

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SIMBHAOLI SUGARS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements

Introduction

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Prayagraj Bench ("NCLT") admitted an insolvency petition filed by a financial creditor against the Company vide its order dated **July 11, 2024**, and appointed **Mr. Anurag Goel** as Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) with directions to take control and custody of the management and operations of the Company under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ("IBC") and the IRP assumed control on **July 12, 2024**. Subsequently, the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"), New Delhi, by interim order dated **July 24, 2024**, directed that no further steps be taken pursuant to the NCLT order, in view of ongoing settlement discussions among creditors, while permitting the IRP to continue to manage the operations of the Company. Hon'ble NCLAT has conducted multiple hearings in the matter and has finally reserved the judgement on 13.05.2026, which is waited for pronouncement.

Standalone financial statement of the Company are required to be signed by the Chairperson or Managing Director or Whole-time Director, or in their absence, by an authorised Director. In view of the CIRP and the suspension of the powers of the Board under section 17 of the IBC, the aforesaid audited standalone financial statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2026 have been taken on record by the Administrator (IRP) while discharging the powers of the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with the NCLT order. For the said purpose, the IRP/Administrator, while signing this statement of standalone financial statement, has relied upon the assistance provided by the Key Management Personnel along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor. The statement of standalone financial statement of the Corporate Debtor for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been taken on record by the IRP solely on the basis of and on relying on the certifications, representations and statements of the Key Management Personnel, along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor.

The Statement is the responsibility of the Key Management Personnel who has signed these statements for issuance, including Management and officials of the Corporate Debtor which have been taken on record by IRP based on certification by such Key Management Personnel for issuance. The preparation of the Statement in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian



Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with relevant rules issued thereunder, and other generally accepted accounting principles in India, is the responsibility of the Key Management Personnel, including Management and officials of the Corporate Debtor. Our responsibility is to issue a report on this standalone financial statement based on our review.

Adverse Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, *because of the significance of matters described in the Basis of Adverse opinion section of our report the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and does not give true and fair view in conformity with the Indian accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015, as amended (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March 2026 and its Loss, total comprehensive Loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.*

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. *The company has incurred loss resulting in negative net worth and negative working capital. The default in payment of dues to bank, creditors including sugarcane farmers and others, substantially lower availability of sugarcane, zero allotment of sugarcane at Chilwariya sugar mill, thereby raising serious concerns regarding the viability of its operations and including filing of applications before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and also filing of recovery proceedings against personal guarantors (Promoters) before NCLT under section 95 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, are the identified events that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern.*



2. No provision of interest expenses on the borrowings from banks for the year ended March 31, 2026 amounting to ₹ 34,990.72 lakhs (Previous year ended on March 31, 2025 amounting to ₹ 63,937.03 Lakhs) have been made in the standalone financial statement as the NCLT had admitted the application and ordered the commencement of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") of the company ("Corporate Debtor" or "Company") vide its order dated July 11, 2024 as more fully explained in Note No.8 of the Statements. Consequently, other comprehensive Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been understated by the aforesaid amounts. The aggregate amount of interest expense not provided for in the accounts aggregates to ₹ 2,10,020.35 Lakhs up to March 31, 2026 (₹1,75,029.63 Lakhs up to March 31, 2025). Consequently, Current Financial Liabilities are understated and Other Equity as at March 31, 2026 are overstated by the aforesaid amounts.
3. No provision of interest payable on unsecured loan from related company has been made since the period when the NCLT had admitted the application and ordered the commencement of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") of the company ("Corporate Debtor" or "Company") vide its order on July 11, 2024 as more fully explained in Note No. 9 of the Statements. The estimated interest expenses on unsecured loan for year ended March 31, 2026, amounting ₹43.82 Lakhs (Previous year ended March 31, 2025, ₹31.69 Lakhs) consequently, other comprehensive Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been understated by the aforesaid amounts. The accumulated interest expenses amounting to ₹ 75.51 Lakhs from 11th July, 2024 up to March 31, 2026, has not been provided for in the books of accounts as on March 31, 2026 consequently, Current Financial Liabilities are understated and other Equity as at March 31, 2026 are overstated by the aforesaid amounts.
4. The company has not made provision of interest payable under the provisions of section 17(3) of the U.P. Sugarcane (Regulations of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953 on the delayed payment of sugar cane price to the farmers has been as more fully described in Note No 21(iv). The amount of interest on delayed payment of cane dues to the extent of claimed by the cane societies before the IRP office as on July 11, 2024 amounts to ₹ 12,163.25 Lakhs. Consequently, other comprehensive Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been understated by the aforesaid amounts. and Current Financial Liabilities are understated and Other Equity as at March 31, 2026 are overstated by the aforesaid amounts.

Subsequent to his appointment, the IRP in accordance with the NCLAT order dated 24th July, 2024 has discharged the majority of outstanding cane dues of the company except dues of



Chilwaria unit. Further the company has not provided interest after July 11, 2024, on balance outstanding cane price dues and in the absence of working of interest on outstanding cane price dues we are unable to comment on consequential adjustments that may arise in this regard in this standalone financial statement.

- 5. The Company has not recognised /provided interest liability on delayed payment to Micro and Small Enterprises amounting to ₹ 51.26 Lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026, as required under the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act"). Consequently, other comprehensive Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been understated by the aforesaid amounts. and Current Financial Liabilities are understated and Other Equity as at March 31, 2026 are overstated by the aforesaid amounts.*
- 6. The Company has not recognized claims in respect of penalties and disputed charges made by its subsidiary Simbhaoli Power Private Limited (SPPL) aggregating to ₹2174.69 Lakh for the year ended March 31, 2026 (including GST) (Previous year ended March 31, 2025 ₹1116.27 Lakhs) as more fully described in note no.23. Consequently, other comprehensive Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been understated by the aforesaid amounts and Current Financial Assets are overstated and Other Equity as at March 31, 2026, are also overstated by the aforesaid amount.*
- 7. The Company has recognized penalties and other charges amounting to ₹ 1005.43 Lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026 (₹524.10 Lakhs for the previous year ended March 31, 2025) recoverable from its subsidiary, Simbhaoli Power Private Limited (SPPL) as more fully described in note no.23. However, SPPL has not accounted for the corresponding liability in its books of accounts. In the absence of confirmation/acceptance of such claim by SPPL and sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the recoverability of the said amount, we are unable to comment on the realizability of this receivable and the consequential impact, if any, on the standalone financial statements of the Company.*
- 8. The company has supplied bagasse to its subsidiary SPPL at a rate higher than the rate stipulated and agreed in the bagasse supply agreement with them whereas the subsidiary company has accounted for the said transactions at the contractual/agreed rate only. In view of the materiality of differential amount of ₹676.63 Lakhs involved between rate charged to them and agreed rate of baggage and pending final resolution/reconciliation of the applicable rate, we*



are unable to comment on the consequential impact, if any, on the revenue from operations, profitability, recoverability of balances and other related items in the accompanying standalone financial statement.

9. The Company has not recognised Deferred tax Liability in respect of temporary differences which triggers future Tax liability required by the mandatory IND AS -12 'Income Taxes' and in the absence of the availability of necessary information, we are unable to ascertain the consequential impact, if any, on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company.
10. The company has not accounted for Income tax demand amounting to ₹ 999.23 Lakhs raised against the penalty order for the assessment year 2018-19. Consequently, other comprehensive Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026, have been understated by the aforesaid amounts. and Current Financial Liabilities are understated and Other Equity as at March 31, 2026, are overstated by the aforesaid amount.
11. The interest liabilities for the period after the appointment of IRP included in the amount given above in paras 2 to 5 and claim at para 6 of Basis of Adverse Conclusion are subject to the final decision of the Hon'ble NCLAT which will determine whether the Company will continue under Corporate Insolvency Resolution process (CIRP) or otherwise. In the event the stay is vacated and CIRP resumes, the claims as admitted by the Interim Resolution Professional/Resolution Professional (including the unprovided interest and other charges on borrowings from banks, other companies and creditors) would determine the final liability of the Company towards its lenders and creditors.
- We further note that the balances of creditors, including banks, group entities and other operational creditors, are recorded in the books at their carrying amounts. In the event CIRP continues, the extent of the Company's liability will be determined by the claims as finally admitted by the Interim Resolution Professional/Resolution Professional, which may differ from the amounts presently recorded in the books. Pending such determination, we are unable to comment upon the exact financial impact of the same.
12. The company has not assessed the impairment loss of investments in and receivables from the subsidiary companies viz. Simbhaoli Power Pvt. Ltd. (SPPL) aggregating to ₹ 22862.61 Lakhs (Previous year March 31, 2025 ₹ 20,791.95 Lakhs and Integrated Casetech Consultants Pvt. Ltd.



aggregating to ₹ 655.72 Lakhs (Previous year March 31, 2025 ₹ 646.18 Lakhs) as mandatory required by Indian Accounting Standard 36, "Impairment of Assets" including, Ind AS-109 ('Financial Instruments') & other applicable Ind AS's and any consequential adjustments that may arise in this regard in these standalone financial statement as more fully described in Note no. 23 and 35 Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the impact thereof and any consequential adjustments that may arise in this regard in these standalone financial statement.

13. The company has not assessed the impairment loss as mandatory required by Indian Accounting Standard 36, "Impairment of Assets" in the carrying value of its Property, Plant and Equipment, and other assets, pending the finalization and implementation of the CIRP through the Hon'ble NCLT as more fully described in Note no 6. Consequently, the accompanying standalone financial statement have been prepared using the carrying amounts as per the Company's books without these adjustments. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the impact thereof, including compliance with the Ind AS and any consequential adjustments that may arise in this regard in this standalone financial statement.

14. The company has not made any provision for obsolete and non-moving stores and spares after commencement of CIRP/IRP. In the absence of assessment of realizable value and expected usability of such inventory, we are unable to comment upon the adequacy of carrying value of stores and spares held as at the reporting date. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the impact thereof, including compliance with the Ind AS and any consequential adjustments that may arise in this regard in this standalone financial statement.

15. The Company has paid remuneration aggregating to ₹ 301.82 Lakhs to the Managing Director, Mrs. Gursimran Kaur Mann, and the Whole-Time Director, Mr. S.N. Misra, during earlier financial years as more fully explained in note no.24(iv) pursuant to Special Resolutions passed at the 10th Annual General Meeting held on September 27, 2021, without obtaining the consent of all lenders as required under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Further, during the CIRP period (i.e. from July 11, 2024 till March 31, 2026), the remuneration as per the books of ₹ 128.68 Lakhs to Mr. S.N. Misra (remuneration for year ended as on March 31, 2026 ₹ 74.66 Lakh), Whole-Time Director cum COO of the Company, pursuant to the Special Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on September 28, 2023. The said remuneration has also been paid without obtaining the consent of all lenders as mandated by Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.



Accordingly, the above remuneration is in contravention of the provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the consequential impact, if any, on the standalone financial statements cannot be ascertained.

16. As per the last appointment-cum-continuation letter, the tenure of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Mr. D.C. Popli, expired on February 14, 2025. Further the IRP in the meeting held on February 13th, 2025 has extended his tenure on existing terms and conditions subject to the ratification of CoC and approval as more fully explained in note no.24(v).

During the CIRP period (i.e. from 15th February 2025 till March 31, 2026), the remuneration of ₹ 86.70 Lakhs to Mr. D.C Popli has been provided in the books of accounts (Outstanding amount as on March 31, 2026 is ₹ 20.36 Lakhs).

17. No provision has been recognized in respect of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) costs, as the Committee of Creditors (COC) has not been constituted owing to the stay granted by the Hon'ble NCLAT as explained in Note 36. Although Punjab National Bank, the applicant financial creditor, has disbursed for the period 11th July, 2024 to 31st March 2026 amount of ₹ 72 Lacs excluding GST directly into the Company's designated CIRP bank account to meet partial CIRP expenses, the total CIRP costs incurred or to be incurred remain unascertained at this stage. Consequently, the absence of full provisioning leads to an understatement of current liabilities and expenses. The final determination of such costs, along with their ratification by the COC and eventual recovery from a successful resolution applicant, will be accounted for upon completion of the CIRP process.

18. That since the information given in note no.8 in respect of short-term borrowings appearing under note no. 3.20 are under reconciliation / confirmation with the lenders, therefore, we are unable to comment on the same.

19. Attention is drawn to the fact that as required by the provision of section 134(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company Secretary of the company has not signed the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026.

The above matters are material and pervasive to the Statement.



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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report: -

S.NO	KEY AUDIT MATTERS	AUDITOR'S RESPONSE
1	Revenue recognition Refer to note no 2(J) to the Standalone Financial Statements. The Company principally generates revenue from sale of Sugar (domestic and Export) and sale of its By-products, sale of distillery products, in domestic market. We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because it is one of the key performance indicators of the Company and gives rise to an inherent risk of misstatement to meet expectations or targets.	Our audit procedures, amongst others, included the following: •Obtaining an understanding of the process relating to recording of sales and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of relevant key internal controls over recording of sales. •Assessing the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policy for recording of sales and compliance of the policy with applicable accounting standards. •Comparing a sample of sale transactions recorded during the year with sales orders, sales invoices, delivery challans and other relevant underlying documents. •Comparing a sample of sale transactions recorded near the year end with the sales orders, sales invoices, delivery challans and other relevant underlying documentation to assess if the sale was recorded in the appropriate accounting period.



		• Inspecting on a sample basis, credit notes issued near to and subsequent to year end to evaluate whether the adjustments to sales had been accurately recorded in the appropriate accounting period; and • Scanning for any manual journal entries relating to sales recorded during and near the year end which were considered to be material or other specific risk-based criteria for inspecting underlying documentation.
2.	Valuation of Inventories Refer note no. 3.08 to the Standalone Financial Statements. We identified valuation of inventories as a key audit matter as it involves significant management judgments in determining the carrying value of stock.	Our audit procedures, amongst others, included the following: • Assessing the appropriateness of Company's accounting policy for valuation of stock and compliance of the policy with the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards; • Obtaining an understanding of internal controls over valuation of stock and testing, on a sample basis, their design, implementation and operating effectiveness; • Obtaining an understanding and assessing reasonableness of the management's determination of net realizable value (NRV) and the key estimates adopted, including future selling prices and costs necessary to make the sales and their basis; and • Comparing the NRV, on a sample basis, to the cost of stock-in-trade to assess whether any adjustments are required to the value of stock in trade in accordance with the accounting policy.

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

The Company's the Key Management Personnel along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, in the company's annual report, Business Responsibility and sustainability Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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



In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our 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 on this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

In view of the CIRP and the suspension of the powers of the Board under section 17 of the IBC, assistance have been provided by the Key Management Personnel along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor. The aforesaid audited standalone financial statement of the Company for the quarter and year ended March 31,2026 have been taken on record by the Administrator/IRP while discharging the powers of the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with the NCLT order. For the said purpose, as explained in Note no.19 to the Statement, the Administrator, while signing this statement of standalone financial statement, has relied upon the assistance provided by the Key Management Personnel along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor. The statement of standalone financial statement of the Corporate Debtor for the year ended March 31,2026 have been taken on record by the IRP solely on the basis of and on relying on the certifications, representations and statements of the Key Management Personnel along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor. For all such information and data, the IRP has assumed that such information and data are in conformity with the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws with respect to the preparation of the Statement.

The Company's Key Management Personnel along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor taken on record by the Administrator/IRP is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian accounting standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies(Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015 as amended thereof.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, The Company's Key Management Personnel along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Company's Key Management Personnel along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statement 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 this standalone financial statement.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statement, 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 through a separate report on the complete set of standalone financial statements on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 in the standalone financial statement made by the Key Management Personnel along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor
- Evaluate the appropriateness and reasonableness of disclosures made by the Key Management Personnel along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor in terms of the requirements specified under regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Key Management Personnel along with Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor 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 appropriateness of this assumption. 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 standalone financial statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statement, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the Statement of the company to express an opinion on the standalone financial statement.

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion paragraph above, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - b) Except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone statement of Profit and Loss, the standalone statement of Changes in Equity and the standalone statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, due to the significance and pervasive effects of the matters described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion paragraph above, the Company has not complied with the requirements of the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, insofar as they relate to the matters giving rise to the adverse opinion.
 - e) As explained in the "Introduction" section of our report, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), Prayagraj Bench, has admitted the Company into Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") and appointed an Interim Resolution Professional ("IRP") with effect from July 12, 2024. Consequently, the powers of the Board of Directors stand suspended. Accordingly, we do not express any opinion as to whether any director is disqualified from being appointed as a director under Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - g) As explained in the "Introduction" section of our report, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), Prayagraj Bench, has admitted the Company into Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") and appointed an Interim Resolution Professional ("IRP") with effect



from July 12, 2024. Consequently, the powers of the Board of Directors stand suspended. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements. (Refer Note no.21 to the financial statements).
- i) The Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- ii) The company was not required to transfer, any amount to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
- iii) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



- iv) The Company have not paid any Interim dividend nor proposed any dividend.
- v) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account that has a feature of recording an audit trail (edit log) facility. The audit trail feature has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. However, the audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level and does not capture certain changes that may be made through privileged or administrative access rights.

For the accounting software in which the audit trail feature is enabled, we observed that the audit trail facility remained operational throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with

Place: Noida

Dated : 29th May, 2026

UDIN: 26074615VJRPNGN5413

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



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

ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Simbhaoli Sugars Limited on its Standalone Financial Statements dated 29th May, 2026

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

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

- i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situations of its Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particular Intangible Assets.
- (b) The company has physically verified the Property, Plant and Equipment. In accordance with a phased program designed by the management to cover all the items over a regular period of time which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regards to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, except for the leasehold land measuring approximately 17 acres at Village Simbhaoli and the properties listed below, the title deeds of all immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) are held in the name of the Company.
- The lease deed in respect of the aforesaid leasehold land was cancelled by the State Government in earlier years. As represented to us, the Company has challenged the cancellation order by filing a writ petition, which is presently sub judice.

Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value (₹ in Lakhs)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative or employee of the promoter,	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of company



			director		
Land at Simbhaoli Sugars limited -Brijnathpur (U.P)	42.30	Mr. Yaswant Lal	No	01-04-2015	The land had been acquired under the scheme of Amalgamation and were not registered in the name of Erstwhile amalgamated Company. As approval from Assistant Collector is pending.
Land at Simbhaoli Sugars limited -Brijnathpur (U.P)	12.47	Mr. Mohd.Yameen	No	01-04-2015	The land had been acquired under the scheme of Amalgamation and were not registered in the name of Erstwhile amalgamated Company. It could not be transferred in the name of the company because transferor has expired. The Company had been in negotiations with the legal heirs of the transferor and in process of completing the



					legal formalities for getting the Land registered in its name.
--	--	--	--	--	--

- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- ii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records in each class of inventory is less than 10% and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.
- (b) The Company was sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5 crore, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The said facilities had been recalled by the lenders in earlier years on account of persistent defaults. Since the Company is under CIRP, no quarterly statements or returns of current assets were required to be submitted to the banks during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order regarding reconciliation of such statements with the books of account is not applicable for the year under audit.
- iii) (a) The Company has investments in Company as under:-

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs
Aggregate amount Invested during the year	
- Subsidiary company - Equity	-
- Related Party	-
- Other	-
Balance of Investment outstanding as at standalone balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Other	-
- Related Party	-
- Subsidiary companies -Equity	10960.26



- (b) In our opinion, the investments made, are, prima facie, not Prejudicial to the interest of the company.
- (c) The Company has not granted any loan and advances in the nature of loans not given any guarantee during the reporting period. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(c)(d)(e)(f) of the Order are not applicable.
- iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investments
- v) On the basis of information and explanations given to us and our scrutiny of Company's records, in our opinion, the Company has not accepted any public deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules frames there under. The directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India are not applicable to the Company.
- vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company in respect of products pursuant to the order made by the Central Government for the maintenance of the cost records under section 148 of the Act and are of the opinion that, prima-facie, the prescribed account and records have been maintained and are being made up. We however as not required have not made a detailed examination of such records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.
- vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and service tax ,Provident Fund, Income Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value added Tax, Cess, Regulatory fees/administrative charges and other statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities except delay in few cases As explained to us, the provisions of Employees State Insurance are not applicable to the Company. Further, there were arrears of undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at 31st March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Particular		Year	Amount ₹ (in Lakh)
Income Tax	Income Tax	2016-2017	779.39
	TDS	2016-2017 to 2023-2024	19.11
EPF & MP ACT, 1952		01-04-96 to 31-07-2025	12.61
	EPF	April-21 to Mar-23	287.45
Goods & Service Tax	GST	2024-25	453.80
	GST	2024-25	122.38
UPVAT	UPVAT	2024-25	34.84
Goods &		2023-2024	0.70



Service Tax	IGST	2020-2021	16.57
	CGST	2017-18 & 2018-19	3.65
Customs Act	Custom Duty	Not available	576.18

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the disputed statutory dues of GST, Excise duty and Income Tax aggregating to ₹ 2362.11 Lakhs that have not been deposited are given below: -

Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount (₹ in lakh)
Central Sales Tax,1956	CST	Commercial Tax -Tribunal, Ghaziabad-2	2012-2013	101.29
			2016-2017	6.20
U. P. Trade Tax Act	UPVAT/Entry Tax		2006-2007	19.10
			2016-2017	19.76
			2016-2017	1.43
			2017-2018	181.52
			2018-2019	876.86
			2019-2020	659.29
			2014-2015	1.44
			2007-2008	18.38



			2010-2011	16.89
Kerala General State Tax	Turnover Tax	Dy.Commissioner Commercial Tax - A (Kozhikode) Kerala	2000-2001	1.09
Central Excise Act,1944	Excise Duty	Customs, Excise & Service tax Appellate Tribunal	2006-2007	2.58
			2015-2016	1.70
			2006-2007	28.25
U.P.State Excise	State Excise Duty	High Court, Allahabad	2013-2014	28.54
			2023-2024	87.83
			2018-19 to 2024-25	309.96

Further, in respect of Custom Duty, Value added Tax and Cess, it has been informed that there are no dues, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

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

ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations company has defaulted in repayment of Loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender in the following cases:

Nature	Amount not paid on due date (₹ in Lakhs)	Whether Principal or Interest	Period of delays or unpaid	Remark
Borrowings from banks, State development fund and others	100769.59	Principal	Date of first default 31.08.2016 and date of NPA 30.11.2016	Refer to qualified opinion in Main Audit Report and note no.8 of financial statements



	25965.38	Interest provided	Date of first default 31.08.2016	
	210020.35	Interest not provided	and date of NPA 30.11.2016	

- (b) According to the information and explanations given, including representation received from the management, and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company was declared Wilful Defaulter by *Erstwhile Oriental Bank of Commerce* now Punjab National Bank on 03.08.2018 which was subsequently *Set Aside* by Hon'ble High Court as mentioned in Note No. 4 to accompanying standalone financial statements however Punjab National Bank have been declared company and its officials Fraud in the loan account more described in para (xi) below.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not availed any term loan during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- (d) On overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, short term funds inclusive of recalled long term borrowings which are classified as current liabilities in last years) of ₹ 131817.03 Lakhs were used for long-term purposes and financing the losses by the Company and due to the aforesaid reasons, the total current liability of the company, exceeded the current assets as at March 31, 2026 by substantial amount.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and as per the books and records examined by us, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary company.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary company.
- x) (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi) (a) The Fraud Monitoring Committee of Punjab National Bank has issued an order dated 20th Apr, 2026, accordingly the Company, Suspended Board of Directors, Ex CEO &



CFO have been declared Fraud in the loan account due to misappropriation of funds and criminal breach of trust and cheating by concealment of facts with the intention to deceive any person,

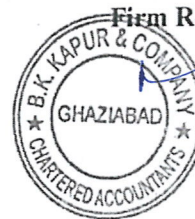
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report. Since the order as mentioned in para xi(a) above was done on 20.04.2026 auditors are filing report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) Accordingly, to the information and explanation produced before us by the company no whistle blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xi) (c) of the order is not applicable.
- xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by applicable Indian Accounting Standard.
- xiv) (a) In our opinion, the Company's internal audit system is not commensurate with the size and nature of its business and requires strengthening accordingly.
- (b) Since the Internal Auditor was in the process of conducting the internal audit, we had not received the Internal Audit Report for the year ended 31 March ,2026 as of the date of our audit report. Accordingly, we have not considered the same in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii) In our opinion, and on the basis of examination of financial statements and subject to the effect of the matters stated in the Basis of Adverse Opinion Para of our report, the Company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 282.84 Lakhs. in the current financial year and however there was no cash loss in the immediately preceding financial year on the basis of financial figures presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss Account.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.



- xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone Financial Statements, our knowledge of the company's Key Management personnel and other officers and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, we are of the opinion that the 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 because the company is already in default in making due payments to the banks and cane growers as at March 31, 2026 and the NCLT has admitted an insolvency and bankruptcy petition against it.
- xx) Since the Company is not required to spend any Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure under the provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year, the provisions of paragraph (xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company."

Place: Noida
Dated : 29th May, 2026

UDIN: 26074615VJRPGN5413



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

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

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

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

INTRODUCTION

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Prayagraj Bench ("NCLT") admitted an insolvency petition filed by a financial creditor against the Company vide its order dated **July 11, 2024**, and appointed **Mr. Anurag Goel** as Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) with directions to take control and custody of the management and operations of the Company under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ("IBC") and the IRP assumed control on **July 12, 2024**. Subsequently, the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"), New Delhi, by interim order dated **July 24, 2024**, directed that no further steps be taken pursuant to the NCLT order, in view of ongoing settlement discussions among creditors, while permitting the IRP to continue to manage the operations of the Company. Hon'ble NCLAT has conducted multiple hearings in the matter and has finally reserved the judgement on 13.05.2026, which is waited for pronouncement.

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Simbhaoli Sugars Limited ("the Company") as at 31 March, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Key Management Personnel who has signed these statements for issuance, including Management and officials of the Corporate Debtor which have been taken on record by IRP based on certification by such Key Management Personnel for issuance is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the



orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.



B. K. KAPUR & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Continuation Sheet

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

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

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Adverse Opinion

In our opinion, based on the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the material weaknesses identified as at March 31, 2026, in respect of the matters qualified in our main audit report under the section "Basis for Adverse Opinion," have resulted in material and pervasive misstatements in the Company's financial statements, including the presentation and disclosures of the Ind AS financial statements.



A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

In our opinion, because of the effects of the material weaknesses described above, the Company has not maintained adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were not operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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



Place: Noida

Dated : 29th May ,2026

UDIN: 26074615VJRPGN5413

(M.S. Kapur) F.C.A

Partner

M.No.074615



**SIMBHAOLI
SUGARS**

SIMBHAOLI SUGARS LIMITED

(CIN: L15122UP2011PLC044210)

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 ₹ Lacs	As at March 31, 2025 ₹ Lacs
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property plant and equipment	3.01	1,12,204.97	1,14,892.76
b) Capital work-in-progress	3.02	242.81	192.78
c) Other intangible assets	3.03	19.52	24.46
d) Financial assets			
i) Investments	3.04	11,009.38	11,009.38
ii) Other financial assets	3.05	282.96	182.51
e) Income tax assets (net)	3.06	742.85	366.70
f) Other non-current assets	3.07	414.44	446.16
Total non-current assets		1,24,916.93	1,27,114.75
Current assets			
a) Inventories	3.08	32,452.67	48,093.98
b) Financial assets			
i) Investments	3.09	2,304.76	2,170.86
ii) Trade and other receivables	3.10	3,925.56	3,045.74
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	3.11	3,424.44	3,184.46
iv) Bank balances other than cash & cash equivalents	3.12	3,636.60	3,254.49
v) Other financial assets	3.13	10,316.73	9,203.84
c) Current tax assets (net)	3.14	79.91	228.58
d) Other current assets	3.15	1,137.78	1,437.90
Total current assets		57,278.45	70,619.85
Total Assets		1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	3.16	4,127.90	4,127.90
b) Other equity	3.17	(11,653.54)	(8,797.46)
Total equity		(7,525.64)	(4,669.56)
LIABILITIES			
Non current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	3.18	304.90	304.90
b) Provisions	3.19	320.64	437.03
Total non-current liabilities		625.54	741.93
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	3.20	1,00,769.59	1,00,769.59
ii) Trade and other payables			
A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.21	1,015.23	853.67
B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.21	55,358.93	67,959.75
iii) Other financial liabilities	3.22	29,868.93	29,965.76
b) Other Current liabilities	3.23	1,921.15	1,923.20
c) Provisions	3.24	161.65	190.26
Total current liabilities		1,89,095.48	2,01,662.23
Total equity and liabilities		1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60
Material Accounting Policies 1 & 2			
The accompanying notes from 3 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements			

As per our separate report of even date ,
For **B.K.KAPUR & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 00852C

M.S.KAPUR
Partner
(M. No. - 074615)

Place: Ghaziabad
Date: May 29, 2026



For Simbhaoli Sugars Limited
(a company under Corporate Insolvency Resolution process by an order dated July 11, 2024 passed by Hon'ble NCLT, Allahabad)

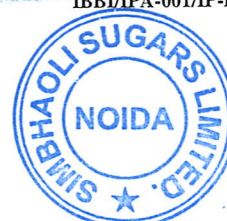
Certified by

Dayal Chand Popli
Chief Financial Officer
FCMA -12257

Place : Noida (U.P.)
Date: May 29, 2026

Taken on Record by

Anurag Goel
Interim Resolution Professional
IBBI/TPA-001/IP-P-00876/2017-2018/11460





**SIMBHAOLI
SUGARS**

SIMBHAOLI SUGARS LIMITED
(CIN:L15122UP2011PLC044210)
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ lacs	Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ lacs
Revenue from operations			
Revenue from operations	3.25	85,589.96	1,14,436.33
Other Income	3.26	2,367.02	2,539.99
Total income		87,956.98	1,16,976.32
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	3.27	45,598.55	70,527.95
Purchases of stock-in-trade	3.28	8,017.17	7,185.43
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	3.29	15,837.22	(4.88)
Excise Duty on sale of goods	3.30	4,899.41	16,762.04
Employee benefits expense	3.31	5,494.92	6,197.70
Finance costs	3.32	4.21	675.42
Depreciation and amortization expense	3.33	2,756.78	2,779.61
Power & fuel	3.34	1,271.27	1,441.76
Other expenses	3.35	7,068.14	9,012.24
Total expenses		90,947.67	1,14,577.27
(loss)/Profit before exceptional items and tax		(2,990.69)	2,399.05
Exceptional items	3.36	48.93	-
(loss)/ Profit before tax		(3,039.62)	2,399.05
Tax expense:			
- Current Tax		-	-
- Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expense		-	-
(Loss)/Profit after Tax		(3,039.62)	2,399.05
Other Comprehensive Income			
A. (i) Items that will not be re-classified to profit or loss:			
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation (net)		187.06	(27.09)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be re-classified to profit or loss		-	-
B. (i) Items that may be re-classified to profit or loss:			
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)		187.06	(27.09)
Total Comprehensive Income		(2,852.56)	2,371.96
Earnings per equity share-basic/diluted (₹)			
- Before exceptional items	29	(7.25)	5.81
- After exceptional items	29	(7.36)	5.81
Material Accounting Policies	1 & 2		
The accompanying notes from 3 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements			

As per our separate report of even date,

For B.K.KAPUR & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN - 00852C

M.S.KAPUR
Partner
(M. No. - 074615)



Place:Ghaziabad
Date: May 29,2026

For Simbhaoli Sugars Limited

(a company under Corporate Insolvency Resolution process by an order dated July 11,2024 passed by Hon'ble NCLT,Allahabad)

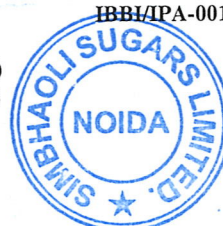
Certified by

Taken on Record by

Dayal Chand Popli
Chief Financial Officer
FCMA -12257

Anurag Goel
Interim Resolution Professional
IBBI/TPA-001/IP-P-00876/2017-2018/11460

Place : Noida (U.P)
Date: May 29,2026



SIMBHAOLI SUGARS LIMITED
(CIN:L15122UP2011PLC044210)



**SIMBHAOLI
SUGARS**

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(₹ Lacs)

Particular	For the Year Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Net (loss)/profit before tax and exceptional items	(2,990.69)	2,399.05
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,756.78	2,779.61
Finance costs	4.21	675.42
Interest income on financial assets & Others	(1,356.62)	(1,086.34)
Interest income on Income Tax Refund	(11.46)	(31.20)
Mark to Market of Investment carried at fair value	(133.90)	(109.80)
Liability/provisions no longer required written back	(69.78)	(65.96)
Bad Debts and advances written off	-	0.09
Profit on redemption of Mutual Funds Units	-	(18.86)
Loss/ (profit) from sale /discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	(47.20)
Provision for Credit Loss allowance	24.51	298.02
Mollasses Storage Fund	10.88	18.95
Operating(Loss)/ profit before working capital changes	(1,766.07)	4,811.78
<i>Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:</i>		
Changes in trade and other receivables	(700.60)	(253.95)
Changes in other non current and current financial asset	(2.63)	35.52
Changes in other non current and other current assets	152.44	(483.59)
Changes in inventories	15,626.91	259.86
Changes in trade and other payables	(12,182.42)	(1,835.30)
Changes in other non-current and other current financial liabilities	(94.20)	554.36
Changes in other non-current and other current liabilities	(2.05)	524.56
Changes in long term and short term provision	(145.00)	(41.15)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	886.38	3,572.09
Direct taxes (paid)/refund	(1.04)	283.12
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities	885.34	3,855.21
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Additions to property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(116.71)	(725.16)
Sale of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	-	85.00
Redemption/(Purchase) of national savings certificate	-	1.50
Interest received on debentures/fixed deposits/inter corporate deposits	(56.29)	(23.08)
Net Changes in Escrow Accounts with Banks for cane dues	(972.77)	(1,098.41)
Investment in Mutual funds	-	(5,050.00)
Proceeds from Redemption of Mutual Funds	-	3,007.80
Changes in fixed deposit with Banks	504.62	(61.36)
Net cash (used in) / from investing activities	(641.15)	(3,863.71)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
EMD Paid to banks for OTS	-	1,765.30
Interest paid	(4.21)	(565.47)
Repayment of recalled borrowings	-	(3.37)
Net cash (used in) / from financing activities	(4.21)	1,196.46
D. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	239.98	1,187.96
E. Cash and cash equivalents (opening balance)	3,184.46	1,996.50
F. Cash and cash equivalents (closing balance)	3,424.44	3,184.46
Cash and bank balances (D+E)		

Material Accounting Policies 1 & 2

The accompanying notes from 3 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements



Notes:

i) The above Standalone Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 on Statement of Cash Flows.

ii) **Cash and cash equivalents as at the Balance Sheet date consists of:**

(₹ lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Balance with Banks on current accounts	3,423.15	3,180.09
(b) Cash on hand	1.29	4.37
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note No. 3.11)	3,424.44	3,184.46

iii) Previous year figures have been regrouped and recasted wherever necessary to confirm to the current year's classification.

iv) Change in Company's liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	Cash Flows	Non Cash Flow	As at 31st March, 2026
a) Non-current borrowings from others [Refer note 3.18]	304.90	-	-	304.90
b) Recalled Loans from banks [Refer note 3.20]	1,00,769.59	-	-	1,00,769.59
Total	1,01,074.49	-	-	1,01,074.49

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	Cash Flows	Non Cash Flow	As at 31st March, 2025
a) Non-current borrowings from others [Refer note 3.18]	304.90	-	-	304.90
b) Recalled Loans from banks [Refer note 3.20]	1,00,772.96	(3.37)	-	1,00,769.59
Total	1,01,077.86	(3.37)	-	1,01,074.49

v) Figure in bracket indicate cash outflow.

