investment in equity instruments (Quoted)

The fair value of the quoted investments are based on market price at the respective reporting date.

Investments in quoted equity instruments, which are classified as FVOCI are based on market price at the respective reporting date.

Level 2 - Borrowings

Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. The own non-performance risk was assessed to be insignificant.

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

(i) Credit risk

(ii) Liquidity risk

(iii) Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's principal financial liabilities includes borrowings, trade payable and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, investments, loans and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's Risk Management Committee monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimise potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

The sources of risks which the Company is exposed to and their management is given below:

Risk	Exposure Arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Trade receivables	Case to case basis	Credit limit and credit worthiness monitoring, credit based approval process
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and Other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Adequate unused credit lines and borrowing facilities

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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43. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (Contd.)

Risk	Exposure Arising from	Measurement	Management
Market risk Interest rate risk	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis Interest rate movements	Fund management
Equity risk	Investment in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Long term investment
Regulatory risk	Commercial traction	Impact of policies	Monitoring of Policies and assessing impact
Commodity price risk	Commercial traction	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Business diversification Inventory management

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss of the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company receivables from customers and loans. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty. The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Trade receivables, Loans, Claims and Subsidies / Refunds and Other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to the customer credit risk management. The Company uses financial information and past experience to evaluate credit quality of majority of its customers. Outstanding receivables and the credit worthiness of its counter parties are periodically monitored and taken up on case to case basis. There is no material expected credit loss based on the past experience. However, the Company assesses the impairment of trade receivables on case to case basis and has accordingly created loss allowance on trade receivables.

Exposure to credit risks

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as the Company sugar sales are mostly on cash. Power and Ethanol are sold to Government entities, thereby the credit default risk is significantly mitigated.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables, loans, claims and subsidies / refunds and other receivables and by type of counterparty and loss allowances are as follows.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Amount	Loss allowance	Net Amount	Amount	Loss allowance	Net Amount
Trade Receivables						
Government concerns (including government undertakings)	5,061.65	-	5,061.65	5,560.14	-	5,560.14
Others	831.23	-	831.23	56.89	-	56.89
	5,892.88	-	5,892.88	5,617.03	-	5,617.03

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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43. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Amount	Loss allowance	Net Amount	Amount	Loss allowance	Net Amount
Loans						
Government concerns (including government undertakings)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	58.77	-	58.77	48.53	-	48.53
	58.77	-	58.77	**48.53**	**-**	**48.53**
Claims and Subsidies / Refunds and Other Receivables						
Government concerns (including government undertakings)	162.62	-	162.62	204.20	-	204.20
Others	42.45	-	42.45	92.85	-	92.85
	205.07	-	205.07	**297.05**	**-**	**297.05**

Trade receivables are primarily unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and by continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit loss on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provisions at each reporting date whenever is for longer period and involves higher risk. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain.

The Company's management also pursue all legal option for recovery of dues, wherever necessary based on its internal assessment.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

As disclosed in Note 19, the Company has secured bank loans that contains covenant. Any future breach of covenant may require the Company to repay the loan earlier than indicated in the table mentioned in risk management framework above. The covenant is monitored on a regular basis by the treasury department and regularly reported to management to ensure compliance with the agreement.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.

Exposure to liquidity risks

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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43. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 years	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years
As at 31 March 2026						
Secured term loan from banks and others*	43,078.15	51,026.40	13,470.64	14,013.90	16,661.30	6,880.56
Cash credit including WCDL	97,545.78	97,545.78	97,545.78	-	-	-
Lease liabilities*	94.16	109.56	41.19	43.37	25.00	-
Trade payables	17,746.19	17,745.02	17,745.02	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2,183.47	2,119.20	2,119.20	-	-	-
	1,60,647.75	**1,68,545.96**	**1,30,921.83**	**14,057.27**	**16,686.30**	**6,880.56**
As at 31 March 2025						
Secured term loan from banks and others*	38,518.72	47,340.99	12,408.40	10,883.97	17,680.59	6,368.03
Cash credit including WCDL	98,472.67	98,472.67	98,472.67	-	-	-
Lease liabilities*	108.05	123.70	59.15	31.19	33.36	-
Trade payables	25,736.45	25,736.45	25,736.45	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2,383.90	2,383.90	2,383.90	-	-	-
	1,65,219.79	**1,74,057.71**	**1,39,060.57**	**10,915.16**	**17,713.95**	**6,368.03**

* including estimated interest.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair value or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, regulatory changes, equity prices and other market changes that effect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and borrowings.

Foreign currency risks

All transactions of the Company are in Indian currency, consequently Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk. The Company has no outstanding foreign currency exposure or related derivative contract.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term and short term borrowing with floating interest rates. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Currently the Company's borrowings are within acceptable risk levels, as determined by the management, hence the Company has not taken any swaps to hedge the interest rate risk.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

43. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (Contd.)

