

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Deepak Mining Solutions Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit and other comprehensive income, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 43 to the Financial Statements regarding the status of transfer of licenses, registrations and other statutory approvals pertaining to the Technical Ammonium Nitrate business demerged into the Company in the previous year, including the receipt of the PESO license on November 3, 2025.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' Report along with its Annexures included in the Annual Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover



the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), 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.

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

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our



opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A; a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable, which should be read in conjunction with Note 43 to the Financial Statements.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report the following, which should be read in conjunction with Note 43 to the Financial Statements:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2 i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.



- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With reference to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, refer to our comment in Paragraph 2 (b) above and refer to our comment in paragraph 2(i)(vi) below, on reporting under rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B.
- h) As required by section 197 (16) of the Act; in our opinion and according to information and explanation provided to us, the remuneration paid/provided by the Company to its directors for the current year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act and remuneration paid/provided to directors is not in excess of the limit laid down under this section.
- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements – Refer Note 38 to the Financial Statements.
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2026.
 - (iii) There are no amounts required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - (iv) (a) The management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Refer note 19 (f) to the Financial Statements.
 - (b) The management has represented to us, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Refer note 19 (f) to the Financial Statements.
 - (c) Based on the information and explanation given to us and audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations made by the management as mentioned under sub-clause (iv)(a) and (iv)(b) above contain any material misstatement.



- (v) The dividend declared and paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.
- (vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which includes a feature for recording an audit trail (edit log) and was operational throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that the audit trail feature at database level was enabled at Enterprise Resource Planning System (SAP) from October 1, 2025. During the course of our audit, with respect to the audit trail of transactions, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company in accordance with the statutory requirements for record retention.

For P G BHAGWAT LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 101118W/W100682



Abhijeet Bhagwat
Partner

Membership Number: 136835
UDIN: 26136835CXTATK4447



Pune
May 27, 2026

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading, "Report on Other legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date:

- i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment (including Right to Use Asset).

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

- (b) The Company has a regular program for physical verification of its property, plant and equipment (including Right to Use Assets) by which its property, plant and equipment are verified in phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification of property, plant and equipment is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program majority of the property, plant and equipment were verified during the year and according to the information and explanation provided to us by the Management no material discrepancies were 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, title deeds of immovable properties as disclosed in the Financial Statements (refer note 3) are held in the name of the Company except as specified below:

Description of Property	Gross carrying Value (Rs Lakhs)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of Company
Freehold Land	35	Smartchem Technologies Limited	No	From 1 January 2022	The Company has applied for/ is in the process of name change. Refer note 43
Lease Hold Land	3	Smartchem Technologies Limited	No	From 1 January 2022	
Building	250	Smartchem Technologies Limited	No	From 1 January 2022	

- (d) The Company has chosen cost model for its property, plant and equipment (including Right to Use Assets) and intangible assets. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of property, plant and equipment (including Right to Use Assets) or intangible assets does not arise.

- (e) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there are no proceedings that have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

- ii. (a) The management has a policy to verify inventory every year. Inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency, coverage and procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. As represented by the management, since facility has not been utilised, there is no requirement to file quarterly returns or statements.

iii. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has made investment in a subsidiary company and mutual funds during the year. Further, during the year, the Company has provided guarantee to its subsidiary company. The Company has not granted unsecured loans to any party during the year.

(a) According to the information and explanations provided to us, during the year, the Company has provided guarantee for its subsidiary company.

(A) & (B)

Aggregate amount given during the year (Rs. Lakhs)	Balance outstanding at the balance sheet date (Rs. Lakhs)	Subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and others	Nature of transaction
40,000	2,90,000	Wholly owned subsidiary company	Corporate Guarantee
1,252	14,227	Fellow subsidiary	Corporate Guarantee

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us and based on our review of the terms, conditions and circumstances, the investments made and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year and no balances are outstanding as at the year end. Accordingly, reporting on clause (iii) (c), (d), (e), (f) of the order is not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act with respect to loans, investments, guarantees and security, as applicable.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Rules made thereunder or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 prescribed by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Act, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues



including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales-Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, during the year, the Company did not have any dues on account of Cess. Refer note 43 to the financial statements.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues referred in sub clause (a) above were in arrears as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub clause (a) above as at March 31, 2026, which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes, except for the following:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (in Rs. Lakhs) under dispute in the name of transferor company (includes penalty and interest)# - refer note 43	Amount (in Rs. Lakhs) paid under protest by transferor company - refer note 43	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Sales tax demands	19	3	FY 2013-14	Appellate Joint Commissioner
		8	5	FY 2012-13	Sales Tax appellate Tribunal , Andhra Pradesh
		17	8	FY 2008-09 to 2011-12	Andhra Pradesh High Court
		3	2	FY 2000-01 to 2003-04	Andhra Pradesh High Court
		12	12	FY 2004-05	Sales Tax appellate Tribunal , Andhra Pradesh
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax demands	6,682	70	AY 2015-16 to 2020-21	Income Tax appellate Tribunal
AP Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Sales tax demands	1341	312	FY 2008-09 to 2014-15	Andhra Pradesh High Court
		199	101	FY 2015-16 to 2017-18	Sales Tax appellate Tribunal , Andhra Pradesh
		41	23	FY 2000-01 to 2003-04	Andhra Pradesh High Court
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	GST demands	1,093	112	FY 2017-18	Goods and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Panvel Municipal Corporation)	Property Tax Demand	222	30	Financial Year 2016-2017 to 2024-25	Bombay High Court

#Amount disclosed above includes interest and penalty, wherever applicable.



Note: Zero represents amounts below rupees fifty thousand.

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, there are no transactions which were not recorded in the books of account and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) Based on our audit procedures; in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, our audit procedures and as represented to us by the management, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company in the current year have been prima facie; applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds (borrowings) from any entity or person during the year on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. The Company does not have associates or joint ventures.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. The Company does not have associates or joint ventures.
- x. a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has made a private placement of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs) during the year. The requirements of Sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable, have been complied with and the funds raised have been utilised for the purposes for which they were raised.
- xi. (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed by us and according to the information and explanation provided to us by the management, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported to us during the year.
- (b) According to information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of records, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) According to information and explanation provided to us and based on our audit procedures and enquiry with the vigil mechanism committee, there were no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.



- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3 (xii) (a), (b) & (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures'. Refer note 37 to the Financial Statements.
- xiv. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have taken into consideration the reports made available to us by the management of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them during the year. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(xvi) (b) & (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is one Core Investment Company within the Group.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3 (xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any



assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, an amount of Rs. 225 Lakhs remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, pursuant to an ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act.

For P G BHAGWAT LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 101118W/W100682



Abhijeet Bhagwat

Partner

Membership Number: 136835

UDIN: 26136835CXTATK4447



Pune

May 27, 2026

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 2 (g) under the heading, "Report on Other legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date:

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of ABC Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026, in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, 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 with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For P G BHAGWAT LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 101118W/W100682



Abhijeet Bhagwat
Partner

Membership Number: 136835
UDIN: 26136835CXTATK4447



Pune
May 27, 2026

Deepak Mining Solutions Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	38,336	40,811
Capital work-in-progress	4	1,83,546	1,12,282
Right of use assets	5	6,629	7,001
Goodwill	6(a)	47,046	47,046
Other intangible assets	6(b)	25,270	28,171
Financial assets			
i. Investments	7	3,06,465	2,14,438
ii. Loans	10	-	84,504
iii. Other financial assets	13	4,090	2,210
Income tax assets (net)		957	12,015
Other non-current assets	14	12,066	7,650
Total non-current assets		6,24,405	5,56,128
Current assets			
Inventories	15	12,177	10,348
Financial assets			
i. Investments	8	-	6,011
ii. Trade receivables	9	35,960	22,437
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	11	6,671	5,656
iv. Other bank balances	12	1,539	519
v. Loans	10	123	3
vi. Other financial assets	13	2,495	509
Other current assets	16	25,122	17,537
Total current assets		84,087	63,020
Total assets		7,08,492	6,19,148
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	1,706	1,706
Other equity	18	4,79,253	3,66,547
Total equity		4,80,959	3,68,253
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	19	1,52,269	1,12,446
ii. Lease liabilities	5	2,212	2,409
iii. Other financial liabilities	21	754	1,170
Provisions	22	448	2,007
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	24	13,089	18,707
Total non-current liabilities		1,68,772	1,36,739
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	20	16,113	53,000
ii. Lease liabilities	5	687	731
iii. Trade payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		771	597
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	23	13,255	40,480
iv. Other financial liabilities	21	17,991	12,555
Other current liabilities	25	7,657	5,104
Provisions	22	2,287	392
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	1,297
Total current liabilities		58,761	1,14,156
Total liabilities		2,27,533	2,50,895
Total equity and liabilities		7,08,492	6,19,148

Material Accounting policies 1 - 2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements. 3 - 48

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

For P G BHAGWAT LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101118W/W100682

Abhijeet Bhagwat
Partner
Membership No.: 136833
Place: Pune



S. C. Mehta
Director
DIN: 00128204
Place: Pune

Madhumilan Shinde
Director
DIN: 06533004
Place: Pune

Suparas Jain
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 078247
Place: Pune

Pankaj Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F - 9219
Place: Pune



Date: 27 May 2026

Date: 27 May 2026

Deepak Mining Solutions Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	26	2,64,405	2,34,392
Other income	27	5,929	10,733
Total income		2,70,334	2,45,125
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	28	1,26,952	1,03,856
Purchases of stock-in-trade	29 (a)	283	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods	29 (b)	530	(1,173)
Employee benefits expense	30	17,107	17,323
Finance costs	31	6,954	9,915
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	10,602	10,918
Other expenses	33	27,455	24,828
Total expenses		1,89,883	1,65,667
Profit before tax		80,451	79,458
Tax expense			
Current tax	41	19,767	20,500
Deferred tax	24	(199)	(1,342)
Income tax related to prior period	41	-	(3,989)
Total tax expense		19,568	15,169
Profit for the year		60,883	64,289
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	24	160	(181)
Income tax relating to these items		(40)	46
Total (A)		120	(135)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax liability		120	(135)
Total comprehensive income for the year		61,003	64,154

Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each

33(c)

(a) Basic (in Rs.)