As per our separate report of even date,

For B.K.KAPUR & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN - 00852C

M.S.KAPUR

Partner

(M. No. - 074615)



Place: Ghaziabad

Date: May 29, 2026

(a company under Corporate Insolvency Resolution process by an order dated July 11, 2024 passed by Hon'ble NCLT, Allahabad)

Certified by

Taken on Record by

Dayal Chand Popli
Chief Financial Officer
FCMA -12257

Anurag Goel
Interim Resolution Professional
IBBI/IPA-001/IP-P-00876/2017-2018/11460

Place : Noida (U.P)

Date: May 29, 2026



SIMBHAOLI SUGARS LIMITED

(CIN:L15122UP2011PLC044210)

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Equity Share Capital

For the year ended March 31, 2026				For the year ended March 31, 2025		
Balance as at April 01, 2025	Change in Equity shares Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous year	Changes in share capital during the year	As at March 31, 2026	Balance as at April 01, 2024	Change in Equity shares Capital due to prior period errors
4,127.90	-	4,127.90	-	4,127.90	4,127.90	-
Other Equity				4,127.90	4,127.90	4,127.90

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income		Total other equity
	Securities premium	Storage fund for molasses account	Forfeiture Reserve	Retained Earning	Actuarial gain/(loss) on employee benefit plan	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	46,301.79	138.71	96.30	(57,306.81)	(418.36)	(11,188.37)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	2,399.05	-	2,399.05
Transfer to storage fund for molasses	-	18.95	-	-	-	18.95
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(27.09)	(27.09)
As at March 31, 2025	46,301.79	157.66	96.30	(54,907.76)	(445.45)	(8,797.46)
Balance as at April 01, 2025	46,301.79	157.66	96.30	(54,907.76)	(445.45)	(8,797.46)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	(3,039.62)	-	(3,039.62)
Adjustment of stock of levy molasses relating to earlier year	-	-	-	(14.40)	-	(14.40)
Transfer to storage fund for molasses	-	10.88	-	-	-	10.88
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	187.06	187.06
Balance as at March 31, 2026	46,301.79	168.54	96.30	(57,961.78)	(258.39)	(11,653.54)

(₹ in lacs)

Material Accounting Policies 1 & 2

The accompanying notes from 3 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our separate report of even date,

For B.K.KAPUR & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN - 00852C

For Simbhaoli Sugars Limited

(a company under Corporate Insolvency Resolution process by an order dated July 11, 2024 passed by Hon'ble NCLT, Allahabad)

Certified by

Taken on Record by



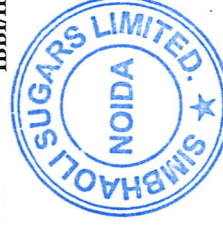
M.S.KAPUR
Partner
(M. No. - 074615)

[Signature]

Dayal Chand Popli
Chief Financial Officer
FCMA -12257

[Signature]

Anurag Goel
Interim Resolution Professional
IBBI/TPA-001/IP-P-00876/2017-2018/11460



Place : Noida (U.P)
Date: May 29, 2026

Place:Ghaziabad
Date: May 29, 2026

SIMBHAOLI SUGARS LIMITED
(CIN: L15122UP2011PLC044210)

1. Corporate Overview

Simbhaoli Sugars Limited ('the Company') having CIN No. L15122UP2011PLC044210 is a public limited company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 incorporated and registered with Registrar of Companies, Kanpur Uttar Pradesh on April 04, 2011. Currently equity shares of the Company are listed at BSE and NSE. The Company has three sugar complexes - Simbhaoli (Western Uttar Pradesh), Chilwaria (Eastern Uttar Pradesh) and Brijnathpur (Western Uttar Pradesh) having an aggregate crushing capacity of 19,500 TCD. The Company is technology driven with a business mix that spans from refined (Sulphur less) sugar, specialty sugars, extra neutral alcohol (ENA), ethanol, sanitizer, and bio-manure. The Company is engaged in sugar refining (Defeco Remelt Phosphotation and Ion Exchange technology), high value, niche products (specialty sugars) and clean energy (ethanol). The Company sells international standard refined, pharmaceutical grade and specialty sugars to the retail and bulk institutional consumer segments.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Prayagraj Bench ("NCLT") admitted an insolvency and bankruptcy petition filed by a financial creditor against Simbhaoli Sugars Limited ("the Company") vide its order dated July 11, 2024 and appointed Mr. Anurag Goel to act as Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) with direction to initiate appropriate action contemplated with extant provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and other related Rules., On the basis of the orders of the NCLT, Mr. Anurag Goel in his capacity as IRP had taken control and custody of the management and operations of the Company from July 12, 2024. However, The National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi ("NCLAT"), by an interim order dated July 24, 2024 allowed time in view of giving opportunity to the financial creditors to take a decision with regards to the settlement proposals received by them and given directions that no further steps shall be taken in pursuant of the impugned order passed by NCLT. Hon'ble NCLAT conducted multiple hearings in the matter and after hearing all the appellants, has finally reserved the judgement on 13th May 2026, which is awaited for pronouncement

The Company is operating its different businesses through subsidiaries the details are given below:

S. No.	Name of subsidiary/ Joint Venture	Business	Country of Incorporation	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
i)	Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	Generation of green power	India	51.00	51.00
ii)	Integrated Casetech Consultants Private	Consultancy business	India	85.16	85.16
iii)	Simbhaoli Specialty Sugars	Packaging	India	100.00	100.00

SIMBHAOLI SUGARS LIMITED
(CIN: L15122UP2011PLC044210)

	Private				
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The company is listed on the National Stock Exchange of India and Bombay Stock Exchange of India.

These financial statements are certified by Chief Financial Officer and Taken on Record by the IRP on 29-05-2026.

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

A. Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and relevant amendment rules thereafter and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

B. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025.

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

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has already shown the long term loan under current liability based on the ongoing proceeding under IBC.

2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. Since the company does not have any supplier finance the same is not applicable to the company

SIMBHAOLI SUGARS LIMITED
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Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. No impact on the company

C. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarized below. Accounting Policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in accounting policy hitherto in use. In those cases, the new accounting policy is adopted in accordance with the transitional provisions stipulated in that Ind AS and in absence of such specific transitional provision, the same is adopted retrospectively for all the periods presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) and assets for defined benefit plans that are measured at fair value less cost of sales wherever required. The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in notes to financial statements.

D. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs and two decimals thereof, except if otherwise stated.

E. Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle criteria set out below which are in accordance with the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of services and time between the acquisition of assets for providing of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

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

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months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is treated as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- Expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.
- Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities

2.3 Use of estimates and management judgements

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with the accounting policy and measurement principles under Ind AS requires the management of the company to develop accounting estimates that affect the application of accounting policy and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities including accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities and contingent assets. Developing accounting estimates involves the use of measurement technique and other inputs including judgement or assumption based on the latest available, reliable information. Although these accounting estimates are based upon the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these accounting estimates.

The accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates due to change in an input or change in a measurement technique, are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The areas involving critical judgements are as follows:

(i) Material uncertainty about going concern:

In preparing financial statements, management has made an assessment of Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The management is aware, in

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making its assessments, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Further details on going concern are disclosed in Note No. 4.

(ii) Estimated useful life of property, plant, and equipment (PPE) / intangible asset

PPE & Intangible asset represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation/ amortization is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual value of the asset are determined by the management when the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically including at each financial year end. The lives are based on technical evaluation made by the management of the expected usage of the asset, the physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset. Due to the judgements involved in such estimations, the useful life and residual value are sensitive to the actual usage in future period.

(iii) Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from define benefit plan is determined based on actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumption includes discount rate, trends in salary escalation and attrition rate. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government securities. The period to maturity of the underlying securities correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on resulting calculations.

(iv) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

(v) Current taxes and deferred taxes

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the unused tax losses, and the unused tax credit to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit would be available against which these could be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax

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assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(vi) Provisions, Contingent liabilities, and Contingent assets

The timing of recognition and quantification of the provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which are subject to change on the actual occurrence or happening. Judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claims/ litigations against the Company and possible inflow of resources in respect of the claims made by the Company which has been contingent in nature. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(vii) Impairment of trade receivables

The Company has a stringent policy of ascertaining impairments, if any, because of detailed scrutiny of major cases and through determining expected credit losses. Despite best estimates and periodic credit appraisals of customers, the Company's receivables are exposed to delinquency risks due to material adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the party's ability to meet its obligations. All such parameters relating to impairment or potential impairment are reviewed at each reporting date.

(viii) Net realizable value of an item of inventory

Significant judgement is required in the estimation of net realizable value of an item of inventory specifically of an item which is not actively traded in the market. The management considers various factors such as prevailing unit specific market price of the item of inventory, minimum sale price/ controlled price of the products, contracted rates for the contracted quantity, Government Policies, price trend in domestic and international market, monthly sale quota, estimated sale expenses etc. in determination of the net realizable value of the item of inventory actively traded in the market. The management also considers the expected final yield of the finished products for deriving the net realizable value of the tailor made by product is not actively traded in the market. The final net realization of the item of inventory is dependent on the market conditions prevailing at the time of its ultimate sale and hence could differ from the reported amount in the financial statements.

(ix) Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability the principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Material accounting policies

A. Property, plant, and equipment & capital work-in-progress

• Recognition and measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, rental to others or for administration purposes and are expected to be used during more

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than one period.

The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment (including related subsequent costs) is being recognized as an asset if and only if, it is probable that future economic benefit associated with item will flow to the Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Freehold lands are at cost. Other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost of material, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use and trial run expenditure (Net of amount realized on goods produced during trial run). For this purpose, cost includes carrying value as Deemed cost on the date of transition. Interest on borrowings used to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

Items of spare parts, stand by equipment's and servicing equipment which meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in statement of Profit & Loss on consumption. When parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate components.

The carrying amount of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment shall be derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. When significant part of the property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company derecognized the replaced part and recognized the new parts with its own associated useful life and depreciated it accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance cost are recognized in the statement of the profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statement upon sale or retirement of the asset and resultant gain or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets identified and technically evaluated as obsolete are retired from active use and held for disposal are stated at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

Capital work-in-progress, representing expenditure incurred in respect of assets under development and not ready for their intended use, are carried at cost. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, construction cost, related borrowing cost and other direct expenditure, and trial run expenditure.

- **Subsequent Expenditure**

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Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

B. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate:

- a) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible assets so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- b) Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sale the assets.
- c) How the asset will generate future economic benefit
- d) The availability of resources to complete the asset.
- e) The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. Intangible assets acquired separately including patents and licenses, are measured on initial recognition at cost/deemed cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of the assets begins when the asset is available for use.

The useful life of intangible assets are assessed as either definite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at cost generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on prospective basis.

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use.

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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 is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized. Deemed Cost is the carrying amount under the previous GAAP as at the transition date.

C. Depreciation and amortization

The classification of plant and machinery into continuous and non-continuous process is done as per their use and depreciation thereon is provided accordingly. Depreciation commences when the assets are available for their intended use.

The depreciation is provided by applying the following method at the useful lives specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

All Depreciable PPE except Vehicles	- Straight line method
Vehicles	- Written down value method

PPE costing up to ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on straight line method (SLM) over the period of life of right of use assets or lease terms whichever expire earlier except in case of right of use assets, the ownership of which is proposed to be transferred to the company or the cost of such assets reflects that the company will exercise a purchase option, the same is depreciated on straight line method (SLM) over the useful life of the assets.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life of the assets. The Company uses a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of intangible assets is five years from the date when the assets is available for use. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year and are given effect to wherever appropriate.

D. Inventories

Inventories are valued as under:

Raw Materials & Components (including those in transit)	At purchase cost including incidental expenses on FIFO basis
Chemicals, packing material and other store & spares (including those in transit)	At purchase cost including incidental expenses on weighted average basis.
Finished Goods/work-in-progress:	
a) Sugar	At lower of weighted average cost of production or net realizable value.
b) Molasses	
(i) 'C' Heavy	At net realizable value.

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(ii) 'B' Heavy	At derived value based on the yield/ recovery of ethanol reckoned with respect to the net realisable value of the finished product (including related incidental expenses, wherever applicable) and prevailing 'C' Heavy net realizable value.
c) Industrial Alcohol	At lower of cost or net realizable value.
d) Traded Goods	At purchase cost including incidental expenses on FIFO basis.

Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress comprises of raw material cost (net realisable value/derived net reliable value, in case of use of by-products as raw material), variable and fixed overheads, which are allocated to work-in-progress and finished goods on full absorption cost basis. Cost of inventory also includes all other cost incurred in bringing the inventory to their respective present location and condition. Borrowing cost are not included in the value of inventories.

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

E. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they being considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

F. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

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The Company as a lessee

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

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

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

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

The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of

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the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

G. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (before other comprehensive income) for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year (before other comprehensive income), adjusting the after tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, attributable to the equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

H. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) because of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to provision presented in the statement of profit & loss is net of any reimbursement.

The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are disclosed using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed, when probable assets that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one more uncertain event not wholly with in the control of the

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Company.

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

I. Taxes

- **Income Tax**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

- **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 reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

In correlation to the underlying transaction relating to Other comprehensive income and Equity, current tax items are recognized in Other comprehensive income and Equity, respectively.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. Then, full provisions are made where appropriate based on the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on net basis or simultaneously.

- **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognized 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 recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- Temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

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- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. In case of a history of continuous losses, the company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets – unrecognized or recognized, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized, 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.

J. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from Contract(s) is recognised by following five steps model from revenue recognition as prescribed in Ind AS 115 which namely are identifying of the contract(s) with a customer; identifying the separate performance obligation in the contract; determining the transaction price; allocating the transaction price to each separate performance obligation and recognising revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied. The model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfer control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration, the Company expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue is inclusive of excise duty and excluding estimated discounts, pricing incentives, rebate and other similar allowances to the customers and exclusive of GST and other taxes and amount collected on behalf of third party or Government, if any.

Sale of Products

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control of asset is transferred to the customers i.e. when the customers obtain the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all the

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remaining benefits from the asset, including ability to prevent other entities from directing the use of, and obtaining the benefits from an asset. The company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligation to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated e.g. warranties. In determining the transaction price for the sale of products, the company considers the effect of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customers, if any.

Contract Balances

Contract Assets

A contract asset is recognised for the conditional earned consideration, if the company has the right to consideration in exchange of goods or services transferred to a customer before the customer pays the consideration or before payment is due.

Trade Receivables

A trade receivable is recognised for the company's right to an amount of consideration, in exchange of goods or services transferred to a customer, that is unconditional i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due.

Contract Liabilities

A Contract liability is recognised for the consideration paid by a customer before the transfer of goods or services to the company. The contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the company performs under the contract.

Contract Cost

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer and the costs incurred to fulfil a contract with a customer, if those cost are not within the scope of other Ind AS for e.g. Ind AS 2 - Inventories, Ind AS 16- Property Plant & equipment, Ind AS 38- Intangible Assets etc., are recognised as an asset, if the company expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining the contract are those that the company incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that would not have been incurred if the contract had not been obtained. The company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract and to fulfil a contract which allows the company to immediately expense the costs because the amortization period of the asset that the company otherwise would have used is one year or less.

Interest

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

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carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably i.e. in case of interim dividend, on the date of declaration by the Board of Directors; whereas in case of final dividend, on the date of approval by the shareholders.

Insurance claim

Insurance claim is recognised only when the realisation of insurance claim is probable, and only to the extent of related loss recognised in the financial statements. The recovery of loss is generally would be probable, when the claim is not in dispute. Any amount expected to be recovered is excess of recognised loss, which will result in gain is recognised upon the resolution of contingencies liability to insurance claim i.e. whether amount of claim is admitted to the payable by the insurance company.

K. Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

L. Foreign currency translation/conversion

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

Monetary assets and liabilities related to foreign currency transactions outstanding at the balance sheet date are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Any income or expense arising on account of foreign exchange difference either on settlement or on translation is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

M. Borrowings

Long term borrowings are initially recognized at net of material transaction costs incurred and measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

N. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that a Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

O. Impairment

- **Non-Financial assets**

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation but are tested annually for impairment. Other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. The Carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/ external factor. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the recoverable amount. Impairment is charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired.

An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

- **Financial assets**

The company applies 'simplified approach' measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instrument and are measured at amortized cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- **Trade receivables:**

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

P. Employee benefits

• Short-term obligations

Short-term obligations for wages and salaries, including nonmonetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period, are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amounts of expected liabilities in the year in which the related service is rendered.

• Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in statement of profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Retirement benefit in the form of superannuation fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has established a Superannuation Fund Trust to which contributions are made quarterly. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the superannuation fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no other obligations beyond its quarterly contributions.

• Defined benefit plans

The company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of the company. The Gratuity Plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the company. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and is included in finance cost expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The service cost on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) is included in employees benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss. Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised,

whichever is earlier.

Re- measurement gain and loss arising from experience adjustments and change actuarial assumptions are recognised in the periods in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. Re- measurement are not classified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

- **Compensated absences**

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements gain or losses are recognized in statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

- **Voluntary Retirement Scheme**

Expenditure on voluntary retirement scheme is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which it is incurred.

Q. Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Assets

Classification

The company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset, other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets as appropriate on initial recognition. The financial assets include equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, loans and advances, cash and bank balances and derivative financial instruments. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent Measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified in three categories:

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- at amortized cost
- at fair value through other comprehensive income
- at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortized cost

A Financial asset is measured at the amortized cost. Amortized cost if both the following condition are met.

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measurement at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount and premium and fee or costs that are an integral part of an EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model in which asset are managed both in order to collect contractual cash flows and for sale, and
- Contractual terms of the assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principle amount outstanding.