Exposure to interest rate risks

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Financial assets		Financial liabilities	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Fixed rate instruments	238.21	195.39	229.16	243.05
Variable rate instruments	-	-	1,40,623.93	1,36,991.39

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

Fixed rate instruments that are carried at amortised cost are not subject to interest rate risk for the purpose of sensitive analysis.

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points in interest rate at the reporting dates would have increased or decreased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Profit or loss before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
31 March 2026				
Variable rate instruments	(703.12)	703.12	(457.42)	457.42
31 March 2025				
Variable rate instruments	(684.96)	684.96	(445.61)	445.61

Equity risk

The Company's quoted equity instruments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The senior management reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

Sensitivity analysis

Investment in equity instruments of the Company are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) in India. The table below summaries the impact of increase / decrease of the quoted price of equity instruments on the Company's equity and profit for the year. The analysis is based on the assumption that the quoted price of equity instruments had increased / decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Profit or loss before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Increase in quoted price of equity instruments by 10%	717.29	883.52	614.72	754.88
Decrease in quoted price of equity instruments by 10%	(717.29)	(883.52)	(614.72)	(754.88)

Regulatory and Commodity price risk

Sugar industry, being cyclical in nature, is regulated by both Central Government as well as State Government policies. The Company is exposed to the risk of price fluctuations of its raw material (Sugarcane) as well as its finished goods (Sugar). To counter the raw material risk, the Company worked with development of various cane varieties with the objective to moderate the raw material cost and increase product functionality. The risk towards finished goods (Sugar) has been moderated through the various schemes of the Central Government including but not

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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43. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (Contd.)

limited to introduction of Minimum Support Price (MSP), creation of buffer stock and export of excess inventory. The Company has further mitigated this risk by well integrated business model by diversifying into co-generation and distillation, thereby utilising its by-products.

44. Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders.

The Company's objective when managing capital are to:

(a) to maximise shareholders value and provide benefits to other stakeholders, and

(b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

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

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is disclosed in Note 45.

45. Ratio Analysis and its elements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Change (%)
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.16	1.12	3.89%
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debts (Borrowings)	Shareholder's Equity	1.25	1.24	0.52%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses / (income) + Interest	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	1.29	1.30	(0.21%)
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.05	0.08	(37.65%)
					[Explained in Note (a) below]
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold = Cost of raw material consumed + purchases of stock in trade + change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	Average Inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	1.58	1.47	7.18%

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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45. Ratio Analysis and its elements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Change (%)
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Average Trade Receivable	46.80	50.67	(7.64%)
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payable	9.53	6.19	53.95% [Explained in Note (b) below]
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales = Total Sales - Sales Return	Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities	12.60	16.00	(21.25%)
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Net Sales = Total Sales - Sales Return	0.02	0.03	(36.47%) [Explained in Note (c) below]
Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debts + Deferred Tax Liability	0.06	0.09	(28.70%) [Explained in Note (d) below]
Return on Investment	Income from investments (before tax) = Dividend / Other Income + Change in Fair Value (measured FVOCI)	Average Investments	(0.17)	0.13	(231.59%) [Explained in Note (e) below]

Notes:

(a) Change in Return on Equity Ratio is 37.65% as compared to the preceding year due to lower profitability.

(b) Change in Trade Payable Turnover Ratio is 53.95% as compared to the preceding year due to lower average trade payable.

(c) Change in Net Profit Ratio is 36.47% as compared to the preceding year due to lower profitability.

(d) Change in Return on Capital Employed is 28.70% as compared to the preceding year due to lower profitability.

(e) Change in Return on Investment is 231.59% as compared to the preceding year due to decrease in fair value of investment in equity shares.

46.

The Government of India has implemented the New Labour Codes with effect from 21 November 2025 and subsequently issued Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of the related financial impact. The Company has assessed the impact of New Labour Codes and recognised total expense of ₹210.26 lakhs, as per actuarial valuation report, for the year ended 31 March 2026. This has been disclosed as "Exceptional Items" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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CIN: L15122UP2015PLC069635

47. The Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC), through its Notification No. UPERC/Secretary/CRE Regulations/2024/014 dated 17 October 2025, has revised the power tariff upwards with effect from 1 April 2024. Consequently, a differential revenue of ₹982.73 lakhs for the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 arising from this revision has been recognised under "Revenue from Operations".

48. 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 been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that the audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level. The Company did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of this software.

    Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

    With respect to Cane Purchase Software and Payroll Software, the audit trail feature is not mentioned in Service Organisation Controls Report (SOC Report) of Software Service Provider.

49. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

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

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 060352
Place: Kolkata
Date: 12 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sukhvir Singh
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06645482

Chandra Shekhar Nopany
Co-Chairperson & Managing Director
DIN: 00014587

Prashant Kapoor
Company Secretary

Dilip Patodia
Chief Financial Officer

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