356.88

565.87

(ii) Diluted (in Rs.)

342.33

565.87

Material Accounting policies

1 - 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

3 - 48

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

For P G BHAGWAT LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101118W/W100682


Abhijeet Bhagwat

Partner

Membership No.: 136835

Place: Pune


S. C. Mehta

Director

DIN: 00128204

Place: Pune



Madhumilan Shinde

Director

DIN: 06533004

Place: Pune


Suparas Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No.: 078247

Place: Pune


Pankaj Gupta

Company Secretary

Membership No.: F - 9219

Place: Pune



Date: 27 May 2026

Date: 27 May 2026

Deepak Mining Solutions Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	80,451	79,458
Adjustments for -		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10,602	10,918
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	27	(1,240)
Impairment of trade receivables and other receivables	80	123
Income of financial guarantee	(604)	(821)
Net gain on sale of investments	(346)	(110)
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(9)
Finance cost on financial guarantee	496	-
Dividend income	(1,692)	(1,800)
Interest income	(1,125)	(6,728)
Finance costs	6,458	9,915
Unrealised foreign exchange fluctuations loss (net)	34	-
Cash generated from operations before working capital changes	94,381	89,706
Change in trade receivables	(13,641)	29,234
Change in inventories	(1,829)	(10)
Change in trade payables	(27,047)	(53,693)
Change in other financial liabilities	(729)	6,054
Change in other financial assets	(273)	(167)
Change in other non-current assets	(194)	124
Change in other current assets	(7,585)	(7,291)
Change in provisions	496	605
Change in other current liabilities	2,553	4,193
Cash generated from operations	46,132	68,755
Income taxes paid (net)	(10,006)	(19,275)
Net cash generated from operating activities	36,126	49,480
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital work-in-progress)	(64,484)	(51,498)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	17	1,416
Capital Advance	(2,355)	-
Investment in equity shares of subsidiary	(5,796)	(6,403)
Investment in Mutual Funds (Net)	6,357	(5,892)
Loans to others	(120)	-
Fixed deposits placed (Net)	(1,046)	196
Dividends received from a subsidiary	-	1,800
Interest received	116	588
Net cash used in investing activities	(67,311)	(59,793)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	80,000	-
Proceeds from borrowings - non current	67,312	41,299
Repayment of borrowings - non current	(3,000)	(3,000)
Repayment of Optionally Convertible Debentures - From related party	(50,000)	-
Repayment of borrowings - From related party (Net)	(29,507)	(645)
Dividend paid	(10,236)	(10,236)
Fees for share capital increase	(2)	(18)
Payment of lease liability (net)	(493)	(841)
Interest paid	(21,874)	(10,595)
Net cash generated from financing activities	32,200	15,964
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,015	5,651
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5,656	5
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6,671	5,656



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited**Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026**

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Refer note Note 33 (b) for cash outflows relating to CSR activities.

Refer note 5 for non-cash transactions related to additions in leases.

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the Statement of Cash Flows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Refer note 11)	6,671	5,656
	6,671	5,656

Note: The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, "Statement of Cash Flows".

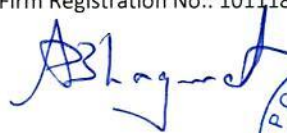
As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

For P G BHAGWAT LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101118W/W100682

**Abhijeet Bhagwat**

Partner

Membership No.: 136835

Place: Pune

**S. C. Mehta**

Director

DIN: 00128204

Place: Pune

**Madhumilan Shinde**

Director

DIN: 06533004

Place: Pune

**Suparas Jain**

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No.: 078247

Place: Pune

**Pankaj Gupta**

Company Secretary

Membership No.: F - 9219

Place: Pune



Date: 27 May 2026

Date: 27 May 2026

Deepak Mining Solutions Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,706	1
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	1,705
Balance as at the end of the year	1,706	1,706

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Equity Component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	Equity shares pending allotment	Other reserves Post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Equity Component of Financial Guarantee				
Balance as at 1 April 2024	1,37,633	1,71,723	157	1,800	1,784	-	1,705	(450)	3,14,352
Profit for the year	-	64,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,289
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(135)	(135)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	64,289	-	-	-	-	-	(135)	64,154
Equity shares pending allotment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,705)	-	(1,705)
Stamp duty expenses	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18)
Dividend paid	-	(10,236)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,236)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1,37,615	2,25,776	157	1,800	1,784	-	-	(585)	3,66,547
Profit for the year	-	60,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,883
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	120
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	60,883	-	-	-	-	-	120	61,003
Share Capital increase fees	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Equity Component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	-	-	-	-	61,941	-	-	61,941
Dividend paid	-	(10,236)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,236)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1,37,613	2,76,423	157	1,800	1,784	61,941	-	(465)	4,79,253

Note: Refer Note 18 for nature and purpose of other equity.

As per our report of even date attached

For P G BHAGWAT LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101118W/W100682

Abhijeet Bhagwat

Partner

Membership No.: 136835

Place: Pune

Date: 27 May 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

S. C. Mehta

Director

DIN: 00128204

Place: Pune

Madhumilan Shinde

Director

DIN: 06533004

Place: Pune

Date: 27 May 2026

Suparas Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No.: 078247

Place: Pune

Pankaj Gupta

Company Secretary

Membership No.: F - 9219

Place: Pune



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

1. Corporate Information

Deepak Mining Solutions Limited ("the Company") is a Company domiciled in India, having its corporate office in Pune, Maharashtra, India. The Company is a public limited company. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of mining chemicals.

These financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on May 27, 2026.

2. Material Accounting Policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified, as amended thereafter and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments;
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments); and

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("₹"), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded off to the nearest Lakh, except when otherwise indicated. Where an amount is presented as ₹ 0.00 lakh, it represents a value less than ₹ 0.50 lakh.

Statement of compliance and going concern

The financial statements comply in all material respects with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. They have been prepared on a going concern basis. Management has assessed the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and has concluded that no material uncertainties exist that may cast significant doubt on this assumption.

2.2 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Estimates, assumptions and judgements

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

The Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual value of PPE at the end of each reporting period. Factors such as changes in the expected level of usage, number of shifts of production, technological developments and product life-cycle, could significantly impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of PPE, consequently leading to a change in the future depreciation charge.

Defined benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are determined using independent actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual results in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition rates and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, employee benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Provisions for Litigations and claims

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the charge/ expense can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcomes and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions are made for the changes in facts and circumstances. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes forming part of the financial statements. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash flow ("DCF") model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing their fair values. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The Company reviews its carrying value of investment in subsidiaries carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on the expected credit loss ("ECL") model on trade receivables. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the assets' recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and it is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share price for publicly traded entities or other available fair value indicators.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) 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 is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is a cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer, i.e. when the customer is able to direct the use of the transferred goods or rendering of services and obtains substantially all of the remaining benefits at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The policy of recognizing the revenue is determined by the five-step model specified in Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

Sale of Goods:

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers for an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on dispatch/ delivery of goods, based on contracts with the customers. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions, incentives,



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Accruals for discounts/incentives and returns are estimated (using the most likely method) based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

Sale of Services:

Sale of services are recognised on satisfaction of performance obligation towards rendering of such services.

Interest Income:

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend Income:

Dividend income from investments in shares is recognised when the owner's right to receive the payment is established.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment ('PPE') is recognised as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. These recognition principles are applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of PPE, to the pre-operative and trial run costs incurred (net of sales), if any and also to the costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of PPE includes interest on borrowings directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to be made ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs and other directly attributable cost are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use, which generally coincides with the commissioning date of those assets.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision is met. Machinery spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of an asset. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognised. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised within other income/expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

PPE acquired and put to use for projects are capitalised and depreciation thereon is included in the project cost till the project is ready for commissioning. Depreciation on PPE is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. However, leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line method over the shorter of their respective useful lives or the tenure of the lease arrangement. Freehold land is not depreciated. Schedule II to the Act prescribes the useful lives for various classes of assets.