After initial measurement (at fair value minus transaction cost), such financial assets are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in Other comprehensive income except for:

- Interest calculated using EIR
- Foreign exchange gain and losses, and
- Impairment losses and gains

Financial assets at Fair value through Profit or loss

Financial assets that are not classified in any of the categories above are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Equity investments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments

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included within the FVTPL category, if any, are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in statement of profit or loss. The Company may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument- by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. When the fair value has been determined based on level 3 inputs, the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price, if loss, is recognized through retained earnings and after initial recognition subsequent changes in fair value of equity instruments is recognised as gain or loss to the extent it arises from change in input to valuation technique. If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit or loss, even on sale of investments. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognized when:

- The right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or
- The company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or
- The company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, but has transferred control of the assets.

(b) Financial liabilities

Classification

Debt and equity instruments issued by the company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements and the definitions of financial liability and equity instrument.

Initial recognition and measurement

The company recognizes financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liabilities, other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liability at amortized cost

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After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gain and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized.

Amortization cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transaction cost. This amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to loans & borrowings.

Financial liability at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognized by the company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designed as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gain or loss arises on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Equity Instrument

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

Repurchase of the company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of the company's own equity instruments.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that requires a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specific debtors fail to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at a fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirement of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortization.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition

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of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amount recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Offsetting of financial instrument

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

(d) Equity Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity instrument is a contract that evidences a residual interest in Company's assets after deducting all its liabilities. Incremental cost directly attributable to the issuance of new equity share and buy back of equity shares are shown as a deduction from the equity, net off any tax effects.

R. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Company uses various derivative financial instruments to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates, exchange rates and commodity prices. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are also subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as Financial Assets when the fair value is positive and as Financial Liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of Profit and Loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedge which is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and later to Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss or is treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a Non-Financial Assets or Non-Financial liability.

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

A. Cash Flow Hedge:

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cashflows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative

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gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Fair Value Hedge:

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of change in fair value of hedged item due to movement in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices. Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and hedged items that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used for amortising to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of maturity.

S. Operating segments

The Company's operating segments are established on the basis of those components of the Company that are evaluated regularly by the Board of Directors (the 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' as defined in Ind AS 108 - 'Operating Segments'), in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. These have been identified taking into account nature of products and services, the differing risks and returns and the internal business reporting systems.

Revenue and Expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of relationship to operating activities of the segment. Revenue and Expenses which relate to enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Un-allocable"

Segment Assets and Segment Liabilities represent Assets and Liabilities in respective segments. Assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Un-allocable".

T. Government grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the company with no future related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants recorded at fair value, are treated as

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deferred income and are recognized and credited in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the estimated useful life of the related asset and presented in other income.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

U. Non-current assets (or disposal group) held for sale and discontinued operations:

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying value will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is only met when the sale is highly probable and the asset, or disposal group, is available for immediate sale in its present condition and is marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value.

Where a disposal group represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, then it is treated as a discontinued operation. The post-tax profit or loss of the discontinued operation together with the gain or loss recognised on its disposal are disclosed as a single amount in the statement of profit and loss, with all prior periods being presented on this basis of financial statement

V. Dividend payable

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

W. Statement of Cash Flow

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

3.01 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Land Free Hold	Building	Railway Siding	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Other Equipments	Total
Gross block								
Gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024	85,108.31	14,008.29	0.50	51,562.23	244.15	155.60	818.65	1,51,897.73
Addition during the year	-	-	-	512.25	1.48	-	15.77	529.50
Less:- Disposals/ Deductions during the year	-	-	-	49.95	-	4.69	0.07	54.71
Gross carrying amount as at March 31,2025	85,108.31	14,008.29	0.50	52,024.53	245.63	150.91	834.35	1,52,372.52
Depreciation								
as at April 01, 2024	-	6,628.00	0.50	27,082.25	209.19	99.63	715.09	34,734.66
Depreciation for the year	-	413.27	-	2,316.47	9.56	8.03	26.65	2,773.98
Less:- Disposals/ Deductions during the year	-	-	-	24.36	-	4.45	0.07	28.88
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31,2025	-	7,041.27	0.50	29,374.36	218.75	103.21	741.67	37,479.76
Net carrying amount as at March 31,2025	85,108.31	6,967.02	-	22,650.17	26.88	47.70	92.68	1,14,892.76
Gross block								
Gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2025	85,108.31	14,008.29	0.50	52,024.53	245.63	150.91	834.35	1,52,372.52
Addition during the year	-	-	-	59.57	0.55	-	3.93	64.05
Less :- Disposals/ Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31,2026	85,108.31	14,008.29	0.50	52,084.10	246.18	150.91	838.28	1,52,436.57
Depreciation								
Accumulated depreciation /amortisation as at April 01, 2025	-	7,041.27	0.50	29,374.36	218.75	103.21	741.67	37,479.76
Depreciation for the year	-	407.36	-	2,317.70	2.52	6.61	17.65	2,751.84
Less :- Disposals/ Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31,2026	-	7,448.63	0.50	31,692.06	221.27	109.82	759.32	40,231.60
Net carrying amount as at March 31,2026	85,108.31	6,559.66	-	20,392.04	24.91	41.09	78.96	1,12,204.97

Notes:

i). The Company has availed loan from banks and other entities against securities of aforesaid assets. The details of charge created and security terms against borrowings are stated at Note No.8

3.01 a) Title deeds of immovable property not held in name of Simbhaoli Sugars Limited

As at March 31, 2025 & 2026

Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of the property	Gross carrying amount (Rs in Lacs)	Title deed held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Property, plant and equipment	Land at Simbhaoli Sugars limited -Brijnathpur (U.P)	42.30	Mr. Yaswant Lal	No	01-04-2015	The land had been acquired under the scheme of Amalgamation and were not registered in the name of Erstwhile amalgamated Company. The Company had taken steps to get the land registered in its name and already filed petition before Assistant Collector, which has not been adjudicated till date.
		12.47	Mr. Mohd. Yameen	No	01-04-2015	The land had been acquired under the scheme of Amalgamation and were not registered in the name of Erstwhile amalgamated Company. It could not be transferred in the name of the company because transferor has expired. The Company had been in negotiations with the legal heirs of the transferor and in process of completing the legal formalities for getting the Land registered in its name.

Notes:

i). During the year 1998, Amalgamated Company has acquired land on lease hold admeasuring 28 bigha and 2 biswa (approx. 17 acres) situated at Buxer and Bhoapur Mastan nagar Simbhaoli vide agreement dated 26.07.1998 and registered in the name of Company. In year 1996, State Government initiated the proceeding under Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 against the Company and cancelled the lease deed. The Company had filed the writ petition against the impugned order before Hon'ble High Court, on which and interim stay was granted and matter is sub-judice.

3.02 Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Capital Work Progress
Opening Balance	
As at April 01, 2024	107.40
Addition during the year	85.38
Less:- Capitalised during the year	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	192.78
Opening Balance	
As at April 01, 2025	192.78
Addition during the year	61.16
Less:- Capitalised during the year	11.13
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	242.81

3.02 (a) Capital Work-in-progress aging schedule

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
CWIP ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2026					
Project in Process	50.03	85.38	-	-	135.41
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	107.40	-	107.40
Total	50.03	85.38	107.40	-	242.81
CWIP ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2025					
Project in Process	85.38	-	-	-	85.38
Project temporarily suspended	-	107.40	-	-	107.40
Total	85.38	107.40	-	-	192.78

3.02 (b) Except for the project temporarily suspended, there is no project in process as at March 31, 2026 whose completion is overdue or the cost of any project has exceeded the amount compared to its original plan.

3.03 Other Intangible Assets

(₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Software
Gross block	
Gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024	98.62
Addition during the year	-
Less:- Disposals/ Deductions during the year	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	98.62
Amortisation	
as at April 01, 2024	68.53
Amortisation for the year	5.63
Less:- Disposals/ Deductions during the year	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	74.16
	24.46
Gross block	
Gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2025	98.62
Addition during the year	-
Less :- Disposals/ Deductions during the year	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	98.62
Amortisation	
as at April 01, 2025	74.16
Amortisation for the year	4.94
Less:- Disposals/ Deductions during the year	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	79.10
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	19.52

NON CURRENT ASSETS
FINANCIAL ASSETS
3.04 INVESTMENTS

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Investment in Government securities (at cost)		
Unquoted		
6-Years Post Office National Savings Certificate (Deposited with government authorities)	4.12	4.12
Investment in Equity instruments		
- Subsidiaries (at deemed cost) @		
Unquoted		
2,00,800 (Previous year 2,00,800) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up of Integrated Casetech Consultants Private Limited	383.73	383.73
104,31,679 (Previous year 104,31,679) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up of Simbhaoli Power Private Limited #	10,386.53	10,386.53
19,000 (Previous year 19,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each of Simbhaoli Specialty Sugar Private Limited	190.00	190.00
- Others (at deemed cost)		
One share of ₹ 20 fully paid up in Simbhaoli Co-operative Cane Development Union Limited (*₹ 20)	*	*
Investment in Debentures		
- Subsidiary (at amortised cost)		
Unquoted		
NIL (Previous year NIL) compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 100 each of Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	-	-
Other Investment		
- Subsidiary (at cost)		
Business transfer agreement consideration receivable	45.00	45.00
	11,009.38	11,009.38
Aggregate amount of		
- Unquoted investment	11,009.38	11,009.38
Summary:		
- Aggregate investments carried at deemed cost / cost	11,009.38	11,009.38
- Aggregate investments carried at amortised cost	-	-
Total carrying amount of pledged investments	1,921.30	1,921.30
# 19,29,655 (Previous year 19,29,655) equity shares of the Company were pledge in favour of bankers-UP Co-oprative Bank Limited of Simbhaoli Power Private Limited(SPPL).SPPL has fully repaid the dues of the bankers however the bank has not released the shares held as security.		
* Not in thousand		
@ Refer Note No. 1- for extent of holding / voting power		

3.05 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (carried at amortised cost)

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Fixed deposits with banks (Earmarked)	235.22	149.18
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	27.47	20.06
Security deposits	20.27	13.27
	282.96	182.51

3.06 INCOME TAX ASSETS(NET)

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Tax Deducted at Source	742.85	366.70
	742.85	366.70

3.07 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances	-	-
Security deposit	73.79	61.19
Other advances *	307.81	330.07
Prepaid expenses	32.84	54.90
	414.44	446.16

* Includes amount deposited with Government authorities under protest.

CURRENT ASSETS

3.08 INVENTORIES

Note.
includes Goods in Transit
Carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for borrowing
Amount of write down of inventories recognized as expenses

3.09 INVESTMENTS

3.10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (carried at amortised cost)

3.10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (carried at amortised cost)

Sub-total	
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	

Name of Subsidiaries	Percentage of Ownership
...	...

Simbhaoli Power Private Limited
! Allowances for expected credit loss
Private Limited

Simbhaoli Power Private Limited

3.10(a) Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Total

Undisputed credit impaired	-	-	26.10	20.25	126.42	172.77
Disputed considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables- which	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	60.33	638.71	699.04
Sub Total	3,044.22	5.58	26.10	80.58	765.13	3,921.61
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss						875.87
Total						3,045.74

3.11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Balances with banks:		
- on current account	3,423.15	3,180.09
- Cash on hand	1.29	4.37
	3,424.44	3,184.46

3.12 BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
EMD Paid to banks for OTS	1,753.20	1,753.20
Escrow accounts with bank for cane dues	972.77	1,098.41
Fixed deposit with bank (Earmarked)	910.63	402.88
	3,636.60	3,254.49

3.13 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (carried at amortised cost)

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	51.93	17.35
Interest accrued on debentures #	8,601.26	7,518.58
Security deposit		
Considered good	288.55	292.92
Others #	274.99	274.99
Retention money #	1,100.00	1,100.00
	10,316.73	9,203.84

includes money dues from subsidiary company

Name of Subsidiary	Amount outstanding as at		Maximum amount outstanding during	
	March 31 2026	March 31 2025	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
# Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	9,976.25	8,893.57	9,976.24	8,893.57

3.14 CURRENT TAX ASSETS(NET)

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Income Tax Payments	79.91	228.58
	79.91	228.58

3.15 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Advance recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received		
Considered good *	573.28	497.39
Considered credit impaired/increase in credit risk	121.45	165.18
	694.73	662.57
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	134.78	170.36
	559.95	492.21
Claims receivable		
Considered good	48.72	140.07
Prepaid expenses	257.18	173.27
Contract Assets	6.83	212.50
Advance to employees	44.45	25.99
CIRP Cost Recoverable SRA	73.10	32.00
Balance with authorities	92.03	89.40
Unreconciled GST input credit considered doubtful	509.98	509.98
	602.01	599.38
Less : Provision for doubtful balance	509.98	509.98
	92.03	89.40
Security deposits	55.52	57.48
Income Tax Refund Receivable	-	214.98
	1,137.78	1,437.90

* includes money dues from subsidiary company

	Amount outstanding as at	Maximum amount outstanding during
--	--------------------------	-----------------------------------

	March 31 2026	March 31 2025	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Name of Subsidiaries				
* Integrated Casetech Consultants Pvt Ltd	387.61	378.08	387.61	386.70

3.16 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at March 31 2026		As at March 31 2025	
	(No. of Shares)	₹ lacs	(No. of Shares)	₹ lacs
Authorized				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	68000000	6,800.00	68000000	6,800.00
Preference shares of ₹ 100 each	4000000	4,000.00	4000000	4,000.00
	72000000	10,800.00	72000000	10,800.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	41279020	4,127.90	41279020	4,127.90
fully paid-up	41279020	4,127.90	41279020	4,127.90

A) Reconciliation of number of Authorised shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at March 31 2026		As at March 31 2025	
	(No. of Shares)	₹ lacs	(No. of Shares)	₹ lacs
Equity shares with voting rights (one per share)				
As at beginning of the year	68000000	6800.00	68000000	6,800.00
Add: Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
As at end of the year	68000000	6,800.00	68000000	6,800.00
Preference shares				
As at beginning of the year	4000000	4000.00	4000000	4,000.00
Add: Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
As at end of the year	4000000	4,000.00	4000000	4,000.00

B) Reconciliation of number of issued, subscribed and paid-up shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at March 31 2026		As at March 31 2025	
	(No. of Shares)	₹ lacs	(No. of Shares)	₹ lacs
Equity shares with voting rights (one per share)				
As at beginning of the year	41279020	4,127.90	41279020	4,127.90
Add: Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
As at end of the year	41279020	4,127.90	41279020	4,127.90

C) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares in the Company

S.No.	Name of the Shareholders	As at March 31 2026		As at March 31 2025	
		(No. of Shares)	% of share holding	(No. of Shares)	% of share holding
i)	Dholadhar Investments Private Limited	7462114	18.08	7462114	18.08
ii)	Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann	4726154	11.45	4726154	11.45
iii)	Mrs. Gursimran Kaur Mann	4186672	10.14	4186672	10.14
iv)	Mr. Gurpal Singh	3834270	9.29	3834270	9.29

D) Rights, preference and restriction attached to equity shares (₹ 10 each):

- Voting right shall be in same proportion as the capital paid upon such equity share.
- The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors which is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting shall be in the same proportion as the capital paid upon such equity share.
- In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to capital paid upon such equity share.

E) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters as under:

S.no.	Name Of Promoters	As at March 31,2026		As at March 31,2025		% Change during the Year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	
i)	Mr.Gurmit Singh Maan	4726154	11.45	4726154	11.45	-
ii)	Mrs.Gursimran kaur Maan	4186672	10.14	4186672	10.14	-
iii)	Mrs.Jai Inder Kaur	417356	1.01	417356	1.01	-
iv)	Mr.Gurpal Singh	3834270	9.29	3834270	9.29	-
v)	Mr.Govind Singh Sandhu	733139	1.78	733139	1.78	-
vi)	Mr.Angad Singh	9850	0.02	9850	0.02	-
vii)	Dholadhar Investments Private Limited	7462114	18.08	7462114	18.08	-
viii)	Pritam Singh Sandhu Associates Pvt. Ltd.	646235	1.57	646235	1.57	-

The company has filed application for reclassification of promoters in terms of provisions of erstwhile regulation 31A(7) of SEB Ilisting obligations and disclosures Requirements)Regulations,2015 with SEBI/Stock Exchanges,to declassified Mrs.Jai Inder Kaur,Mr Gurpal Singh,Mr. Gurpal Singh Sandhu,Mr. Angad Singh and Pritam Singh Sandhu Associates Pvt Ltd. as promoter's Group,which is pending for approval.