For certain class of assets, based on technical evaluation and assessment, Management believes that the useful lives adopted by it reflect the periods over which these assets are expected to be used. Accordingly, for those assets, the useful lives estimated by the management are different from those prescribed in the Schedule. Management's estimates of the useful lives for various class of PPE are as given below:

Name of assets	Estimated useful life (in years)
Computers – Servers and Networks	3 – 6
End User Devices such as desktops and laptops	3 – 6
Vehicles	4 – 8
Buildings (other than factory buildings) with RCC frame structure	61
Plant and machinery	Various estimated lives up to 25 years.
Furniture and fixtures	5-10

Capital work in progress (CWIP)

Projects under commissioning and other CWIP are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Advances given to acquire property, plant and equipment are recorded as non-current assets and subsequently transferred to CWIP on acquisition of related assets.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognized at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets with finite useful life are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Name of assets	Estimated useful life (in years)
Computer software	3 to 8
License fees	3 to 8
Operating rights	10

Goodwill:

Goodwill on acquisitions of business is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or Company's of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or Company's units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which in our case are the operating segments.

(e) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset, that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, are capitalised as a part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(f) Foreign currency transactions and balances

The functional currency of the Company (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates) is the Indian Rupee (₹). On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in a foreign currency, are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date and the resultant exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Where a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, the Company estimates the spot exchange rate at the



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

measurement date in accordance with the amended Ind AS 21 (notified vide G.S.R. 291(E) dated 7 May 2025), being the rate that would have applied in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and that faithfully reflects the prevailing economic conditions.

(g) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets: Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, which are initially measured at their transaction price. The initial measurement of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss is increased by transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVOCI

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



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI. Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVPL

FVPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income 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. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI.

There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment as per Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements.

Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

The Company recognizes loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECL (or reversal) required to adjust the loss allowance to the level required at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortised cost or FVPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses various types of derivative financial instruments to hedge its currency and interest risk etc. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time of issuance of guarantee. The liability is initially measured at fair value and is subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined, or the amount initially recognised less, the cumulative amount of income recognised.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(h) Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a defined period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, the Company recognises a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments and lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(i) Inventories

Cost of raw materials, traded goods, packing materials and stores and spares comprises cost of purchases and cost of finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

- Raw materials, traded goods, packing materials and stores and spares are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the basis of moving weighted average method. The aforesaid items are valued below cost if the finished products in which they are to be incorporated are expected to be sold at a loss.
- Finished goods and by-products including those held for captive consumption are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the basis of weighted-average cost. Cost of finished goods includes taxes and duties, as applicable. Variances, exclusive of abnormally low volume and operating performance, are adjusted to inventory. Stock-in-trade is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
- Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the assets' recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and it is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share price for publicly traded entities or other available fair value indicators. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment loss no longer exists or has decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the assets' or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the assets' recoverable amount, since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(k) Provisions

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

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, net of any reimbursements.

If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(l) Employee benefits

Employee benefits consist of provident fund, superannuation fund, gratuity fund, compensated absences and post-retirement medical benefits.

Post-employment benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

Payments to a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for eligible employees in the form of provident fund, pension scheme, employee state insurance and superannuation fund are charged as an expense as they fall due. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit schemes in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each reporting date. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using market yields of government bonds of equivalent term and currency to the liability. The interest income/(expense) is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit liability is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if any), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding charge or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Short-term employee benefits

The short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave and performance incentives which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services.

The cost of compensated absences is accounted as under:

- (a) In case of accumulating compensated absences, when employees render service that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- (b) In case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability. The cost of providing benefits is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Long Service Awards are recognised as a liability at the present value of the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. All gains/losses due to actuarial valuations are immediately recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(m) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks respectively as applicable. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged and the type of hedge relationship which is designated.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting: The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in 'other comprehensive



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

income' in cash flow hedging reserve within equity, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item on a present value basis from the inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods in which the hedged item affects the profit or 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 gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised 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 recognised 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.

Derivatives that are not designated as hedges: The Company enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge foreign exchange risks which are not designated as hedges. Such derivative contracts are accounted for at each reporting date at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

(o) Cash dividend

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity shareholders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders of the Company.

(p) Government Grant

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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 favourable interest is regarded as a government grant.

(q) Income taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit and loss is recognized outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses are recognized to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and tax losses can be utilized, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become reasonably certain that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset or liability is settled based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit and loss is recognized



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

(r) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(s) Contingent Liability and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent asset is not recognized unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

(t) Changes in material accounting policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the financial year 2025-26.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(u) Recent Pronouncements

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendment to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended 31 March 2026, MCA has notified the following amendments to the existing standards, in consultation with the National Financial Reporting Authority:

1. Ind AS 117 – Insurance Contracts (notified via G.S.R. 602(E) dated 28 September 2024 along with consequential amendment to Rule 5; not applicable to the Company as it is not an insurer.
2. Ind AS 116 – Leases (Sale and Leaseback): insertion of paragraph 102A and Appendix D notified via G.S.R. 554(E) dated 9 September 2024 dealing with subsequent measurement of lease liabilities arising from sale and leaseback transactions.
3. Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: detailed guidance on assessing whether a currency is exchangeable, on estimating the spot exchange rate where it is not, and on related disclosures, notified via G.S.R. 291(E) dated 7 May 2025, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025.
4. Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, notified via G.S.R. 549(E) dated 13 August 2025, covering: (a) Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (classification of liabilities with covenants as current or non-current, effective 1 April 2026); (b) Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 (supplier finance arrangements disclosures, effective 1 April 2025); (c) Ind AS 12 (Pillar Two income taxes – mandatory temporary exception from recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes, and separate disclosure of current Pillar Two tax); and (d) consequential amendments to Ind AS 101, 108, 109, 115, 10, 28 and 32.

The Company has evaluated the impact of the above amendments and, based on that evaluation, the amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 3 : Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Electrical Installations	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Laboratory Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount									89,419
Balance as at 1 April 2024	35	5,971	80,160	1,633	218	990	85	327	5,951
Additions	-	1,054	4,118	107	15	538	12	107	(836)
Disposals	-	-	(785)	-	(2)	(8)	-	(41)	94,534
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	35	7,025	83,493	1,740	231	1,520	97	393	(47,199)
Accumulated depreciation									(7,187)
Balance as at 1 April 2024	-	(2,248)	(43,051)	(929)	(162)	(549)	(69)	(191)	663
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(373)	(6,523)	(87)	(8)	(149)	(3)	(44)	(53,723)
On disposals	-	-	619	-	2	8	-	34	40,811
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025	-	(2,621)	(48,955)	(1,016)	(168)	(690)	(72)	(201)	94,534
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	35	4,404	34,538	724	63	830	25	192	4,752
Gross carrying amount									(437)
Balance as at 1 April 2025	35	7,025	83,493	1,740	231	1,520	97	393	98,849
Additions	-	281	4,044	59	25	237	13	93	(53,723)
Disposals	-	-	(354)	-	(1)	(57)	-	(25)	(7,182)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	35	7,306	87,183	1,799	255	1,700	110	461	392
Accumulated depreciation									(60,513)
Balance as at 1 April 2025	-	(2,621)	(48,955)	(1,016)	(168)	(690)	(72)	(201)	38,336
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(414)	(6,436)	(92)	(11)	(167)	(5)	(57)	
On disposals	-	-	313	-	1	53	-	25	
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2026	-	(3,035)	(55,078)	(1,108)	(178)	(804)	(77)	(233)	
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	35	4,271	32,105	691	77	896	33	228	

Notes:

- No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- Refer Note 19 for information on property, plant and equipment provided as security by the Company.
- Refer Note 2.3(c) for policy on depreciation.

Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Property, Plant and Equipment	Freehold Land	35	Smartchem Technologies Limited	No	2000 Onwards	Smartchem Technologies Limited (STL) name changed to Mahadhan AgriTech Limited with effect from 20 April 2023. As per the scheme of arrangement (refer note 43) the immovable properties are transferred to the Company w.e.f 1 August 2024 with appointed date of 1 January 2022. The Company is in process of name change.
Property, Plant and Equipment	Building (Srikakulam)	250	Mahadhan AgriTech Limited	No	2022	As per the scheme of arrangement (refer note 43) the immovable properties are transferred to the Company w.e.f 1 August 2024 with appointed date of 1 January 2022. The Company is in process of name change.
Right of use asset	Leasehold Land (Srikakulam)	3	Smartchem Technologies Limited	No	2000 Onwards	Smartchem Technologies Limited (STL) name changed to Mahadhan AgriTech Limited with effect from 20 April 2023. As per the scheme of arrangement (refer note 43) the immovable properties are transferred to the Company w.e.f 1 August 2024 with appointed date of 1 January 2022. The Company is in process of name change.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 4 : Capital Work-in-Progress

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Projects (Mainly comprising of Technical Ammonium Nitrate Plant at Gopalpur) #	1,80,863	1,10,088
Others	2,683	2,194
Total	1,83,546	1,12,282

Includes cumulative borrowing cost of Rs. 28,003 Lakhs (31 March 2025 Rs. 19,426 Lakhs).