3.17 OTHER EQUITY

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Molasses Storage Fund		
Opening balance	157.66	138.71
Add: Addition during the year	10.88	18.95
Less: Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	168.54	157.66
Securities premium		
Opening balance	46,301.79	46,301.79
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Closing balance	46,301.79	46,301.79
Forfeiture Reserve		
Opening balance	96.30	96.30
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	96.30	96.30
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(54,907.76)	(57,306.81)
Add: I Adjustment of stock of levy molasses relating to earlier year	(14.40)	-
Add: (Loss)/Profit during the year	(3,039.62)	2,399.05
Closing balance	(57,961.78)	(54,907.76)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening balance	(445.45)	(418.36)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year	187.06	(27.09)
Closing balance	(258.39)	(445.45)
	(11,653.54)	(8,797.46)

Notes:

- The storage fund for molasses has been created to meet the cost of construction & maintenance of molasses storage tank as required under Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyantran (Sansodhan) Adesh, 1974 and the said storage fund is represented by investment in the form of fixed deposits with banks amounting to ₹ 122.18 lacs (Previous year ₹ 113.13 lacs).
- Securities Premium is used to record premium on issue of shares. This reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- Forfeiture reserve represents the amount forfeited against non conversion of share warrant into equity share with in stipulated period by specified promoters.
- Retained earnings represents the undistributed profit/accumulated loss of the Company.
- Other comprehensive income (OCI) represents the balance in equity relating to re-measurement gain / (loss) of defined benefit obligation . This will not be re-classified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

3.18 BORROWINGS (carried at amortised cost)

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Unsecured		
- from related parties [Refer Note No.24]	304.90	304.90
	304.90	304.90

3.19 PROVISIONS

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Compensated absences	320.64	437.03
	320.64	437.03

CURRENT LIABILITIES

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

3.20 BORROWINGS (carried at amortised cost)

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Secured		
Recalled Loans		
- from banks [Refer Note No. 8]	82,839.36	82,839.36
- from Sugar Development Fund [Refer Note No. 8]	2,922.39	2,922.39
Unsecured		
Recalled Loans		
- From CFM Asset Reconstruction Private Limited -[Refer Note No. 8]	15,007.84	15,007.84
	1,00,769.59	1,00,769.59

3.21 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises [Refer Note No. 22]	1,015.23	853.67
Total outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises	54,990.07	67,551.02
Unbilled Expenses	368.86	408.73
	56,374.16	68,813.42

3.21 (a) Trade Payables ageing schedule

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2026

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2020						
Particulars	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payments					Total
	Not Due/ Unbilled Expenses	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	378.84	394.50	180.57	61.32	1,015.23
Other	704.76	40,779.60	10,706.15	1,605.40	1,194.16	54,990.07
Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Expenses	368.86	-	-	-	-	368.86
Total	1,073.62	41,158.44	11,100.65	1,785.97	1,255.48	56,374.16

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2025

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2023						
Particulars	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payments					Total
	Not Due/ Unbilled Expenses	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	655.97	134.25	40.26	23.19	853.67
Other	3,915.65	48,501.01	13,709.81	418.79	1,005.76	67,551.02
Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Expenses	408.73	-	-	-	-	408.73
Total	4,324.38	49,156.98	13,844.06	459.05	1,028.95	68,813.42

3.22 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (carried at amortised cost)

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	25,965.38	25,965.38
Interest accrued on MSME overdues	161.50	161.50
Employees dues	1,663.99	1,919.43
Gratuity Payable	1,977.46	1,816.22
Others liabilities (including capital creditors)	100.60	103.23
	29,868.93	29,965.76

3.23 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Statutory dues payable	1,396.57	1,365.13
Advance received from customers	267.06	363.03
Security deposits	152.19	134.29
Others payable (PNB CIRP FEE)	99.52	37.76
Others payable	5.81	22.99
	1,921.15	1,923.20

3.24 PROVISIONS

	As at March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	As at March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Compensated absences	161.65	190.26

3.25 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	Year ended March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	Year ended March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Revenue from sale of products		
Sale of Manufactured Products [Refer Note No. 31]	76,673.18	1,06,132.39
Sale of Traded Products [Refer Note No. 31]	7,937.67	7,115.05
	84,610.85	1,13,247.44
Other Operating revenue		
Sale of Scrap	29.35	155.83
Freight and Insurance charges recovered	115.58	141.63
Job Work Charges	832.70	677.45
Sale of Export Entitlement Quota	-	212.50
Other miscellaneous income	1.48	1.48
	85,589.96	1,14,436.33

3.26 OTHER INCOME

	Year ended March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	Year ended March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Fixed deposits with banks	62.38	34.79
Debentures	1,294.24	1,051.55
Interests Income on refund of Statutory dues	-	47.21
Interest income on Income tax refund	11.46	31.20
Interest Income on delay payment of bagasse & Retention Money	288.24	174.15
Other Non operating income		
Rent	58.47	58.81
Profit on sale of PPE	-	73.03
Liabilities/provisions no longer required, written back	69.78	65.96
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuation	0.55	-
Profit on redemption of Mutual Funds Units	-	18.86
Fair Value Gain of Mutual Fund	133.90	109.80
Miscellaneous	39.57	577.91
Facility Charges	408.43	296.72
	2,367.02	2,539.99

3.27 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	Year ended March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	Year ended March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Sugarcane	45,565.51	70,469.12
Molasses	8.78	30.12
ENA and others	24.26	28.71
	45,598.55	70,527.95

3.28 PURCHASE OF STOCK- IN- TRADE

	Year ended March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	Year ended March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Purchase of stock-in-trade	8,017.17	7,185.43
	8,017.17	7,185.43

3.29 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE

	Year ended March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	Year ended March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Opening stock		
Finished goods(As reduced by adjustment of Rs.14.40 lacs in stock of levy molasses)	46,208.59	45,244.84
Work-in-progress	207.28	848.32
Stock-in-trade	70.38	402.61
	46,486.25	46,495.77
Closing stock		
Finished goods	30,392.04	46,222.99
Work-in-progress	177.49	207.28
Stock-in-trade	79.50	70.38
	30,649.03	46,500.65
Net (increase)/ decrease in inventories	15,837.22	(4.88)

Note: The amount of loss due to write down the inventories at net realisable value recognised as expenses and is included in change in inventories is ₹ 645.43 lacs (Previous year ₹ 334.98 lacs).

3.30 EXCISE DUTY ON SALE OF GOODS

	Year ended March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	Year ended March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Excise duty on sale of goods	4,899.41	16,762.04
	4,899.41	16,762.04

3.31 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Year ended March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	Year ended March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Salaries and wages	4,774.21	5,457.83
Contribution to provident and other funds	363.48	423.39
Gratuity	278.67	222.95
Staff welfare expenses	78.56	93.53
	5,494.92	6,197.70

3.32 FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended March 31 2026 ₹ lacs	Year ended March 31 2025 ₹ lacs
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	0.03	674.25
Interest on Late payment of Statutory Dues	4.18	1.17
	4.21	675.42

3.33 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

	Year ended March 31 2026	Year ended March 31 2025
	₹ lacs	₹ lacs
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [Refer Note No. 3.01]	2,751.84	2,773.98
Amortization of intangible assets [Refer Note No. 3.03]	4.94	5.63
	2,756.78	2,779.61

3.34 POWER & FUEL

	Year ended March 31 2026	Year ended March 31 2025
	₹ lacs	₹ lacs
Bagasse	123.34	163.63
Electricity	866.45	947.82
Other	281.48	330.31
	1,271.27	1,441.76

3.35 OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended March 31 2026	Year ended March 31 2025
	₹ lacs	₹ lacs
Sugar Cane Development charges	10.28	-
Consumption of stores and spare parts *	2,169.18	3,235.73
Short term Lease expenses	71.55	78.42
Repairs		
- Buildings	50.03	37.82
- Machinery	1,648.81	1,786.13
- Others	137.24	156.94
Insurance	214.29	212.20
Rates and taxes	396.95	515.04
Bad debts and advances written off	-	0.09
Allowances for expected credit loss on receivables, advances & other	24.51	298.02
Freight, Unloading & Material shifting	905.93	1,182.83
Commission to selling agents	127.96	158.07
Travelling and conveyance	42.19	50.99
Other Selling Expense	37.18	79.47
Export expenses	8.38	-
Loss on sale /discard of property, plant & equipment's	-	25.83
Printing and stationery	20.99	21.02
Contractor & security charges	592.17	504.56
Legal and professional expense [includes auditor's remuneration - Refer Note No. 30]	226.05	273.07
Miscellaneous expenses	384.45	396.01
	7,068.14	9,012.24

* Stores, oils and chemicals allocated to other revenue heads ₹ 140.00 lacs (Previous year ₹ 751.67 lacs)

3.36 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	Year ended March 31 2026	Year ended March 31 2019
	₹ lacs	₹ lacs
Impact of Labour Code [Refer Note No. 15]	48.93	-
	48.93	-

4. Due to sub-optimum capacity utilization of its manufacturing capacities and other internal and external factors, the Company had continuously incurred huge losses in past resulting in complete erosion of its net worth, rendering the Company unable to meet payment obligations towards its lenders as well as to the sugarcane farmers in terms of their respective agreements and understanding. During the quarter/year ended Mar 31, 2026 the Company incurred significant operational losses primarily on account of substantially lower availability of sugarcane, which adversely impacted crushing operations and resulted in under-utilisation of the plant operating capacity. Consequently, the Company could not achieve the anticipated production levels and operational efficiencies during the year. Due to defaults in repayment of credit facilities, lenders to the Company had initiated recovery proceedings at various forums, including filing of applications before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and also filing of recovery proceedings against personal guarantors (Promoters) before NCLT under section 95 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, in addition to approaching Debt Recovery Tribunals in Delhi as well as in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Punjab National Bank had declared the Company and Guarantors to the credit facility, as Willful Defaulters, which was Set Aside by Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High court at Chandigarh and Delhi High Court. Further, one of the lenders Punjab National Bank has also issued show cause notice to the Company on April 25, 2025, to categorize the account as fraud. Since, the Company is under control of IRP, the IRP on behalf of the Company is not in position to contest the Show Cause Notice. The same has been duly informed to the lender by the IRP. However, members of the suspended Board of Directors can contest the same in their own capacity. While one of the lenders had initiated recovery proceedings under section 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, wherein non-bailable warrants were issued against the erstwhile directors and officials of the Company, which are being contested at the appropriate forum. Subsequently, the Fraud Monitoring Committee of Punjab National Bank has issued a letter on dated November 01, 2025, has without prejudice to its rights, communicated that certain findings have been re-examined by its committee and accordingly the Company, Suspended Board of Directors, Ex CEO & CFO have declared Fraud in the loan account and the copy of detailed order has been issued dated 20th Apr, 2026.
Against a criminal complaint filed by one of the lenders, the Enforcement Directorate had passed an Attachment Order on certain assets of the Company to the extent of ₹ 109.80 Crore, against which the Company had preferred an appeal before with the appropriate authority and an Interim Stay had been granted by the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal. However, the appeal has been disposed of vide order dated 26th Feb, 2026 and stay has been vacated. The Company have filled appeal before the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court challenging the order dated 26th Feb, 2026. The petition is yet to be listed & heard.
- 5 Pursuant to an application filed by Oriental Bank of Commerce (now Punjab National Bank) before Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench, Prayagraj ("NCLT") under section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 read with the rules and regulations framed thereunder ("Code"), the NCLT had admitted the application and ordered the commencement of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") of Simbhaoli Sugars Limited ("Corporate Debtor" or "Company") vide its order dated July 11, 2024. NCLT had appointed Mr. Anurag Goel, as Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) to carry the functions as mentioned under the Code. Since then, Mr. Anurag Goel has in his capacity as IRP took control and custody of the management and operations of the Corporate Debtor. One of the Promoters of the Company, Ms. Gursimran Kaur Mann and one of the farmers Mr. Surender Pal Singh Mangat, who has been supplying cane to the Corporate Debtor and also providing transport services to the Corporate Debtor under name and style of M/s Simbhaoli Transport Carriers Pvt Ltd., a 60:40 venture between promoters of Simbhaoli Sugars Limited (60.00%) and Mr. Surender Pal Singh Mangat and his family (40.00%), have filed an appeal before the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi ("NCLAT") against the order passed by NCLT on July 11, 2024. The NCLAT vide its interim order dated July 24, 2024 allowed time in view of giving opportunity to the financial creditors to take a decision with regards to the settlement proposals received by them and given direction that no further steps shall be taken in pursuant of the impugned order passed by NCLT and allowed IRP to continue to manage the operations of the corporate debtors. Hon'ble NCLAT conducted multiple hearings in the matter and after hearing all the appellants, has finally reserved the judgement on 13th May 2026, which is awaited for pronouncement.
- 6 On finalization and implementation of the CIRP through Hon'ble NCLT, if such CIRP is being continued by orders of Court, the Company shall assess the impairment in the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and other assets and accordingly will provide it. Further, write back of accounted for accrued interest payable to lenders, outstanding liabilities of lenders and other operational liabilities shall also be accounted for after finalization and implementation of CIRP. The above audited financial results are drawn on the basis of carrying amount as per books of accounts of the Company. The auditors have drawn qualification in this regard in their Audit Report for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026.
- 7 Considering these developments, including, in particular, the IRP taken over the management and control of the Company with the objective of running it as going concern, the Standalone financial statements are continued to be prepared on going concern basis. However, since the Company continues to incur loss, current liabilities exceed current assets and it has defaulted in payment of dues to lenders, cane farmers and other dues, these events indicate that material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubts on Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- 8 Considering the above stated factors, no provision of interest payable to the commercial lenders has been made in the accounts for the past several years/quarters. Further considering the fact of admitting the Company to CIRP and pending decision of NCLAT, no provision of interest payable to non-commercial lenders has been made during the year for the periods after June 30, 2024. The estimated interest expenses on credit facilities for the Quarter and year ended March 31, 2026 amounting to ₹ 8,997.64 Lakhs and ₹ 34,990.72 lakhs (Previous Quarter and year ended on March 31, 2025 amounting to ₹ 8,116.17 Lakhs and ₹ 63,937.03 Lakhs respectively). The accumulated interest expenses up to March 31, 2026, amounting to ₹ 2,10,020.35 Lakhs calculated on the basis of the contracted rates and claims filed by the financial creditors before IRP has not been provided for in the books of accounts as on March 31, 2026. The auditors have drawn qualifications in this regard in their Audit report for the Quarter and year ended March 31, 2026.

(A) Borrowings (Secured)

Term Loan	Outstanding (₹ in lacs)		Rate of Interest	Nature of security
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025		
From Commercial Banks				
- Under Recalled Loans	17,384.06	17,384.06	12.50% p.a.	i) First pari passu charge on all movable and immovable fixed assets, both present and future, including equitable mortgage on the land of the Company. ii) First pari passu charge on pledge of ₹ 26.32 lacs equity shares of the Company held by Promoters iii) Personal guarantees of Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann, Chairman, Mr. Gurpal Singh, Director and Ms. Gursimran Kaur Mann, MD of the Company. iv) First Charge on the Disinvestment proceeds from Sale of investments in Uniworld Sugar Pvt. Ltd. and Chitwaria Sugar Complex
From Commercial Bank				
- Under Recalled Loans	10,289.83	10,289.83	11.35% p.a	i) Subservient first pari-passu charge on all movable and immovable fixed assets, both present and future, including equitable mortgage on the land of the company with FACKR 1.25 times (minimum) ii) Credit facilities are also secured by Personal guarantee of Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann, Chairman and Mr. Gurpal Singh, Director.
From Commercial Bank				
- Under Recalled Loans	22,347.00	22,347.00	8.60% p.a	i) First sub-servient charge on all movable and immovable fixed assets, both present and future, including equitable mortgage on the land of the Company. ii) Personal guarantees Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann, Chairman and Ms. Gursimran Kaur Mann, MD of the Company.
From Co-operative Bank				
- Under Recalled Loans	4,913.74	4,913.74	9.50% to 11.50% p.a	i) First pari passu charge on all movable and immovable fixed assets, both present and future, including equitable mortgage on the land of the Company subject to approval of and charges in favour of term lending institutions and Government of India on their Credit facilities, both present and future. ii) Mortgage of residential property of Promoter Director. iii) Personal guarantees of Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann, Chairman and Mr. Gurpal Singh, Director of the Company.
Sugar Development Fund				
- Under Recalled Loans	2,922.39	2,922.39	8% p.a	i) Term loan from Sugar Development Fund of ₹ 2,922.39 lacs (previous year ₹ 2,922.39 lacs) is secured by way of second exclusive charge on all movable and immovable fixed assets of the respective division.
From Assets Reconstruction Company				
- Under Recalled Loans	15,007.84	15,007.84	Range between 9% to 10.70% p.a	N.A

(B) Unsecured loans from Related Parties of ₹ 304.90 lacs (Previous year - ₹ 304.90 lacs) carry interest rate 9.40 % p.a. are payable after repayment of term loan in accordance with Scheme.