The rate of borrowings used for capitalisation is 9.50%

(a) Ageing schedule Capital-work-in progress:

CWIP	As at 31 March 2026				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year	
CWIP in progress	84,373	42,000	10,836	46,337	1,83,546

CWIP	As at 31 March 2025				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year	
CWIP in progress	51,507	12,053	9,556	39,166	1,12,282

Note :

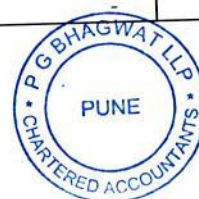
1) Projects temporarily suspended during the year ended 31 March 2026 Rs. NIL (31 March 2025 Rs. NIL)

(b) For capital-work-in progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan:**For the year ended 31 March 2026**

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year	
Technical Ammonium Nitrate Project at Gopalpur	1,80,863	-	-	-	1,80,863

For the year ended 31 March 2025

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year	
Technical Ammonium Nitrate Project at Gopalpur	1,10,088	-	-	-	1,10,088



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 5 : Leases
A. Right of use assets

Particulars	Land and Building	Office Equipment	Leasehold Land*	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Balance as at 1 April 2024	572	891	4,090	5,553
Add: Addition during the year	2,783	-	-	2,783
Less: Adjustment	(572)	(1)	-	(573)
Gross carrying amount as on 31 March 2025	2,783	890	4,090	7,763
Accumulated amortization				
Balance as at 1 April 2024	(301)	(261)	(54)	(616)
Add: Amortisation for the year	(249)	(184)	(14)	(447)
Less: Adjustment	301	-	-	301
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2025	(249)	(445)	(68)	(762)
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	2,534	445	4,022	7,001
Gross carrying amount				
Balance as at 1 April 2025	2,783	890	4,090	7,763
Add: Addition during the year	93	-	155	248
Gross carrying amount as on 31 March 2026	2,876	890	4,245	8,011
Accumulated amortization				
Balance as at 1 April 2025	(249)	(445)	(68)	(762)
Add: Amortisation for the year*	(239)	(141)	(240)	(620)
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2026	(488)	(586)	(308)	(1,382)
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	2,388	304	3,937	6,629

* Amortisation of Rs. 225 Lakhs is capitalised.

B. Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	3,140	964
Add: Addition during the year	93	2,783
Add: Finance charge for the year	159	234
Less: Lease rental paid	(493)	(841)
Closing balance	2,899	3,140

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current	687	731
Non Current	2,212	2,409
Total	2,899	3,140

C. Interest expenses on lease liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	159	234

D. Expenses on short term leases / low value assets

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Short term lease	263	84

E. Total cash outflow for leases:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Total cash outflow for leases	263	84
a) Short term leases (Refer (D) above)	493	84
b) Other leases (accounted for as right to use asset)	756	92
Total		

Other Information:

The company has leases mainly for Corporate building, plant & machinery and office equipment. These lease contracts provide for payment to increase each year by inflation.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 6 (a): Goodwill

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	47,046	47,046
Adjustments during the year	-	-
Total	47,046	47,046

Note:

The Composite Scheme between Mahadhan AgriTech Limited (Formerly known as Smartchem Technologies Limited) ("Demerged Company" or "Transferee Company" or "MAL"), Deepak Mining Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Deepak Mining Solutions Private Limited) ("Resulting Company" or "DMSL") and Mahadhan Farm Technologies Private Limited ("Transferor Company" or "MFTPL") and their respective shareholders ("Scheme") approved by the Mumbai Bench of the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) on 28 June 2024 and was made effective from 1 August 2024. The Appointed date of Scheme was 1 January 2022.

Technical Ammonium Nitrate business including all movable and immovables assets (including Goodwill) and liabilities were transferred to DMSL.

Goodwill is monitored by management at CGU level i.e. Technical Ammonium Nitrate business. The company has performed its annual impairment test using discounted cash flow method for computing the recoverable amount based on a value in use calculations which require the use of assumptions as given in table below. The calculations use cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by Board of Directors covering a period of nine years. The management has not identified any instances that could cause the carrying amount of the CGU's to exceed the recoverable amount.

Key assumptions used in the value in use calculations

Particulars	31 March 2026
Sales volume (% annual growth rate) over the budgeted period	4%-60%
Long-term terminal Growth rate	2%
Discount rate	10.67%

Discount rate: It represents the current market assessment of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Company and the CGU and is derived from the CGU's weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Company's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Company is obliged to service. CGU specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factor. The beta factor is evaluated annually based on publicly available market data.

Growth rate: The Company has considered growth rate to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period, consistent with the industry forecasts.

Sensitivity analysis:

The Company has conducted an analysis of the sensitivity of the impairment test to changes in key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for CGU to which goodwill is allocated. The management believe that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based would not cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of CGU.

Note 6 (b): Other Intangible Assets

Particulars	Computer Software	License/ Franchise Fees	Other Intangible Asset	Brand	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2024	37	166	2,726	57,855	60,784
Additions	5	-	-	-	5
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	42	166	2,726	57,855	60,789
Additions	1	-	-	-	1
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	43	166	2,726	57,855	60,790
Accumulated Amortisation					
Accumulated amortisation as at 1 April 2024	27	161	2,726	26,783	29,697
Amortisation charge for the year	7	1	-	2,913	2,921
Closing accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2025	34	162	2,726	29,696	32,618
Amortisation charge for the year	4	1	-	2,897	2,902
Closing accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2026	38	163	2,726	32,593	35,520
Net Block as at 31 March 2026	5	3	-	25,262	25,270
Net Block as at 31 March 2025	8	4	-	28,159	28,171

Note: Refer Note 2.3(d) for policy on amortisation



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

FINANCIAL ASSETS
Note 7 : Investment - non-current

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Investments carried at cost		
Investments in equity shares (unquoted) of subsidiaries (fully paid-up)		
1,12,000 (31 March 2025 : 95,200) equity shares of Platinum Blasting Services Pty Ltd of AUD 100 each fully paid up	17,799	11,518
2,54,795 (31 March 2025 : 191,509) equity shares of Performance Chemiserve Limited of Rs. 10 each	2,83,083	1,78,598
Deemed investment in Performance Chemiserve Limited*	5,538	24,322
Deemed investment in Mahadhan Agritech Limited*	45	-
Total	3,06,465	2,14,438

(i) During the year additional stake has been purchased in Platinum Blasting Services Pty Ltd. making it wholly owned subsidiary company.

(ii) During the year Intercompany Deposits issued to Performance Chemiserve Limited was converted into 63,286 equity shares of Rs. 10 each.

(iii) The Company has complied with the number of layers of companies as prescribed under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(iv) Refer Note 34(ii) for Fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities and Note 34(ii) for Fair value hierarchy disclosures for financial assets and liabilities.

*In accordance with Ind AS 109, financial instrument, the difference between fair valuation and transaction price of corporate guarantee issued to banks on behalf of subsidiary company and intercompany deposits is recognised as deemed investment.

Note 8 : Current Investments

Particulars	Units as on 31 March 2026	Units as on 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Quoted				
Investment in mutual funds (measured at fair value through profit and loss)	-	43,869	-	601
Aditya Birla SL Overnight Fund-Reg(G)	-	32,271	-	1,002
Bandhan Liquid Fund - Reg(G)	-	28,370	-	1,002
Invesco India Liquid Fund - Reg(G)	-	44,402	-	601
Kotak Overnight Fund-Reg(G)	-	18,591	-	501
Mirae Asset Liquid Fund - Reg(G)	-	53,801	-	701
Mirae Asset Overnight Fund-Reg(G)	-	3,67,735	-	501
Nippon India Overnight Fund-Reg(G)	-	12,470	-	501
SBI Liquid Fund - Reg(G)	-	14,664	-	601
SBI Overnight Fund-Reg(G)	-	-	-	6,011
Total				6,011
Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments				6,011
Aggregate market value of quoted investments				6,011



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 9 : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	39,167	25,564
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired Unsecured	-	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(3,207)	(3,127)
Total	35,960	22,437

Movement in allowance for expected credit loss:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance as at the beginning of the year	3,127	3,097
Add: Allowance for expected credit loss	80	30
Balance as at the end of the year	3,207	3,127

Refer Note 34(i) for Fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities and refer Note 34(ii) for Fair value hierarchy disclosures for financial assets and liabilities.

Refer Note 35(i) on credit risk of trade receivables, which explains how the Company manages and measures credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired.

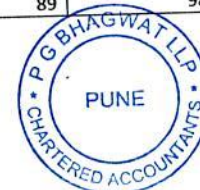
Refer Note 37(b) for amount receivable from related parties which includes debts due by companies in which any director is a director or member.

The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and no customers contributes more than 10% of the outstanding receivables as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: NIL).

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 March 2026					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
						3,181	39,167
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	33,449	1,555	334	572	76	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,207)
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33,449	1,555	334	572	76	3,181	35,960

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 March 2025					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
						3,195	25,564
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	18,656	3,046	480	89	98	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,127)
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18,656	3,046	480	89	98	3,195	22,437



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 10 : Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Unsecured, considered good				
Inter corporate deposits to subsidiaries (Refer note 37 (b))*	-	-	-	84,504
Loan to Others	123	-	3	-
Total	123	-	3	84,504

*In accordance with Ind AS 109, financial instrument, the difference between fair valuation and transaction price of corporate guarantee issued to banks on behalf of subsidiary company and intercorporate deposits is recognised as deemed investment. Interest coupon rate on Inter corporate deposit was at 8.85% upto 31st July 2024. On 1st Aug 2024 terms of ICD modified and accordingly ICD was converted to convertible ICD with the option of conversion to Equity Shares of the subsidiary Company namely Performance Chemiserve Limited, within a period of 2 years at the predetermined conversion price of Rs. 1,65,099.90 per share. Conversion price was as per the valuation report of Independent Valuer. Considering the option of conversion coupon rate was reduced from 8.85% to 4%. As per IND AS 109, the conversion option is treated embedded derivative and therefore the whole ICD is subsequently measured at FVTPL.

1. Disclosures of Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person or without any repayment term

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding (Includes Deemed Investment)	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Related Parties (wholly owned subsidiaries) Refer Note 37 (b)	-	0.00%	1,03,492	100.00%

2. The Company has complied the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002.

Note 11 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with banks in current accounts	6,671	3,156
Deposits with original maturity up to three months	-	2,500
Cash on hand*	-	-
Total	6,671	5,656

*Amount below rounding off norms adopted by the company.

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

Note 12 : Other bank balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deposits with maturity 3 -12 months (Lien against borrowings)	1,539	519
Total	1,539	519

Note 13 : Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Secured - Considered Good				
Capital Advance against acquisition (Refer Note 38)	-	2,355	-	-
Unsecured - Considered Good				
Interest receivable	34	-	18	-
Financial guarantee asset	730	425	476	1,155
Security deposits	-	1,284	-	1,055
Deposit with banks with maturity more than twelve months from the reporting date	-	26	-	-
Others*	1,731	-	15	-
Total	2,495	4,090	509	2,210

*Includes dividend Receivable from wholly owned subsidiary company Platinum Blasting Service Pty Ltd. (PBSL) amounting to Rs 1,692 Lakhs.

Note 14 : Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital advances	11,841	7,619
Balance with government authorities	195	1
Stamp duty paid under protest	30	30
Total	12,066	7,650

Note 15 : Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Raw materials (includes Rs. 48 Lakhs in transit) (31 March 2025 Rs. NIL)	3,653	2,380
Finished goods	950	1,480
Stores and spares (includes Rs. NIL in transit) (31 March 2025 Rs. 134 Lakhs)	7,234	6,275
Packing materials	340	213
Total	12,177	10,348

Notes:

- (i) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes Rs. NIL (31 March 2025: Rs. NIL) in respect of write-down of inventories to net realisable value.
(ii) Refer Note 2.3(i) for policy on Valuation of Inventories.

Note 16 : Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advances for supply of goods and services	3,361	3,295
Balances with government authorities	21,213	13,428
Prepaid expenses	432	309
Other receivables	116	505
Total	25,122	17,537



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 17 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Authorised		
2,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2025: 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	2,000	2,000
	2,000	2,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
1,70,60,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2025: 10,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each)	1,706	1,706
	1,706	1,706

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,70,60,000	1,706	10,000	1
Add: Issued during the year (Refer Note: 43)	-	-	1,70,50,000	1,705
Balance as at the end of the year	1,70,60,000	1,706	1,70,60,000	1,706

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Holder of each equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company the holders of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholding. The distribution will be in proportion to the numbers of equity shares held by the shareholder.

The Company has not allotted any shares without payment being received in cash in last five years, except shares under demerger scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 43).

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company/ details of shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	1,70,60,000	100%	1,70,60,000	100%

Shares held by promoters Promoter Name	As on 31 March 2026		As on 31 March 2025		% of Change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	
Class of Shares : Equity shares of Rs. 10 each					
1) Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	1,70,60,000	100%	1,70,60,000	100%	-

Note 18 : OTHER EQUITY (Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for Reserves movement)**Nature and purpose of other equity**

(a) **Securities premium:** Amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised as Securities Premium. The reserve is eligible for utilisation in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) **Capital redemption reserve:** The Company had issued redeemable preference shares and as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, where preference shares are redeemed out of divisible profits, an amount equal to the nominal value of shares so redeemed must be transferred to capital redemption reserve, out of divisible profits. Accordingly, this reserve is created and utilisation will be as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) **General reserve:** This represents appropriation of profits by the Company to General Reserve and is available for distribution of dividend.

(d) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

(e) **Equity Component of Financial Guarantee:** The Holding Company has provided the guarantee for the funds raised by the Company for which guarantee commission is neither planned nor likely to be settled in near future and accordingly, fair value of the guarantee commission is recorded as a component of equity.

(f) **Re-measurement of defined benefit plans:** This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the re-measurement of defined benefit plans in accordance with Ind AS 19 that have been recognised in other comprehensive income.

(g) **Equity Component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures:** This represents the equity portion of compulsory convertible debentures in accordance with Ind AS 109.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Financial Liabilities
Note 19 : Non-current borrowings

Particulars	Term of Payment and Maturity date	Interest rate	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Secured				
Term loans				
Export Import Bank of India (Loan 1)	Repayable in 16 quarterly installments starting December 2023	8.20% to 8.80% per annum	3,272	6,260
Export Import Bank of India (Loan 2)	Repayable in 16 quarterly installments starting March 2027	7.75% per annum	14,950	-
Canara Bank Technical Ammonium Nitrate (TAN) Project (Loan 3)		9.50% per annum	45,633	24,446
Union Bank of India TAN Project (Loan 3)	Repayable in 40 quarterly installments starting December 2027		21,418	11,053
State Bank of India TAN Project (Loan 3)			21,282	10,905
Punjab National Bank TAN Project (Loan 3)			21,561	11,140
Debentures				
Unsecured				
Optionally Convertible Debentures from SCM Commercial Private Limited (SCM CPL)	Optionally convertible anytime after 1 year from the date of allotment at the option of SCM CPL Maturity - At the end of 10 years from date of allotment	7.60% to 7.62% per annum	15,135	15,135
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures#	Compulsorily convertible to Equity after 48 months from allotment date with an option for early conversion at such intervals as mutually agreed between the parties	Coupon 8% p.a.p.m	8,870	-
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures from SCMG LLP#	Compulsorily convertible to Equity after 48 months from allotment date with an option for early conversion at such intervals as mutually agreed between the parties	Coupon 8% p.a.p.m	4,711	-
Other Unsecured				
From related party*	Repayable on Sep 2026	9%	-	36,507
Total non-current borrowings			1,56,832	1,15,446
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt (Refer Note 20)			4,563	3,000
Total			1,52,269	1,12,446

Notes:

- (a) The term loan from Export Import Bank of India (Loan 1 & Loan 2) is mainly secured by exclusive charge over the movable fixed assets by way of hypothecation and immovable fixed assets by way of mortgage situated at Plot No. K7 and K8 at MIDC, Talaja.
- (b) The term loans from Canara Bank, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of India and Union Bank of India (Loan 3) have been availed for financing of TAN Gopalpur Project. The term loans are mainly secured by way of first pari passu charge on TAN Project movable and immovable assets (present and future).
- (c) *The loan from related party i.e. from Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation limited (holding company).
- (d) The Company has registered all the required charges with Registrar of Companies within the statutory period.
- (e) # During the year, the Company has issued 8% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures ("CCDs") aggregating to Rs. 80,000 Lakhs pursuant to the Debenture Agreement and related agreements entered into with the investors. The CCDs are mandatorily convertible into equity shares of the Company at the end of 4 years from the date of allotment, subject to terms and conditions specified in the agreements.

The CCDs carry XIRR interest of 12.5% per annum and are unsecured. The CCDs have been classified as compound financial instruments in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation". Accordingly, the liability component of Rs. 18,131 Lakhs has been recognised under borrowings and the equity component of Rs. 57,805 Lakhs and processing fees Rs. 1,322 Lakhs has been recognised under other equity as at year end. Liability component has been classified as current and non-current based on coupon payable.

Pursuant to the contractual arrangements entered into amongst the investors, the Holding Company and Catalyst Trusteeship Limited acting as Debenture Trustee, the Holding Company holds a Call Option and the investors hold a Put Option, exercisable upon occurrence of specified events and conditions as defined in the agreements. The Company has evaluated the accounting implications of the aforesaid option arrangements in accordance with applicable Ind AS requirements, including assessment of embedded derivative features and no accounting implication in the financial statements of the Company.

- (f) During The year, the Company has neither received any funds from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") nor advance or loaned or invested funds to any person or entity, with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company/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 Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 20 : Current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Secured		
- Current maturities of non-current borrowings	4,563	3,000
	4,563	3,000
Debtors		
Unsecured		
- Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (Refer note 19(e))	2,790	-
- Compulsorily Convertible Debentures from SCMG LLP (Refer note 19(e))	1,760	-
Others		
Unsecured		
- From related party (Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited)*	7,000	-
- Optionally Convertible Debentures from Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited*	-	50,000
Total current borrowings	11,550	50,000
Total	16,113	53,000

* Tenure is 6 months or less and carries rate of interest 6.60% per annum.