(C) Short term borrowings (Secured)

Loan repayable on demand	Outstanding (₹ in lacs)		Rate of Interest	Nature of security
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025		
From Commercial Banks				
- Under Recalled Loans	16,998.54	16998.54	12.50% pa	i) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of all current assets of respective division. ii) Third pari passu charge on entire fixed assets of the Company, both present and future, including equitable mortgage on the land of the Company. iii) First pari passu charge on pledge of 26.32 lacs equity shares of the Company held by Promoters iv) Personal guarantees of Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann, Chairman and Mr. Gurpal Singh, Director of the Company. v) Charge over SSL's Share of Dividend in Simbhaoli Power Private Limited
From Co-operative Bank				
- Under Recalled Loans	9,039.27	9,039.27	10.25% p.a	i) Pledge of sugar stock of the respective division of the Company. ii) Personal guarantees of Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann, Chairman, Mr. Gurpal Singh, Director and Ms Gursimran Kaur Mann, MD of the Company. iii) Equitable Mortgage of the Property of M/s. Simbhaoli Specialty Sugars Ltd. iv) Collaterally Secured by way of Hypothecation of Debtors of the Mill v) First Charge on the Semi-finished sugar including sugar in process, raw material of the Respective division of the company. vi) First Charge and Lien on the Land, Building Plant & Machinery of the respective division of the company subject to charge of the Government of India and Term Lending Institutions for the existing loan/credit facilities.
From Co-operative Bank				
- Under Recalled Loans	1,866.92	1,866.92	11.50% p.a	i) Pledge of sugar stock of the respective division of the Company. ii) First Charge on the Semi-finished sugar including sugar in process, raw material of the respective division of the company. iii) Second Charge on the Land, Building Plant & Machinery of the respective division of the company iv) Personal guarantee of Mr. Gurmeet Singh Mann, Chairman, Mr. Gurpal Singh, Director and Ms. Gursimran Kaur Mann, MD of the Company

- 9 Considering the fact of admitting the Company to CIRP and pending decision of NCLAT, no provision of interest payable on unsecured loans from related company has been made during the year for the period after July 11, 2024. The interest expenses on unsecured loan for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026, amounting to ₹ 10.80 Lakhs and 43.81 Lakhs. The accumulated interest expenses amounting to ₹ 75.51 Lakhs from 11th July, 2024 up to March 31, 2026, have not been provided in the books of accounts, (Previous year ended March 31, 2025, ₹ 31.69 Lakhs).
- 10 The Company is operating on a limited scale, producing Sugar, Molasses, Rectified spirit, IMFL & other by products at some of its manufacturing facilities and considering the facts that the company has been able to clear substantial cane grower dues as per NCLAT order 24th July, 2024 and it is the duty of Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) appointed by NCLT order dated 11th July, 2024 to ensure that the preserve its assets in accordance with the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016. The auditors have drawn qualifications in this regard in their Audit Report for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026.
- 11 The Cane area Reservation exercise is conducted annually by the Cane Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh. For the crushing season 2025-26, the cane commissioner issued the Cane Area reservation order on 18th October 2025 for Simbhaoli and Brijnathpur sugar mills. This order has dealt a severe blow to the availability of raw material, as 28 cane centres have been diverted from Simbhaoli and 11 cane centres from Brijnathpur. Subsequently, on 25th October 2025, a further setback was inflicted on Chilwariya sugar mill with zero allotment of sugarcane, thereby raising serious concerns regarding the viability of its operations. Aggrieved by the aforesaid reservation order, seventeen (17) no. appeals have been filled by all the 3 units (Simbhaoli, Brinathpur & Chilwariya). Since no progress was observed in 17 appeals were filled before the Hon'ble High Court Allahabad, and the hon'ble court has given instructions/directions to the Appellate authorities to hear the matter, the appeals have been disposed off again the company order dated 19th Feb, 2026.
- 12 There was a breakdown of Turbine at Brinathpur unit, thereby affecting the operations in the mill. Taking a serious note of the situation, the Cane Commissioner UP diverted 5 cane centres from Brijnathpur to other sugar mills. The Company challenged the order before the Hon'ble High Court Allahabad, the petition has been allowed vide order dated 09th Feb 2026 and the Hon'ble High Court has been pleased to set aside the order dated 12th Jan 2026 passed by the Cane Commissioner diverting 5 cane centres.
- 13 Direction u/s 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has been received from the Central Pollution Control board, New Delhi vide letter dated 29th Jan 2026 directing the unit – Simbhaoli Distillery, Hapur to stop all its manufacturing operations with immediate effect. The decision has been taken by Central Pollution Control board alleging non compliances as pointed out vide show cause notice dated 12th Mar 2024, necessary action been taken.
- 14 Direction u/s 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has been received from the Central Pollution Control board, New Delhi vide letter dated 3rd Feb 2026 directing the unit – Simbhaoli Brijnathpur Distillery, Hapur to stop all its manufacturing operations with immediate effect. The decision has been taken by Central Pollution Control board alleging non compliances as pointed out vide show cause notice dated 10th Oct 2023, necessary action been taken.
- 15 On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified provisions 'Labour Codes' which consolidate twenty-nine existing labour laws into a unified framework governing employee benefits during employment and post-employment. The Company had assessed the financial implications of these changes which had resulted in increase in gratuity liability arising out of past service cost by ₹48 Lakhs. Considering the impact arising out of an enactment of the new legislation is an event of non-recurring nature, the company has presented this incremental amount as "Impact of Labour Codes" under "Exceptional Item" in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 norms.
- 16 Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of State of Uttar Pradesh Vs Lalta Prasad Vaish in October, 2024 has held that State Government has power to regulate denatured alcohol. Pursuant to the judgement Excise authorities in the State of Uttar Pradesh have served notices to recover export pass fee pertaining to the period from 2018-19 to June 30, 2025, for transportation of denatured alcohol, under the Uttar Pradesh Excise Import, Export, Transport and Possession of Denatured spirit (Twenty Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2004 ("2004 Rules"). The action of the excise authority has been challenged by U.P. Sugar Mills Association on behalf of all its members by filing a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad. The challenge has been made on various grounds and Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad vide order dated 30th July 2025, granted interim relief by permitting the dispatch of ethanol without payment of export fees, subject to the execution of an indemnity bond. The last hearing was held on 14th November 2025, no further date yet to be listed. Considering the current legal position and the practice adopted by others in the sugar industry, company is of the view that the demand of ₹ 501.54 Lakh is not payable as of now, and accordingly no effect of the same has been considered in the financial results.

- 17 Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of State of Uttar Pradesh Vs Lalta Prasad Vaish in October, 2024 has held that State Government has power to regulate denatured alcohol. Pursuant to the judgement Excise authorities in the State of Uttar Pradesh have served notices to recover export pass fee pertaining to the period from 2018-19 to June 30, 2025, for transportation of denatured alcohol, under the Uttar Pradesh Excise Import, Export, Transport and Possession of Denatured spirit (Twenty Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2004 ("2004 Rules"). The action of the excise authority has been
- 18 Pursuant to the Uttar Pradesh Government's notification dated 29th August 2025, the molasses levy obligation has been reduced by 1%, from 19% to 18%, with retrospective effect for the sugar season 2024-25. The financial impact of ₹. 108.01 lakhs due to this reduction has been duly considered and reflected in the accounts for the year ended 31.03.2026
- 19 Regulatory fee @ ₹20 per quintal of molasses sales / inter-unit transfers imposed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh w.e.f. 24th December, 2021 has been deposited for under protest as the UP Sugar Mills Association company has challenged vide writ petition no.589 of 2022 the same and the matter is pending with Hon'ble Allahabad High Court, Lucknow bench. The Matter is listed on 29th May, 25 for final hearing but could not be taken up.
- 20 UP Government in order to encourage capital investment in sugar industries and to increase the expansion of making a capital investment of ₹ 35000 Lakhs but less than ₹ 50000 Lakhs would be entitled to the exemptions specified therein for a period of 5 years whereas industry or company making an investment over ₹ 50000 Lakhs would be entitled to the exemptions for a period of 10 years. Further, to avail the benefit under the scheme, once the eligibility criteria are achieved, the SSL was under obligation to apply to the Cane Commissioner to get an eligibility certificate. Under the aforesaid policy, SSL invested a total ₹ 44800 Lakhs. Suddenly, on June 4, 2007, UP Government took a decision that Sugar Policy which was to continue till March 31, 2008 shall not be continued further with immediate effect. Thereafter, SSL filed a Writ Petition No.7611/2018 and same was tagged with other WR's filed by other sugar mills in the Allahabad High Court (Lucknow Bench). The WP's were allowed on 12.02.2019. The state of U.P. challenged the Hon'ble HC order in SC which was in favor of Industry and the same is pending for adjudication.

The U.P. Sugar Mills Association has filed a case against a government order issued in June 2025 that directs distilleries within sugar mill to pay excise fees on industrial alcohol, not only for the future but also retrospectively from 2018. The association argues that the rule used to demand this fee was already struck down by the high court years ago and the Supreme court refused to revive it. The govt cannot simply bring it back through an order. Demand Notice dated 11.07.2025 for SSD for amount of ₹309.96 Lakhs ; 08.07.2025 for BSD for amount of ₹ 132.68 Lakhs & 03.07.2025 for CSD for amount of ₹ 65.40

21 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for):**i) Capital and other commitment**

Estimated value of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on Capital account ₹ NIL lacs (Previous year ₹ 25.26 lacs). The Company has other commitments, for purchase / sales orders which are issued after considering requirements per operating cycle for purchase / sale of goods and services, employee benefits including union agreements in normal course of business. The Company does not have any other long-term commitments or material non-cancellable contractual commitments / contracts, which may have a material impact on the financial statements.

ii) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts ₹ 4,352.91 lacs (Previous Year ₹ 592.62 lacs).**(₹ in lacs)**

Description	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Sales Tax/Trade Tax Demand (Amount Deposited under Protest ₹ 228.44 lacs(P.Y. ₹ 225.88 lacs))	2,129.72	169.77
b) Central Excise Demand (Amount Deposited under Protest ₹ 22.36 lacs (P.Y. ₹ 22.36 lacs))	89.01	71.42
c) Goods and Service Tax (Amount Deposited under Protest ₹ 0.70 lacs (P.Y. ₹ 0.70 Lacs))	597.10	20.92
d) U.P.State Excise Act (Amount Deposited under Protest ₹ 12.20 lacs (P.Y. ₹ NIL Lacs))	438.52	-
e) Others	1,098.56	330.51
Total	4,352.91	592.62

Goods and Services Tax (GST) amounting to ₹576.18 lakh, outstanding as on 11.07.2024, pertains to the pre-CIRP period and has been shown under liabilities. The consequential adjustment in respect of the aforesaid pre-CIRP GST liability of ₹576.18 lakh shall be made upon completion of the CIRP process and shall remain pending until the finalisation of the CIRP process.”

All the above matters are subject to legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The legal proceedings, when ultimately concluded will not in the opinion of the management, have a material effect on results of operations or financial position of the Company.

The amount shown in Note No. 17 (ii) above represent the best possible estimates arrived on the basis of demand raised by the claimant and does not include interest if any, payable thereon from the date of demand. The uncertainties and timing of the cash flows are dependent on the outcome of different legal processes which have been invoked by the company or the claimants, as the case may be and, therefore cannot be estimated accurately. The Company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of above contingent liabilities, except as stated in Note No.17(iii).

In the opinion of the management, no provision is considered necessary for the disputes mentioned above on the ground that there are fair chances of successful outcome of the appeals.

iii) In the matter of UPVAT Demand on ENA. The above case was remanded back on 31.08.24 to Dy.Commissioner, State Tax, Hapur for Re-Assessment. out of which Rs ----- has been deposited under protest and net outstanding demand is ₹ 1717.67 The contingent liability of the outstanding demand included Rs.83.42 lacs of Entry Tax, Rs.59.38 lacs of CST, Rs.290.59 Lacs. UPVAT on ENA @ 32.5 % & Rs.1284.27 Lacs. UPVAT VAT @ 32.5% on ENA at the part of ABD Limited. The Company filed appeal against the aforesaid demand before the Commercial Tax Tribunal- Ghaziabad.

iv) Considering the facts that Uttar Pradesh State Government had never in past enforced the payment of interest on the delayed payment of sugar cane price to the farmers which was payable under the provisions of section 17(3) of the U.P. Sugarcane (Regulations of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953, the Company had not made any provision in respect of said interest in past as well as during the current financial year. The interest on delayed payment of cane dues to the extent claimed by the cane societies before the IRP office as on July 11, 2024, amounts to ₹12,163.25 Lakhs which is under sub judice and accordingly have not been provided for in the books of accounts. The IRP, in accordance with the NCLAT order dated 24th July 2024 has discharged the majority of its outstanding cane dues, except Chilwariya unit of prior years ended 30th June 2024 which were filed by cane growers as dues outstanding July 11, 2024. The auditors have drawn qualifications in this regard in their Audit Report for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026.

v) Cane Societies were in dispute with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh with regards to retrospective waiver of society commission payable by sugars mills for the Sugar Season 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2015-16 as a part of its relief package to Sugar Industry. The Hon'ble Allahbad High Court vide order dated 21-12-2017 decided the matter in favour of Cane Societies and against the aforesaid order U.P Sugar Mill Association filed SLP before Hon'ble Supreme Court. The matter is still pending for the further adjudication. Based on the legal review of the facts, the management concluded that the possibility of crystallization of liability in the present case is remote and according no provision has been made in accounts.

- vi) State filed case 3364/2018 for dispossession from gram sabha land khasra no. 374 (Chakroads) situated in the mill campus of BSD, and demanded for penalty of ₹. 99.96 Lakh and to vacate the land. Tashildar Hapur had imposed penalty of ₹17.21 lakh on Company as well as eviction of land also. App. 749/2021 DM Hapur dismissed. Company approached Revenue Board ALD by filing revision but it got dismissed on account maintainability. Company has challenged all 3 previous orders by filing writ petition before High Court Ald.
- vii) he 17 acre land was allotted to company by the then provincial government vide agreement dated 2.8.1938 for discharge of waste water of sugar mill which was mutated in the name of the company in the land revenue records, thereafter Land Management Committee Buxar filed case under 122B of U.P Zamindari Abolition & Land Reform Act 1952, in which Tehsildar Garh imposed the fine of ₹ 32.50 Lakh as on July 2003 and also instructed company to evict land by Company. Against the order of tehsildar company approached to High court which granted Interim stay order 9.6.2004 in favour of Company..

22 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED ACT, 2006).

On the basis of supplier information available with the Company who have registered under the MSMED Act, 2006, the following are the details:

(₹ in lacs)

S. No.	Description	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	The Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaning unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
a) i)	Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	1,015.23	853.67
	ii) Interest due thereon above	Nil	Not Ascertained
b)	The amount of interest paid by the company in terms of section 16, of MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year.	Nil	Not Ascertained
c)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	Not Ascertained	Not Ascertained
d)	The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year and,.	NA	NA
e)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006.	NA	NA

NA- Not applicable

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

- 23 The Board of the Simbhaoli Power Private Limited (SPPL), a 51% subsidiary, The Company has exposure aggregating to ₹ 22,862.61 Lakhs in the aforesaid subsidiary, by way of investments, trade and other receivables and accrued accumulated interest on debentures. The auditors of SPPL has expressed disclaimer of opinion on its financial statements for the financial year 2023-24 on account of significant doubts on SPPL's ability to continue as going concern, possible impairment in the value of PPE and filing of petition by one of the joint venture partners before NCLT, Allahabad Bench, Prayagraj alleging operation and mismanagement by the SPPL and other parties. The Company shall assess the impairment in the carrying amounts of investments in and other recoverable from SPPL on finalization and implementation of the CIRP through Hon'ble NCLT and accordingly will provide it. Further, the Company and SPPL are in disputes in the matter of levy of certain penalties amounting to ₹ 3956.16 Lakhs. The company has not accounted for penalties levied by SPPL of ₹ 2174.69 Lakhs and SPPL has not accounted for penalties levied by the company of ₹ 1781.47 Lakhs. Due to aforesaid reasons the profit for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, is overstated by ₹ 472.21 Lacs and cumulative ₹ 1682.06 Lakhs, (For the quarter and year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ 1640.29 Lacs is overstated).

24 Related Party disclosures under IND AS 24

i) Name of related parties and description of relationship:

Subsidiaries:

- Integrated Casetech Consultants Private Limited (ICCPL)
- Simbhaoli Power Private Limited (SPPL)
- Simbhaoli Speciality Sugars Private Limited (SSSPL)

Key Management Personnel (KMP):

- Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann - Chairman
- Mr. Gural Singh – Director
- Ms. Gursimran Kaur Mann - Managing Director
- Mr. Sachchida Nand Misra – Chief Operating Officer & Whole time Director
- Mr. H. P. Kain- Independent Director (ceased to be KMP w.e.f. June 08,2025)
- Mr. Atul Mahindru – Independent Director (ceased to be KMP w.e.f. August 13,2025)
- Mr. Shyam Sunder – Independent Director (ceased to be KMP w.e.f. December 31,2024)
- Mr. Aseem Sehgal- Independent Director (ceased to be KMP w.e.f January 16, 2024)
- Mr. Raghav Sharma- Independent Director (ceased to be KMP w.e.f Augusr 29, 2025)
- Mr. Dayal Chand Popli – Chief Financial Officer
- Mr. Shubham Kandhway – Company Secretary (ceased to be KMP w.e.f 02nd Jan,2025)
- Mr. Anil Kumar Sharma – Company Secretary (ceased to be KMP w.e.f 31st October,2025)
- Ms. Jagriti Sharma – Company Secretary w.e.f November 21,2025

Enterprise over which key management personnel exercise significant influence:

- Dholadhar Developers Private Limited
(enterprise over which Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann and Ms. Gursimran Kaur Mann exercise significant influence)
- Dholadhar Investments Private Limited
(enterprise over which Mr. Gurmit Singh Mann and Ms. Gursimran Kaur Mann exercise significant influence)
- Simbhaoli Transport Carriers Private Limited

Trusts:

- Simbhaoli Sugars Limited Officer's Superannuation Scheme
- Simbhaoli Sugars Limited Employee Gratuity Scheme
- Simbhaoli India Foundation

' Note :- In view of the CIRP powers of the Board has been the suspended under section 17 of the IBC,

ii) Transactions with the above parties :

Statement of Related Parties Transactions for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(Rs lacs)

Description	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended Mar 31, 2025
Transactions		
Rent Paid	2.40	2.40
Simbhaoli Speciality Sugars Private Limited	2.40	2.40
Rent Received	47.56	47.62
Intgrated Casetech Consultants Private Limited	1.20	1.20
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	45.76	45.76
Simbhaoli Transport Carrier Pvt Ltd	0.6	0.6
Simbhaoli Foundation Trust	-	0.06
Managerial Remuneration	74.69	54.01
Ms. Gursimran Kaur Mann	-	-
Mr. S.N.Misra	74.69	54.01
Key Managerial	109.21	87.94
Mr. D.C.Popli	86.71	67.44
Mr. Shubham Kandhway	-	19.59
Ms. Jagriti Sharma	8.42	-
Mr. Kamal Samtani	14.08	0.91
Expenses paid	663.50	753.48
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	663.50	648.20
Simbhaoli Transport Carrier Pvt Ltd	-	105.28
Interest paid	-	10.92
Dholadhar Investments Private Limited	-	10.92
Sale of finished goods	748.39	619.57
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	748.39	619.57
Received against Conversion Charges	186.88	343.27
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	186.88	343.27
Receipt against Facility Charges	408.43	296.72
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	408.43	296.72
Purchase of Goods	150.94	142.00
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	150.94	142.00
Sitting Fees paid	-	3.95
Mr. Shyam Sunder	-	1.25
Mr. Raghav Sharma	-	0.65
Mr. Atul Mahindru	-	0.80
Mr. H.P. Kain	-	1.25
Expenses recovered	1.76	0.59
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	1.39	0.19
Simbhaoli Transport Carrier Pvt Ltd	0.36	0.40
Expenses reimbursement	7.68	20.55
Intgrated Casetech Consultants Private Limited	-	0.34
Simbhaoli Transport Carrier Pvt Ltd	-	2.28
Simbhaoli Speciality Sugars Private Limited	7.68	17.93
Contributuion in Trusts	4.24	6.91
Simbhaoli Supernnuation Trust	4.24	6.91
Interest Income	1,491.21	1,225.70
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	1,491.21	1,225.70
Management fees charged	-	524.10
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	-	524.10
Operation and job work charges paid	-	210.97
Intgrated Casetech Consultants Private Limited	-	210.97
Note: The transactions with related parties have been entered at an amount which are not materially different from those on normal commercial terms.		