RECONCILIATION OF BORROWINGS AS REQUIRED BY Ind AS 7 "STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS"

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current borrowings (refer note 19)	1,52,269	1,12,446
Current borrowings (refer note 20)	16,113	53,000
Interest accrued (refer note 21)	481	2,092
Non-current Lease liabilities (refer note 5)	2,212	2,409
Current Lease liabilities (refer note 5)	687	731
	1,71,762	1,70,678
Cash and Non-cash adjustments		
Repayment of Optionally Convertible Debentures	(50,000)	-
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	18,059	-
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	67,312	41,299
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(3,000)	(3,000)
Repayment of borrowings - From related party	(29,507)	(645)
Reduction/ Increase in interest accrued	(1,611)	(147)
Processing fees accounted for in borrowings	-	2,629
Interest on lease liabilities	159	234
Addition on account on new leases	93	2,783
Payment of lease liabilities	(493)	(841)
Others	72	-
Movement of borrowings (net)	1,084	42,312

Note 21 : Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current		
Financial Guarantee Liability	754	1,170
Total	754	1,170
Current		
Interest accrued	481	2,092
Security deposits	283	153
Capital creditors [includes Rs. 186 Lakhs (31 March 2025 Rs. 509 Lakhs) dues to Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note 23)]	9,046	1,816
Commission payable to director	5,727	5,794
Financial Guarantee Liability	613	551
Salary payable	787	777
Salary payable	-	1,346
Consideration payable as per agreement for additional equity in subsidiary mandatorily at FVTPL	-	-
Others*	1,054	26
Total	17,991	12,555

*includes Rs. 1,030 Lakhs (31 March 2025: Rs. NIL) repayable to customers.

Note 22 : Provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity	2,130	46	262	1,678
Compensated absences	70	330	53	274
Defined pension benefits	87	72	77	55
Total	2,287	448	392	2,007

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company has defined contribution plans such as provident fund, employee state insurance, employee pension scheme and employee superannuation fund wherein specified percentage is contributed to them. During the year, the Company has contributed following amounts to:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Employer's contribution to provident fund	391	382
Employer's contribution to employee's pension scheme	77	84
Employer's contribution to superannuation fund	245	256
Employer's contribution to employee state insurance	-	1
Total	713	723



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(B) Defined Benefit Plans
(i) Gratuity

The Company operates gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit which is equivalent to fifteen days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service. The gratuity plan is governed by the New Labour Codes. Under the New Labour Code, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

In accordance with Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits", an actuarial valuation has been carried out in respect of gratuity. The discount rate assumed is 7.20% p.a. (31 March 2025: 6.70% p.a.) which is determined by reference to market yield of Government bonds at the Balance Sheet date. The retirement age has been considered at 60 years (31 March 2025: 60 years) and mortality table is as per IALM (2012-14) (31 March 2025: IALM (2012-14)).

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation is 9% p.a. (31 March 2025: 9% p.a.), taking into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	1,940	1,122
Current service cost	190	171
Past Service Cost	301	-
Transfer In / (Out)	(45)	(65)
Adjustment	-	667
Interest cost	123	113
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(174)	229
Benefits paid	(160)	(297)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	2,175	1,940

Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	2,175	1,940
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net (asset)/liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet	2,175	1,940

Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefits expense:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current service cost	190	171
Past Service Cost	301	-
Interest cost	123	113
Transfer In / (Out)	(45)	(65)
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	569	219

Amount recognised in the other comprehensive income:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Remeasurements Cost / (Credit)	(174)	229
Amount recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income	(174)	229

Remeasurements for the year (Actuarial (Gain)/ loss)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Experience Loss on plan liabilities	(115)	92
Financial (Gain)/ Loss on plan liabilities	(59)	138

Sensitivity analysis :

Particulars	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Discount rate		Discount rate	
Assumptions	1.00% increase	1.00% (decrease)	1.00% increase	1.00% (decrease)
Sensitivity level	(109)	122	(106)	118
Impact on defined benefit (decrease)/increase				

Particulars	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Future salary increase		Future salary increase	
Assumptions	1.00% increase	1.00% (decrease)	1.00% increase	1.00% (decrease)
Sensitivity level	98	(89)	96	(88)
Impact on defined benefit (decrease)/increase				

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the year and may not be representative of the actual change. It is based on a change in the key assumptions while holding all other assumptions constant.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	345	262
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,418	1,349
Later than 5 year and not later than 9 years	1,540	1,430
Total	3,303	3,041

Weighted average duration of the plan (based on discounted cash flows using mortality, withdrawal rate and interest rate) is 9.23 years (31 March 2025: 10.11 years)

Expected contribution for next year:

The company intends to contribute Rs. 2,130 in 2026 (Rs. NIL in 2025)

RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSET LIABILITY MATCHING

Provision of a defined benefit scheme poses certain risks, some of which are detailed hereunder, as companies take on uncertain long term obligations to make future

1. Liability Risks**a. Asset-Liability Mismatch Risk-**

Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements. Hence companies are encouraged to adopt asset-liability management.

b. Discount Rate Risk

Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practise can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.

c. Future Salary Escalation and Inflation Risk

Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they are combined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating

2. Asset Risks

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan that is non-funded, i.e., no separate trust or fund has been established to meet the future gratuity obligations. The liability for the gratuity plan is recognized in the books based on actuarial valuation carried out at the end of each financial year. The company generates sufficient funds and has financial position to pay on its own.

(ii) Defined pension benefits (Unfunded)

The Company has a Post Retirement Benefit plan, which is a defined benefit retirement plan, according to which executives superannuating from the service after ten years of service are eligible for certain benefits like medical, fuel expenses, telephone reimbursement, club membership, etc. for specified number of years. The liability is provided for on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation.

In accordance with Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits", an actuarial valuation has been carried out in respect of post retirement benefits. The discount rate assumed is 7.20% p.a. (31 March 2025: 6.70% p.a) which is determined by reference to market yield of Government bonds at the Balance Sheet date. The retirement age has been considered at 60 years (31 March 2026: 60 years) and mortality table is as per IALM (2012-14) (31 March 2026: IALM (2012-14)).

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	132	153
Current service cost	14	16
Transfer In/(Out)	(3)	-
Interest cost	9	11
Actuarial (gain)/loss	14	(48)
Benefits paid	(7)	-
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	159	132

Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefits expense:

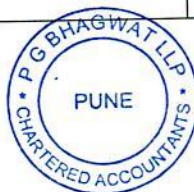
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current service cost	14	16
Interest cost	9	11
Transfer In/(Out)	(3)	-
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	20	27

Amount recognised in the other comprehensive income:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Remeasurements Cost / (Credit)	14	(48)
Amount recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income	14	(48)

Sensitivity analysis :

Particulars	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Discount rate		Discount rate	
Assumptions	1.00% increase	1.00% decrease	1.00% increase	1.00% decrease
Sensitivity level				
Impact on defined benefit	(37)	52	(32)	43



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 23 : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade payables		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	771	597
(b) total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro and small enterprises		
-Acceptances (Refer note 39)	821	-
-Others	12,434	40,480
Total	14,026	41,077

Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	957	1,106
- Principal amount outstanding (whether due or not) to micro and small enterprises [includes payable to capital creditors Rs. 186 Lakhs dues (31 March 2025: Rs. 509 Lakhs) to Micro and Small Enterprises]	863	1,071
- Interest due thereon	5	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	22,493	4,208
Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	164	5
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	94	35
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year	-	-

Details of Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the MSMED

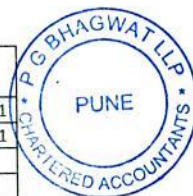
To comply with the requirements of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the Company requested its suppliers to confirm whether they are covered as Micro, Small or Medium enterprise as defined in the said Act. Based on the communications received from such suppliers confirming their coverage as such enterprise, the Company has recognised them for the necessary treatment as provided under the Act, from the date of receipt of such confirmations.

Trade Payables aging schedule**As at March 2026**

Particulars	Not Due / Unbilled	As at 31 March 2026 - Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	480	278	7	1	5	771
(ii) Others	803	2,004	21	14	99	2,941
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled dues	10,314	-	-	-	-	10,314
Total	11,597	2,282	28	15	104	14,026

As at March 2025

Particulars	Not Due / Unbilled	As at 31 March 2025 - Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	35	495	26	17	24	597
(ii) Others	72	777	12	14	46	921
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled dues	27,330	12,229	-	-	-	39,559
Total	27,437	13,501	38	31	70	41,077



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 24 : Deferred tax liabilities (net)

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(a) Deferred tax assets	5,329	718
(b) Deferred tax liabilities	18,418	19,425
Net deferred tax liabilities	13,089	18,707

Movements in deferred tax liabilities:**Movements during the year ended 31 March 2026:**

Particulars	1 April 2025	Credit/(charge) in the statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/(charge) in equity	Credit/(charge) in the Other Comprehensive	31 March 2026
Property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	18,627	(1,289)	-	-	17,338
Expenses allowable in the year of payment (Section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961)	(718)	(87)	-	40	(765)
Others (include provision for doubtful debts)	798	282	-	-	1,080
Deferred tax created from equity on Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	895	(5,459)	-	(4,564)
Net deferred tax liabilities	18,707	(199)	(5,459)	40	13,089

Movements during the year ended 31 March 2025:

Particulars	1 April 2024	Credit/(charge) in the statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/(charge) in equity	Credit/(charge) in the Other Comprehensive	31 March 2025
Property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	19,381	(754)	-	-	18,627
Expenses allowable in the year of payment (Section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961)	(14)	(658)	-	(46)	(718)
Others (include provision for doubtful debts)	727	71	-	-	798
Net deferred tax liabilities	20,094	(1,341)	-	(46)	18,707

Note 25 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advances from customers	2,216	1,721
Statutory dues payable	5,441	3,330
Other payables	-	53
Total	7,657	5,104



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 26 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of products		
- Finished goods	2,63,911	2,34,356
- Traded goods	214	-
Sale of services	277	-
Other operating revenues	3	36
Total	2,64,405	2,34,392

Contracts with customer

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue recognised from contracts with customers	2,64,405	2,34,392
Disaggregation of revenue		
Based on type of goods		
- Sale of chemicals	2,63,911	2,34,356
- Sale of traded products - Chemicals	214	-
- Sale of Service	277	-
- Other operating revenues	3	36
Cumulative Impairment losses recognised on receivables arising from an entity's contracts with customers	3,207	3,127

Details of trade receivables:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Opening balance of receivables	22,437	51,693
Closing balance of receivables	35,960	22,437

Significant changes in the contract liability balances during the year ended are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	1,721	874
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	1,721	874
Increase due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	2,216	1,721
Contract liabilities at the end of the year	2,216	1,721

There is no significant change in the contract asset and contract liabilities.

Performance obligations

The Company satisfies its performance obligations pertaining to the sale of products at a point in time when the control of goods is actually transferred to the customer. No significant judgment is involved in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods. The contract is a fixed price contract subject to refund due to shortages and discounts during the mode of transportation and do not contain any financing component. The payment is generally due within 30-90 days.

The Company is obliged to give refunds due to shortages and discounts. There are no other significant obligations attached in the contract with customer.

Transaction price

There is no remaining performance obligation for any contract for which revenue has been recognised till period end. Further, the Company has not applied the practical expedient as specified in para 121 of Ind AS 115 as the Company do not have any performance obligations that have an original expected duration of one year or less or any revenue stream in which consideration from a customer corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

Determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations

There is no significant judgement involved in ascertaining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods, transaction price and allocation of it to the performance obligations.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Determining the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations

The transaction price ascertained for the only performance obligation of the Company (i.e. Sale of goods) is agreed in the contract with the customer. There is no variable consideration involved in the transaction price except for refund due to shortages and discounts which is adjusted with revenue.

Reconciliation of contract price with revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Contract price	3,37,040	2,94,930
Less: Amount recognised as Discounts / shortages	72,635	60,538
Revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss	2,64,405	2,34,392

Cost to obtain a contract or fulfil a contract

There is no cost incurred for obtaining or fulfilling a contract and there is no closing assets recognised from the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer.

Note 27 : Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Dividend income from subsidiary	1,692	1,800
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,125	6,728
Interest on income tax refund	1,665	-
Net gain on sale of investments	346	110
Fair value gain on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	9
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	1,240
Foreign exchange fluctuation gain (net)	-	12
Corporate guarantee income	604	821
Other non-operating income*	497	13
Total	5,929	10,733

*Includes write back of Rs. 485 Lakhs on contingent consideration payable for wholly owned subsidiary Platinum Blasting Services Pty Ltd.

Note 28 : Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Raw materials as at the beginning of the year	2,380	6,247
Add: Purchases during the year	1,28,225	99,989
Less: Raw materials as at the end of the year	3,653	2,380
Total	1,26,952	1,03,856

Note 29 (a): Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Purchases of stock-in-trade	283	-
Total	283	-



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 29 (b): Changes in inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Opening balance		
Finished goods	1,480	307
Stock-in-trade	-	-
Total opening balance	1,480	307
Finished goods	950	1,480
Stock-in-trade	-	-
Total closing balance	950	1,480
Total	530	(1,173)

Note 30 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus*	15,268	15,871
Contribution to provident and other funds	713	723
Gratuity (refer note 22)	569	219
Post-employment pension benefits (refer note 22)	20	27
Staff welfare expenses	537	483
Total	17,107	17,323

(*) Includes Rs. 3,965 Lakhs (31 March 2025: Rs. 4,323 Lakhs) transferred from holding company.

Note 31 : Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest and finance charges	14,782	12,439
Finance charges on lease liabilities	159	234
Interest - others	590	638
	15,531	13,311
Less: Interest capitalised	(8,577)	(3,396)
Total	6,954	9,915

Note 32 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment*	7,305	7,550
Amortisation of right of use assets	395	447
Amortisation on intangible assets	2,902	2,921
Total	10,602	10,918

*Depreciation amounting to Rs. 135 Lakhs transferred from holding company Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (31 March 2025 Rs. 363 Lakhs) and Rs. 12 Lakhs transferred to Mahadhan AgriTech Limited as common sharing cost.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 33 : Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Consumption of stores and spares	4,258	3,576
Power, fuel and water	6,851	6,452
Repairs to :		
- Buildings	389	221
- Plant and machinery	2,650	2,337
- Others	637	990
Rent	263	86
Insurance	620	426
Rates, taxes and duties	394	128
Travelling and conveyance	558	579
Legal and professional fees	1,659	1,648
Payments to auditors (refer note 33 (a))	22	18
Directors' fees	33	12
Carriage outward (net of recoveries Rs. 5,722 Lakhs (31 March 2025: Rs. 5,866 Lakhs)	2,254	2,113
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	27	-
Commission on sales	51	368
Sales and promotion expenses	1,451	469
Donations	8	2
Utility services	559	544
Communication expenses	48	47
Expenditure towards corporate social responsibility (Refer note 33(b))	504	-
Foreign exchange fluctuations loss (net)	63	-
Bad debts written off	-	(8)
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	80	30
Provision for doubtful loans, advances and other receivable (net)	-	101
Management Service Fees (Refer Note 43)	2,920	3,009
Miscellaneous expenses	1,156	1,680
Total	27,455	24,828

Includes Rs. 2,017 Lakhs (31 March 2025: Rs. 2,608 Lakhs) transferred from holding company.

Note 33 (a): Details of payments to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
As auditors:		
Audit fees/limited review fees*	18	16
Certification fees/other services	-	-
Tax audit fees	2	2
Reimbursement of expenses	2	-
Total	22	18

*Includes Rs. NIL (31 March 2025: Rs. 2 Lakhs) paid to erstwhile auditors.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 33(b): CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENDITURE (Applicable from FY 25-26)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Contributions to Ishanya Foundation	183	-
Others	96	-
Provision for Shortfall in the books of account	225	-
Total	504	-
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act		
(a) amount required to be spent by the company during the year	504	-
(b) amount of expenditure incurred	279	-
(c) shortfall/(excess) at the end of the year	225	-
(d) interest accrued on amount transferred to unspent CSR account last year	-	-
(e) total of previous years shortfall/(excess)	-	-
(f) reason for shortfall	Ongoing Project	NA
(g) nature of CSR activities	Women empowerment, health and education	NA
(g) details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,	Contribution to Ishanya foundation	NA
(h) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a	Nil	-

* Cash outflows related to CSR activity is Rs. 279 Lakhs (31 March 2025: NIL)

Note 33 (c): EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Basic EPS amount is calculated by dividing the profits for the year attributable to equity share holders of the Company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amount is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity share holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity Shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computation

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Numerator for basic and diluted EPS		
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders of parent (Rs. in Lakhs) for basic EPS	60,883	64,289
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders of parent (Rs. in Lakhs) for diluted EPS	62,693	64,289
Denominator for basic and diluted EPS		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	1,70,60,000	1,13,61,096
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	1,83,13,463	1,13,61,096
Basic earnings per share of face value of Rs. 10 each (in Rs./share)	356.88	565.87
Diluted earnings per share of face value of Rs. 10 each (in Rs./share)	342.33	565.87



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 34 : Fair value measurements**(i) Financial instruments by category**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments						
- Equity instruments other than investments in subsidiaries and associates*	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mutual funds	-	-	-	6,011	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	35,960	-	-	22,437
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,671	-	-	5,656
Loans	-	-	123	84,504	-	3
Other financial assets						
- Interest receivable	-	-	34	-	-	18
- Financial Guarantee Asset	-	-	1,155	-	-	1,631
- Security deposits	-	-	1,284	-	-	1,055
Bank deposits	-	-	1,565	-	-	519
- Others	-	-	4,086	-	-	15
Total financial assets	-	-	50,878	90,515	-	31,334
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	1,68,382	-	-	1,65,446
Lease Liabilities	-	-	2,899	-	-	3,140
Trade payables	-	-	14,026	-	-	41,077
Other financial liabilities						
- Capital creditors	-	-	9,046	-	-	1,816
- Security deposits	-	-	283	-	-	153
- Interest accrued	-	-	481	-	-	2,092
- Others (**excluding Financial Guarantee Liabilities)	-	-	7,568	1,346	-	5,251
Total financial liabilities	-	-	2,02,685	1,346	-	2,18,975

*Investment in subsidiaries and associates are measured at Cost as per Ind AS 27, Separate financial statements.