iii) Balance outstanding at the period ended

(Rs lacs)

Description	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended Mar 31, 2025
Other financial assets - Non current	-	-
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	-	-
Other financial assets-Current	9,701.26	8,618.58
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	9,701.26	8,618.58
Trade Receivable	2,731.99	1,770.01
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	2,729.83	1,768.64
Simbhaoli Foundation Trust	0.70	0.75
Simbhaoli Transport Carrier Pvt Ltd	1.47	0.62
Trade payables	139.26	242.29
Mr. G.M.S. Mann	0.38	0.38
Ms. Gursimran Kaur Mann	2.73	2.73
Mr. S.N.Misra	10.26	10.10
Mr. Shyam Sunder	0.18	0.18
Mr. H.P. Kain	0.18	0.18
Mr. Atul Mahindru	0.18	0.18
Ms. Jagriti Sharma	1.83	-
Mr. D.C. Popli	24.52	15.46
Mr. Anil Kumar	0.41	-
Intgrated Casetech Consultants Private Limited		115.63
Simbhaoli Transport Carrier Pvt Ltd	70.22	70.22
Simbhaoli Speciality Sugars Private Limited	28.37	27.23
Long-term borrowings	304.90	304.90
Dholadhar Investments Private Limited	304.90	304.90
Advance given to Supplier	271.99	378.08
Intgrated Casetech Consultants Private Limited	271.99	378.08
Other Financial Liabilities- Current	173.07	173.07
Dholadhar Investments Private Limited	173.07	173.07
Pledge of Investment (No. of shares) (in lacs) #	19.30	19.30
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	19.30	19.30
Investment outstanding - equity instruments (Rs. lacs)	10,960.26	10,960.26
Intgrated Casetech Consultants Private Limited	383.73	383.73
SSSPL	190.00	190.00
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	10,386.53	10,386.53
Investment outstanding - others (Rs. lacs)	45.00	45.00
Simbhaoli Power Private Limited	45.00	45.00

to banker for loan availed by SPPL

iv) The Company paid remuneration for two years to the Managing Director, Mrs. Gursimran Kaur Mann and Whole-Time Director, Mr. S.N. Misra, aggregating to ₹ 301.82 Lakhs in the earlier financial years, as per the terms of Special Resolutions passed at the 10th Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on September 27, 2021, without obtaining the consent from all the lenders as mandated by the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the company has also provided remuneration in books of Mr. S.N. Misra, an employee cum whole Time Director cum COO of the Company, per terms of special Resolution passed at AGM on September 28, 2023 for the CIRP period (i.e. w.e.f. 11th July 2024 till March 31, 2026) total amounting to ₹ 128.68 Lakhs (Outstanding dues for the quarter and year ended as on March 31, 2026 amounting to Rs 18.67 Lacs and 74.66 lacs), without obtaining the consent from all the lenders as mandated by the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, as he continues to discharge his duties as COO during the CIRP period as per his terms of employment which clearly provides that in case of cessation of being a Whole Time director he shall be continuing his employment as a COO. The company has also released part payment of the remuneration payable to the COO Mr. S. N. Misra during the quarter. The said payment to Mr. S.N. Misra aggregate to ₹ 54.02 Lacs (Incl. TDS, PF) during the current financial year.

v) As per last appointment cum continuation letter, the tenure of Chief Financial Officer D.C.Popli, has expired on 14th February 2025. Since the stay granted by Hon'ble NCLAT has been continuing and in result COC formation is on hold, renewal of the terms and continuation of appointment of the CFO could not be placed before the COC for ratification and approval. Pending the said approval, the provision for the remuneration has been created by the company in the books of accounts which shall be accruing and payable to him for the period from February 15, 2025, to March 31, 2026 amounting to ₹ 86.70 Lakhs. The said payment made to Mr. D.C. Popli aggregate to Rs 65.73 Lacs (Including TDS, PF) during the current financial year.

The details of remuneration paid during the financial year to the Managing Director, Chief Operating Officer and Whole Time Director and Key Management Personnel are as under :-

Details of Remuneration Paid/Payable to KMP (₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Ms. Gursimran Kaur Mann	Mr. Sachchida Nand Misra	Mr. Dayal Chand Popli	Mr. Anil Kumar Sharma	Mr. Shubham Kandhway	Ms. Jagriti Sharma
Year ended March 31, 2026						
Short-term employee benefits						
Salary	-	71.42	82.95	13.54	-	8.08
Perquisites	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-employment benefits						
Contribution to Provident Fund, Gratuity and other Funds*	-	3.27	3.76	0.54	-	0.34
	-	74.69	86.71	14.08	-	8.42
Year ended March 31, 2025						
Short-term employee benefits						
Salary	-	51.65	64.52	0.88	18.76	-
Perquisites	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-employment benefits						
Contribution to Provident Fund, Gratuity and other Funds*	-	2.36	2.92	0.03	0.83	-
	-	54.01	67.44	0.91	19.59	-

* The said amount does not include amount in respect of gratuity & leaves as the same are not ascertainable.

25 Segment reporting

i) Operating segments:

The company's operating segments are business segments, viz. sugar and alcohol, basis which chief operating decision maker (CODM) evaluates the company's performance and allocates resources

ii) Geographical segments:

Since the Company's activities/operations are primarily within the country and considering the nature of products it deals in, the risks and returns are same and as such there is only one geographical segment.

iii) Segment accounting policies:

In addition to the significant accounting policies applicable to the business segments as set out in note 2 above the accounting policies in relation to segment accounting are as under:

a) Segment revenue and expenses:

Joint revenue and expenses of segments are allocated amongst them on a reasonable basis. All other segment revenue and expenses are directly attributable to the segments.

b) Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of operating cash, debtors, inventories and fixed assets, net of allowances and provisions which are reported as direct offsets in the balance sheet. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of creditors and accrued liabilities. Segment assets and liabilities do not include income taxes. While most of the assets/liabilities can be directly attributed to individual segments, the carrying amount of certain assets/liabilities pertaining to two or more segments is allocated to the segments on a reasonable basis.

c) Inter segment sales

Inter segment sales between operating segments are accounted for at market price. These transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

iv) (a) Information About Business Segments

PARTICULARS	Sugar		Alcohol		Elimination		Unallocated		Total	
	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
Segment revenue										
External sales:	61,362.02	74,510.77	23,248.83	38,736.67	-	-	-	-	84,610.85	1,13,247.44
Inter segment sales	5,225.16	11,012.26	-	-	(5,225.16)	(11,012.26)	-	-	-	-
Other operating Revenue	55.28	390.58	923.83	798.31	-	-	-	-	979.11	1,188.89
Total revenue	66,642.46	85,913.61	24,172.66	39,534.98	(5,225.16)	(11,012.26)	-	-	85,589.96	1,14,436.33
Segment results										
Unallocated net expenses/income	(2,882.68)	2,201.08	(1,397.25)	(583.37)	-	-	(1,293.46)	(1,456.76)	(4,279.93)	1,617.71
Operating profit/(loss)									(1,293.46)	(1,456.76)
Finance cost									(2,986.47)	3,074.47
Exceptional items (net)									675.42	675.42
Provision for taxes									48.93	-
Net Profit/(loss) after tax									-	-
									(3,039.61)	2,399.05

Note: Inter segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the eliminations column. Finance income and costs, and fair value gains and losses on financial assets are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed at company level.

(b) Information About Business Segments

PARTICULARS	Sugar		Alcohol		Unallocated		Total	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
OTHER INFORMATION								
ASSETS								
Segment assets	1,20,903.71	1,33,582.36	34,106.80	39,225.18	-	-	1,55,010.51	1,72,807.54
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	16,175.49	13,917.68	16,175.49	13,917.68
Investment	-	-	-	-	11,009.38	11,009.38	11,009.38	11,009.38
Total assets	1,20,903.71	1,33,582.36	34,106.80	39,225.18	27,184.87	24,927.06	1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES								
Segment liabilities	59,226.53	71,913.24	1,704.50	1,933.97	-	-	60,931.03	73,847.21
Shares capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	(7,525.64)	(4,669.56)	(7,525.64)	(4,669.56)
Secured and unsecured loans	-	-	-	-	1,01,074.49	1,01,074.49	1,01,074.49	1,01,074.49
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	27,715.50	27,482.46	27,715.50	27,482.46
Total liabilities	59,226.53	71,913.24	1,704.50	1,933.97	1,21,264.35	1,23,887.39	1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60

(c) Reconciliations of amounts reflected in the financial statements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Segment operating assets	1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60	1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60
Total Assets	1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60	1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60

ii) Reconciliation of liabilities

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Segment operating liabilities	1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60	1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60
Total Liabilities	1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60	1,82,195.38	1,97,734.60

(d) Geographical Information:

The Company operated only in India during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(e) Information about major customers:

No single customer contributed 10% or more of the total revenue of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

iv) (f) Information About Business Segments

PARTICULARS	Sugar		Alcohol		Unallocated		Total	
	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
OTHER INFORMATION								
Capital expenditure	26.65	316.22	81.09	297.12	6.34	1.54	114.08	614.88
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,873.52	1,899.56	876.23	873.00	7.03	7.05	2,756.78	2,779.61
Non cash expenses other than depreciation	18.80	82.49	5.71	5.22	-	236.23	24.51	323.94

Note: Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets.

26 Tax expense:

(i). Income Tax Expenses

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total	-	-

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

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting Profit before Income Tax	(3,039.62)	2,399.05
At India statutory Income Tax rate of 25.17%(March 31,2024:25.17%)	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expenses	-	603.84
Adjustments for:		
Deffered Tax not recognised (refer note below)	-	(603.84)
Total	-	-

Note:- In view of continuing tax losses in the Company and the absence of convincing evidence of taxable profits in the near future, on prudent basis no deffered tax assets(net) has been recognised in the books.

27 Employee Benefits

The Company has classified the various benefits provided to employees as under:-

i) Defined Contribution Plan:

- > Provident fund
- > Superannuation fund

During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss:

(₹ in lacs)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
- Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund	363.48	423.39
- Employers' Contribution to Superannuation Fund	6.19	6.39

ii) Disclosure in respect of defined benefit plans (Gratuity & compensated absence) is as under:

(₹ in lacs)

• Principal Assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Compensated Absence (Unfunded)	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Discount Rate (Per Annum)	7.05%	6.65%	7.05%	6.65%
Expected Rate of Salary Increase				
- for the first Year	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
- and thereafter	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 12-14)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Attrition/Withdrawal Rate	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Rate of Leave Availment (Per Annum)				
- Earned Leave	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%
- Sick Leave	NA	NA	NA	10%
Rate of Leave Encashment during Employment (Per Annum)	NA	NA	0.00%	0.00%

• Amount Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss in respect of the Defined Benefit Obligation:

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Compensated Absence (Unfunded)	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in profit or loss				
Current Service Cost	114.32	110.72	48.83	183.10
Interest Cost	115.42	112.23	41.68	47.76
Service Cost	48.93	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-	(10.16)	16.65
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	-	-	(59.47)	(67.30)
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in Standalone Statement of profit or loss	278.67	222.95	20.88	180.21
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in Other Comprehensive Income				
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	9.87	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(43.29)	55.65	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(93.77)	(39.94)	-	-
Return on plan assets (higher)/lower than discount rate	19.62	1.51	-	-
Total actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(117.44)	27.09	-	-
Total amount recognised in Standalone statement of profit & loss	161.23	250.04	20.88	180.21

• The amount included in Balance Sheet arising from the company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Compensated Absence (Unfunded)	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	1,977.46	2,115.92	482.29	627.29
Fair Value of Plan Asset	-	299.70	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	1,977.46	1,816.22	482.29	627.29
* Non Current Liability	-	-	320.64	437.03
* Current Liability	1,977.46	1,816.22	161.65	190.26

Note: Amount of ₹ NIL lacs (P.Y. ₹ 42.31 lacs) is added to the present valuation of obligation w.r.t. to the left employees whose full and final settlement is still pending

• Movement in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Compensated Absence (Unfunded)	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Opening fair value of plan assets	299.70	383.38	N.A.	N.A.
Expected return on plan assets	19.62	27.39	N.A.	N.A.
Employer Contribution	-	4.59	N.A.	N.A.
Re measurement gain/(loss)				
* Return on plan assets (higher)/lower than discount rate	(19.62)	(1.51)	N.A.	N.A.
Benefit Paid	(299.70)	(114.15)	N.A.	N.A.
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	299.70	N.A.	N.A.

• Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations are as follows:

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Compensated Absence (Unfunded)	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Opening defined benefit obligation	2,115.92	1,954.16	627.29	668.44
Current service cost	114.32	110.72	48.83	183.10
Interest cost	135.04	139.62	41.68	47.76
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:				
* Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	9.87	-	-
* Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(43.29)	55.65	(10.16)	16.65
* Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(93.77)	(39.95)	(59.47)	(67.31)
Past Service Cost	48.93	-	-	-
Benefits paid by employer	(299.69)	(114.15)	(165.88)	(221.35)
Benefits paid from plan assets	-	-	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	1,977.46	2,115.92	482.29	627.29

• Sensitivity Analysis Gratuity (Funded)

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Change in assumption by	Impact on defined benefit obligation				
		Increase in assumption			Decrease in assumption	
		Increase/decrease	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Discounting rate	1.00%	In ₹	1,877.15	2,012.20	2088.79	2230.98
		In %	(5.10%)	(4.90%)	5.60%	5.40%
Future salary growth rate	1.00%	In ₹	2,087.93	2,230.15	1,876.18	2,011.12
		In %	5.60%	5.40%	(5.10%)	(5.00%)
Attrition rate	0.50%	In ₹	1993.51	2129.16	1,959.04	2,100.77
		In %	0.80%	0.60%	(0.90%)	(0.70%)
Mortality rate	10.00%	In ₹	1,978.04	2,116.41	1,976.87	2,115.43
		In %	0.00%	0.02%	(0.00%)	(0.02%)

• Compensated Absence (Unfunded)

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Change in assumption by	Impact on defined benefit obligation				
		Increase in assumption			Decrease in assumption	
		Increase/decrease	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Discounting rate	1.00%	In ₹	458.84	594.88	508.68	663.82
		In %	(4.90%)	(5.20%)	5.50%	5.80%
Future salary growth rate	1.00%	In ₹	508.95	664.05	458.19	594.10
		In %	5.50%	5.90%	(5.00%)	(5.30%)
Attrition rate	0.50%	In ₹	486.65	626.74	477.21	627.74
		In %	0.90%	(0.10%)	(1.10%)	0.10%
Mortality rate	10.00%	In ₹	482.42	627.24	482.16	627.33
		In %	0.00%	(0.01%)	0.00%	0.007%

* The plan assets are maintained with ICICI Prudential life Insurance Company Ltd. The details of investment maintained by the ICICI prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd have not been made available to the Company and have therefore not been disclosed.

Disclosure relating to present value of defined benefit obligation and fair value of plant assets and net actuarial gain/ loss

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded) ₹Lacs					Compensated Absences (Non funded) ₹Lacs				
	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	1,977.46	2,115.92	1,954.16	1,820.46	1,820.74	482.29	627.29	668.44	637.94	562.07
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	(299.69)	299.70	383.38	512.09	846.84	0.00	-	-	-	-
Net asset/(liability) recognised in the balance sheet	(2,277.15)	(1,816.22)	(1,570.78)	(1,308.37)	(973.90)	(482.29)	(627.29)	(668.44)	(637.94)	(562.07)

• **Risks related to defined benefit plans:**

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary overtime. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above benefits which are as follows:

- > **Interest rate risk:** The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).
- > **Liquidity Risk:** This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term benefit payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.
- > **Salary Escalation Risk:** The present value of the above benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.
- > **Demographic Risk:** The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.
- > **Regulatory Risk:** Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts (e.g. Increase in the maximum limit on gratuity of ₹ 20,00,000).
- > **Asset Liability Mismatching or Market Risk:** The duration of the liability is longer compared to duration of assets, exposing the Company to market risk for volatilities/fall in interest rate.
- > **Investment Risk:** The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

Note:- The above is a standard list of risk exposures in providing the above benefit. The Company is advised to carefully examine the above list and make suitable amendments (including adding more risks, if relevant) to the same before disclosing the above in its financial statements.

• **Method and Assumptions related terms:**

- > **Discount Rate:** Discount rate is the rate which is used to discount future benefit cash flows to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the valuation date. The rate is based on the prevailing market yields of high quality corporate bonds at the valuation date for the expected term of the obligation. In countries where there are no such bonds, the market yields at the valuation date on government bonds for the expected term is used.
- > **Salary Escalation Rate:** The rate at which salaries are expected to escalate in future. It is used to determine the benefit based on salary at the date of separation.
- > **Attrition Rate:** The reduction in staff/employees of a company through normal means, such as retirement and resignation. This is natural in any business and industry.
- > **Mortality Rate:** Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time.
- > **Projected Unit Credit Method:** The Projected Unit Credit Method (sometimes known as the accrued benefit method pro-rated on service or as the benefit/years of service method) considers each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The Projected Unit Credit Method requires an enterprise to attribute benefit to the current period (in order to determine current service cost) and the current and prior periods (in order to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations).

28 Following are the particulars of disputed/undisputed dues on account of sales tax (trade tax), excise duty, service tax and Income Tax matters that have not been deposited i) by the Company as at March 31, 2026.

Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount involved* (₹ in lacs)	Amount paid under protest (₹ in lacs)
Central Sales Tax, 1956	CST	Commercial Tax -Tribunal, Ghaziabad-2	2012-2013	102.88	1.59
			2013-2014	2.45	3.72
			2016-2017	6.62	0.42
			2006-2007	27.76	8.66
			2016-2017	23.95	4.19
			2016-2017	1.43	-
			2017-2018	214.07	32.55
			2018-2019	974.30	97.44
			2019-2020	737.38	78.09
			2014-2015	1.44	-
			2007-2008	18.38	-
			2010-2011	16.89	-
			2023-2024	0.70	0.70
			2020-2021	16.57	-
GST	IGST	Addition Commissioner grade-II Ghaziabad	2017-18 & 2018-19	3.65	-
	CGST	Deputy Commissioner(Anti-Evasion)-Noida			
		Additional Commissioner grade-II Ghaziabad			
Kerala General State Tax	Turnover Tax	Dy. Commissioner Commercial Tax -A (Kozhikode) Kerala	2000-2001	2.17	1.08
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	High Court, Allahabad	1979-1980	11.01	11.01
		Customs, Excise & Service tax Appellate Tribunal	1995-1996	0.11	0.11
			2006-2007	2.58	-
			2011-2012	1.51	1.51
			2012-2013	0.18	0.18
			2015-2016	1.89	0.19
			2020-2021	7.52	7.52
			2017-2018	34.90	1.84
		Commissioner of Central Excise(Appeals)	2006-2007	28.25	-
		Excise Act	2001-20025	1.06	0
		High Court, Allahabad	2013-2014	28.54	-
			2008-2009	12.19	12.20
			2023-2024	87.83	-
			2018-19 to 2024-25	309.96	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax		2016-2017	779.39	-
	TDS		2016-2017 to 2023-2024	19.11	-
EPF & MP ACT, 1952	EPF	EPF Commission	01-04-96 to 31-07-2025	12.61	
			April-21 to Mar-23	287.45	
Goods & Service Tax	GST		2024-25	453.80	
			2024-25	122.38	

* Amount as per demand orders and interest & penalty wherever indicated in order.

ii) In the following instances the concerned statutory authority is in appeal against favourable orders received by the Company.

Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount involved (₹ in lacs)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	Customs, Excise & Service tax Appellate Tribunal	2003-2004	21.44
			2005-2006	1.24
			2008-2009	54.68
		High Court-Allahabad	2012-2013	2098.87

29 Earnings per share

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit/(loss) after tax and exceptional items as per Statement of Profit and Loss (₹ in lacs)	(A)	(3,039.62)	2,399.05
Add/Less: Exceptional Items net of taxes		48.93	-
Profit/(loss) after tax and before exceptional items (₹ in lacs)	(B)	(2,990.69)	2,399.05
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (Par value ₹ 10 per share)		-	-
- For basic and diluted earnings per share (Nos.)	(C)	41279020	41279020
Earnings per share (₹)			
- Basic and diluted EPS before exceptional item	(B÷C)	(7.25)	5.81
- Basic and diluted EPS after exceptional item	(A÷C)	(7.36)	5.81

30 Auditors' remuneration (excluding Goods and Service Tax):

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
- Statutory audit	16.00	12.00
- Audit of Consolidated Financial Statement	2.50	2.50
- Limited review of unaudited financial results	24.00	18.00
- Internal Financial Control	-	5.00
- Other Services	-	5.00
- Tax Audit	2.00	-
- Reimbursement of out of pocket expense for statutory audit and others	1.97	0.88

31 Details of revenue from sale of products

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2024
Manufactured Products		
- Sugar	59,375.29	71,900.41
- Rectified spirit and Country Liquor	15,243.89	30,783.29
- Denatured spirit	63.92	534.14
- ENA	325.59	325.95
- Bio Manure	409.81	545.08
- IMFL	0.00	2.71
- Power	186.88	377.73
- Bagasse	746.10	1,007.07
- Molasses	215.91	130.82
- Others	105.79	525.19
Sub Total	76,673.18	1,06,132.39
Traded Products		
- ENA	7,197.26	6,344.29
- Corogen and others	740.41	770.76
Sub Total	7,937.67	7,115.05
Total	84,610.85	1,13,247.44

32 Capital Management

The capital structure as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows.

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders	(7,525.64)	(4,669.56)
Borrowings	1,01,074.49	1,01,074.49
Total Capital	93,548.85	96,404.93
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders as percentage of total capital	(8.04%)	(4.84%)
Total borrowing as percentage of total capital	108.04%	104.84%

33 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of the financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments in equity shares and debentures of its subsidiaries.

The Company's activities expose it mainly to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. This note explains the sources of risks which the entity is exposed to and how it mitigates that risk.

i) Credit risk

- a. Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. Company is exposed to credit risk from trade receivables and deposits with banks. To manage this, Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the Company for extension of credit to customer. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Concentrations of credit risk are limited as a result of the Company's large and diverse customer base. Company has also taken advances and security deposits from its customer / agents, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent. The ageing of the trade receivables is given below:

(₹ in lacs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Up to 6 months	3,869.08	3,044.22
More than 6 months	951.21	877.39
Total	4,820.29	3,921.61

- b. The impairment analysis is performed at each balance sheet date on individual basis for major clients. In additions a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous group and assessed for impairment collectively. The company makes specific provisions @100% / write offs in respect of major customers based on its previous experiences and increase in credit risks. The company makes general provisions for lifetime expected credit loss in respect of receivables @ 50% on the amount of receivables overdue for more than 180 days and 25% on the amount of receivable overdue for more than 90 days to 180 days.

The change in loss allowances for trade receivables, advances to suppliers, security deposits and other assets is as under:

Particulars	Trade Receivables	Others Receivables	Security Deposits
Balance as at March 31, 2024	981.24	370.15	-
Provided during the year 2024-25	-	324.08	-
Amount written off	79.31	13.89	-
Reversed during the year 2024-25	26.06	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	875.87	680.34	-
Provided during the year 2025-26	18.92	5.59	-
Amount written off	-	-	-
Reversed during the year 2025-26	-	-	-
Liabilities/provisions no longer required, written back	0.06	41.17	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	894.73	644.76	-

- c. Company considers factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which term deposits are maintained. Generally, term deposits are maintained with banks with which Company has also availed borrowings.

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. Since the Company is making continuous losses, presently it monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

(₹ in lacs)					
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026				
	Carrying amount	Amount Recalled	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Total
Borrowings	1,01,074.49	1,01,074.49	-	-	1,01,074.49
Trade payables	56,374.16	0	56,374.16	-	56,374.16
Other financial liabilities- Current	29,868.93	0	29,868.93	-	29,868.93
Total	1,87,317.58	1,01,074.49	86,243.09	-	1,87,317.58

(₹ in lacs)					
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025				
	Carrying amount	Amount Recalled	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Total
Borrowings	1,01,074.49	1,01,074.49	-	-	1,01,074.49
Trade payables	68,813.42	-	68,813.42	-	68,813.42
Other financial liabilities- Current	29,965.76	-	29,965.76	-	29,965.76
Total	1,99,853.67	1,01,074.49	98,779.18	-	1,99,853.67

iii) **Market risk**

The company is exposed to the risk of movements in interest rates, inventory price and foreign currency exchange rates that affects its assets, liabilities and future transactions. Market risks comprises of four types of risks such as:

a) **Interest rate risks**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings obligations with floating interest rates.

b) **Commodity risk**

Sugar industry being cyclical in nature, realisations get adversely affected during downturn. Higher cane price or higher production than the demand ultimately affect profitability. The Company has partly mitigated this risk adopting integrated business model by diversifying into distillation, for better price realisation of the by-products.

c) **Foreign exchange risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates is limited to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency), which are not material.

Foreign Currency exposures that are not hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise as follows:

Description	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Amount in foreign currency (lacs)	Amount (₹ in lacs)	Amount in foreign currency (lacs)	Amount (₹ in lacs)
Trade Receivables –USD	-	-	-	-

d) **Regulatory risk**

Sugar industry is regulated both by Central Government as well as State Government. Central and State Governments policies and regulations affect the sugar industry and the Company's operations and profitability. Distillery business is also dependent on the Government policy.

34 **Financial instruments - Accounting, Classification and Fair value measurements**

i) **Financial instruments by category**

Particulars	Carrying Value				Total
	Cost	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	
Financial assets					
Investment					
- Equity instruments	10,960.26	-	-	-	10,960.26
- Current Investments	-	-	2,304.76	-	2,304.76
- Government securities	4.12	-	-	-	4.12
- Others	-	45.00	-	-	45.00
Trade receivables	-	3,925.56	-	-	3,925.56
Cash and cash equivalent	-	3,424.44	-	-	3,424.44
Bank balances other than cash & cash equivalents	-	3,636.60	-	-	3,636.60
Other financial assets	-	10,599.69	-	-	10,599.69
Total financial assets	10,964.38	21,631.29	2,304.76	-	34,900.43
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	1,01,074.49	-	-	1,01,074.49
Trade payables	-	56,374.16	-	-	56,374.16
Other financial liabilities	-	29,868.93	-	-	29,868.93
Total financial liabilities	-	1,87,317.58	-	-	1,87,317.58

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Carrying Value				Total
	Cost	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	
Financial assets					
Investment					
- Equity instruments	10,960.26	-	-	-	10,960.26
- Current Investments	-	-	2,170.86	-	2,170.86
- Government securities	4.12	-	-	-	4.12
- Others	-	45.00	-	-	45.00
Trade receivables	-	3,045.74	-	-	3,045.74
Cash and cash equivalent	-	3,184.46	-	-	3,184.46
Bank balances other than cash & cash equivalents	-	3,254.49	-	-	3,254.49
Other financial assets	-	9,386.35	-	-	9,386.35
Total financial assets	10,964.38	18,916.04	2,170.86	0.00	32,051.28
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	0.00	1,01,074.49	-	-	1,01,074.49
Trade payables	0.00	68,813.42	-	-	68,813.42
Other financial liabilities	0.00	29,965.76	-	-	29,965.76
Total financial liabilities	0.00	1,99,853.67	0.00	0.00	1,99,853.67

ii) **Fair Value hierarchy**

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognized and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Following methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, short term borrowings and other current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost is not materially different from its carrying cost, largely due to the short-term maturities of these financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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

35 The Company has exposure aggregating to ₹ 655.72 Lakhs in Integrated Casetech Consultants Pvt. Ltd. (ICCPL) a subsidiary company, by way of investments and advances. ICCPL has incurred losses during the quarter ended March 31, 2026, (Previous quarter and year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ 646.18 Lakhs) and earlier periods, resulting in erosion of its net worth. Its auditors have qualified the limited review report for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026, for not making provisions for impairment in respect of disputed unbilled revenue of ₹ 492.42 Lakhs (Previous quarter and year ended March 31, 2025 amounting to ₹ 462.57 Lakhs) and earnest money deposit of ₹ 150.5 Lakhs, which have been shown as recoverable under the head "Other Current Financial Assets" in the financial statements, (Previous quarter and year ended March 31, 2025 amounting to ₹ 100.50 Lakhs). Pending final settlement of the disputes, the unbilled revenue and Earnest Money Deposits balances are continued to be carried forward at the same amount, without making provisions for the expected credit losses and estimated probable losses on account disputes since Financial Year 2020-21 and reported the existence of material uncertainty that might cast significant doubts about its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company shall assess the impairment in the carrying amounts of investments in and other recoverable from ICCPL on finalization and implementation of the CIRP through Hon'ble NCLT and accordingly will provide it.

36 The CIRP proceeding has been stayed by Hon'ble NCLAT and in turn COC could not be formed. Since in absence of COC ratification of CIRP cost by COC could not be completed, no provision of CIRP costs has been made in the books of accounts. However, Punjab National Bank, on whose application the CIRP proceedings have started on July 11, 2024, had disbursed partial CIRP cost in the Company's CIRP Bank account for the period 11th July 2024 to 10th January, 2026 Rs 72 lakhs without GST, which was further paid towards the CIRP Costs. As per the provisions of IBC, 2016 and generally prevailing practices, CIRP Cost will be borne by Successful Resolution Applicant and will be reimbursed to respective contributing lenders.

37 Ratios to be disclosed are as under-

Ratio	Unit	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31, 2026	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31, 2025	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current Ratio: (Current Asset/Current Liability)	Times	57,278.45	1,89,095.48	0.30	70,619.85	2,01,662.23	0.35	(13.50%)	
Debt-Equity Ratio (Total Debt (Long Term Debt and Short Term Debt including Current Maturities)/Shareholder's Equity)	Times				NAP				
Debt Service Coverage ratio (Profit After Tax + Interest on Term Loan + Depreciation / Interest on Term Loan + Long Term Principal Repayment)	Times				NAP*				
Inventory Turnover ratio (Revenue From Sale of products / Average Inventory)	Times	84,610.85	40,273.33	2.10	1,13,247.44	46,588.43	2.43	-13.58%	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (Total Revenue from operation / Average Trade Receivables)	Times	85,588.48	3,485.65	24.55	1,14,434.85	3,033.85	37.72	(34.92%)	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (Total Purchases / Average Trade Payables)	Times	57,275.35	62,593.79	0.92	81,794.33	68,876.78	1.19	-22.53%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (Total Income / Working Capital (i.e. Current Assets - Current Liabilities))	Times				NAP				
Net Profit ratio (Net Profit(loss) after tax / Total Revenue)	Percentage	(3,039.62)	87,956.98	(3.46%)	2,399.05	1,16,976.32	2.05%	(268.50%)	Due to profit incurred in current year as compared to previous year.
Return on Equity ratio (Profit after tax / Average Shareholder's Equity)	Percentage				NAP				
Return on Capital Employed (Profit(Loss) Before Tax + Finance cost / Tangible Net worth + Debt)	Percentage	(3,035.41)	93,548.85	(3.24%)	3,074.47	96,404.93	3.19%	(201.74%)	Due to profit before finance cost in current year as compared to loss in previous year.
Return on Investment: (Net profit(Loss) after tax/Average Total Asset)	Percentage	(3,039.62)	1,89,964.99	(1.60%)	2,399.05	1,95,776.86	1.23%	(230.58%)	Due to profit incurred in current year as compared to previous year.

NAP-Not Applicable because of negative Net worth /Working capital.

NAP*-Not Applicable as the company is in default of repayment of the term liabilities.

38 Relationship with struck off companies-

(₹ in lacs)

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transaction	Transaction during the year March 31, 2026 (Balance written Back)	Balance outstanding at the end of the year as at March 31, 2026	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
DAVIS CHEMICALS (P) LTD.	Purchase of Chemicals	-	0.005	No
ACCESS COMPUTECH PVT.LTD.	Professional Charges	-	0.061	No
VMS CONSULTANTS PVT. LTD.	Professional Charges	-	0.318	No
ANGELINA INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED	Repair & Maintenance of	-	0.011	No
BABA VISHWAKARMA ENGL.CO.PRIVATE LIMITED	Purchase of equipments	-	9.69	No

39 Additional regulatory information

- The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.
- 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.
- There are no proceedings against company, being the Company registered under "the Act", that have been initiated or pending against them for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
- The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961
- The company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs, and the related parties(as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:
 - repayment of demand; or
 - granted without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- No scheme of arrangement has been approved by the competent authority in terms of Section 230 to 237 of The Companies Act, 2013.

40 Details of loan and advances given, investment made and securities provided as required to be disclosed as per provisions of Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 have been disclosed in respective heads.

41 The figures for the quarter ending March 31, 2026 are the balancing figures between the audited figures for the full financial year and the published unaudited year to date figures up to fourth quarter of the respective financial year which were only reviewed by the auditors. Since the management of the Company has been taken over by the IRP, these financial statements have not been considered and recommended by the Audit Committee and have not been approved by the Board of Directors. However, the same has been certified by the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. Based on this certification and review by the Statutory Auditors, these financial statements have been taken on record by IRP and signed solely for the purpose of ensuring compliance by the Corporate Debtor with applicable law, and subject to the following disclaimers:

- i) The IRP has assumed control of the Corporate Debtor with effect from July 12, 2024.
- ii) The powers of the directors of the Company are currently under suspension due to ongoing CIRP. However, despite the suspension of powers of the directors, they are duty-bound to sign these financial statements. Due to non-cooperation by the directors and being Non-responsive to the communication requesting them to sign these financial statements, the IRP/RP is signing these financial statements, solely for the purpose of taking them on record and for meeting the statutory compliance and reporting obligations of the Company. The IRP/RP is accordingly not liable for any error or misstatement of facts and figures, if any, in the accounts and/or any disclosure or non-disclosure in the accounts.
- iii) The IRP has furnished and signed the report in good faith and accordingly, no suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the IRP in terms of Section 233 of the Code.
- iv) No statement, fact, information (whether current or historical) or opinion contained herein should be construed as a representation or warranty, express or implied, of the IRP including, his authorized representatives or advisors.
- v) The enclosed financial results have been accepted by the RP in a fiduciary capacity without accepting any personal liability and is only in compliance with the statutory requirement under applicable provisions of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations and accordingly, no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the IRP/RP.
- vi) The IRP, while signing this statement of financial results, has relied upon the assistance provided by the Key Management Personnel, Management and Officials of the Corporate Debtor. The statement of financial results of the Corporate Debtor for the year ended on March 31, 2026 have been taken on record by the IRP solely on the basis of and on relying on the certifications, representations and statements of the directors and management of Corporate Debtor, For all such information and data, the IRP has assumed that such information and data are in conformity with the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws with respect to the preparation of the financial statements and that they give true and fair view of the position of the Corporate Debtor as of the dates and period indicated therein. Accordingly, the IRP is not making any representations regarding accuracy, veracity or completeness of the data or information in the financial statements.
- vii) Financial results have not been considered and recommended by Audit Committee and consequently the Board of Directors as the same are not required as per SEBI (LODR) Regulations.

Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 has taken on record by IRP on 29th May, 2026.

In terms of our report attached

For **B.K.KAPUR & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 00852C

M.S.KAPUR
Partner
(M. No. - 074615)

Place: Ghaziabad
Date: May 29, 2026



For Simbhaoli Sugars Limited
(a company under Corporate Insolvency Resolution process by an order dated July 11, 2024 passed by Hon'ble NCLT, Allahabad)
Certified by

Dayal Chand Popli
Chief Financial Officer
FCMA -12257

Place : Noida (U.P.)
Date: May 29, 2026

Taken on Record by

Anurag Goel
Interim Resolution Professional
IBBI/TPA-001/IP-P-00876/2017-2018/11460