**Financial guarantee liability is subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined or the amount initially recognised less, the cumulative amount of income recognised.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required) :

The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within level-1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	As at 31 March 2026				As at 31 March 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Investments at FVPL								
Mutual funds	-	-	-	-	6,011	-	-	6,011
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,504	84,504
Total financial assets	-	-	-	-	6,011	-	84,504	90,515
Financial liabilities								
Consideration payable for acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,346	1,346
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,346	1,346

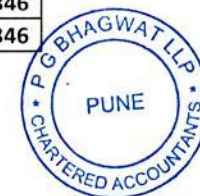
There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

(iii) Valuation process to determine fair value

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of financial instruments:

(a) The fair value of loans is arrived using Effective Interest Rate for the debt portion of the instrument.

(b) The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value (NAV) as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at Balance Sheet date. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units of mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from investors.



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 35 : Financial risk management**Risk management framework**

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company, through three layers of defence namely policies and procedures, review mechanism and assurance aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Audit Committee of the Board with top management oversees the formulation and implementation of the risk management policies. The risks are identified at business unit level and mitigation plans are identified, deliberated and reviewed at appropriate forums.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- (i) credit risk;
- (ii) liquidity risk; and
- (iii) market risk.

(i) Credit risk

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

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

Trade receivables and other financial assets

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for credit worthiness before the payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and business intelligence. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed annually. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority as per policy.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, whether they are a institutional, dealers or end-user customer, their geographic location, industry, trade history with the Company and existence of previous financial difficulties.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables:

The Company based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience / current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the credit risk for trade receivables is considered low. The Company estimates its allowance for trade receivable using lifetime expected credit loss. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtor operate, and an assessment of both the current as well as forecast direction of condition at reporting date. The balance past due for more than 6 month (net of expected credit loss allowance), excluding receivable from group companies is Rs. 1,000 Lakhs (31 March 2025: Rs. 735 Lakhs).

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables based on Company's provision matrix. As the Company's historic credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss pattern for different customer segment, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Company's different customer segment.

As at 31 March 2026	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	100%	97%	8%
Gross amount of trade receivables	33,449	1,555	334	572	76	3,181	39,167
Lifetime ECL	44	-	-	5	76	3,082	3,207

As at 31 March 2025	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25%	13%	97%	12%
Gross amount of trade receivables	18,656	3,046	480	89	98	3,195	25,564
Lifetime ECL	-	-	-	22	13	3,092	3,127

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,127	3,097
Add: Provided during the year	80	30
Less: Amount utilised	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	3,207	3,127

**Expected credit loss on financial assets other than trade receivables:**

With regards to all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivables, the management believes these to be high quality assets with negligible credit risk. The management believes that the parties from which these financial assets are recoverable, have strong capacity to meet the obligations and hence the risk of default is negligible and accordingly, no provision for excepted credit loss has been made on these financial assets.

Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by treasury. Longer term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments.

As at 31 March 2026	Carrying Amount	Payable within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives financial liabilities					
Borrowings	1,68,382	16,113	1,37,134	15,135	1,68,382
Lease Liabilities	2,899	723	1,879	297	2,899
Trade payables	14,026	14,026	-	-	14,026
Other financial liabilities	18,745	17,991	754	-	18,745
Total non-derivative liabilities	2,04,052	48,853	1,39,767	15,432	2,04,052

As at 31 March 2025	Carrying Amount	Payable within 1 year	More than 1 year	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives financial liabilities					
Borrowings	1,65,446	53,000	97,311	15,135	1,65,446
Lease Liabilities	3,140	731	2,409	-	3,140
Trade payables	41,077	41,077	-	-	41,077
Other financial liabilities	13,725	12,555	1,170	-	13,725
Total non-derivative liabilities	2,23,388	1,07,363	1,00,890	15,135	2,23,388

(iii) Market risk

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

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales and purchases are denominated and the functional currency of the Company. The currencies in which the Company is exposed to risk are USD, AUD, GBP and EUR.

The Company follows a natural hedge driven currency risk mitigation policy to the extent possible. Any residual risk is evaluated and appropriate risk mitigating steps are taken, including but not limited to, by entering into forward contracts.

Exposure to currency risk

(i) The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period is presented in Note no 44.

(ii) The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments and forward contracts.

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
USD sensitivity		
Rs./USD -appreciated by 1% (31 March 2025-1%)	8	-
Rs./USD -depreciated by 1% (31 March 2025-1%)	(8)	-
EUR sensitivity		
Rs./EUR-appreciated by 1% (31 March 2025-1%)	4	-
Rs./EUR-depreciated by 1% (31 March 2025-1%)	(4)	-
AUD sensitivity		
Rs./AUD-appreciated by 1% (31 March 2025-1%)	(16)	-
Rs./AUD-depreciated by 1% (31 March 2025-1%)	16	-
GBP sensitivity		
Rs./GBP-appreciated by 1% (31 March 2025-1%)	0.05	-
Rs./GBP-depreciated by 1% (31 March 2025-1%)	(0.05)	-



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at variable interest rates linked to Marginal Cost of Lending Rate (MCLR) of banks. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in rupees. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in base lending rate i.e. MCLR.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's fixed and floating rate borrowings:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Variable rate borrowings	1,43,251	1,65,446
Fixed rate borrowings	18,131	-
Total borrowings	1,61,382	1,65,446

Sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for floating rate liabilities assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the year-end was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2026 would decrease / increase by Rs. 716 Lakhs (for the year ended 31 March 2025: decrease / increase by Rs. 827 Lakhs). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

Commodity price risk

The company is exposed to commodity price risk due to fluctuations in the prices of ammonia, which are influenced by movements in global indices. The Company follows a natural hedge driven currency risk mitigation policy to the extent possible. Any residual risk is evaluated and appropriate risk mitigating steps are taken.

Note 36 : Capital Management**(a) Risk Management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances) and divided by Total 'equity' (as shown in the Balance Sheet).

The gearing ratios were as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Net debt	1,53,172	1,59,271
Total equity	4,80,959	3,68,253
Net debt to equity ratio	0.32	0.43

The Company has access to financing facilities as described below:

Bank borrowing facilities	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Amount used (Term loans-Fund based)	1,281	638
Amount unused (Term loans)	542	965
Amount used (WC Fund based)	-	-
Amount unused (WC Fund based)	600	600

Secured bank borrowings are subject to financial covenants as described below:

Nature of covenant	Required ratio	Periodicity of testing
Debt to Equity	<2x	Annual
FACR	>1.25x	Annual
Long term Debt to EBITDA	<3x	Annual

The company has complied above covenants as on 31 March 2026.

(b) Dividends

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Equity shares		
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 of Rs. 60 (31 March 2025: Rs. 60) per fully paid equity share	10,236	10,236



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Disclosure of Related Party Transactions as per Ind AS 24

Note 37(a) : NAMES OF THE RELATED PARTIES AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH WHOM TRANSACTIONS TOOK PLACE

A Name of the parties where control exists - Holding Company / Ultimate Controlling Party

Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited

B Name of the parties where control exists - Subsidiaries
Direct

Performance Chemiserve Limited

Platinum Blasting Services Pty Limited [PBS]

Indirect

Platinum Blasting Services (Logistics) Pty Limited (Formerly

Australian Mining Explosives Pty Limited (Subsidiary of PBS)

C Fellow Subsidiaries

1 Mahadhan AgriTech Limited (MAL)

2 Ishanya Realty Corporation Limited

D Key management personnel

(a) Executive directors

1 Mr. Yeshil S Mehta - Executive Director

2 Mr. Sailesh Chimanlal Mehta

(b) Non-executive Directors

1 Mr. Madhumilan Parshuram Shinde

2 Mrs. Parul Sailesh Mehta

(c) Non-executive Independent directors

1 Mr. Partha Bhattacharyya

2 Dr T.K Chatterjee

3 Mr. Bhuwan C Tripathi

(d) Chief Financial Officer

1 Mr. Upendra Patro (Up to 31 March 2026)

2 Mr. Suparas Jain (w.e.f. 1 April 2026)

(e) Company Secretary

1 Mr. Pankaj Gupta

E Names of other related parties and relationships with whom transaction took place

(a) Private Companies in which a Director is Director or Member, or Public Companies in which Director is a Director and holds along with his relatives, more than 2% of its paid-up share capital:

1 Robust Marketing Services Private Limited

2 SCM Commercial Private Limited

3 Nova Synthatic Limited

4 SCM Growth LLP

5 Ishanya Foundation

6 Hightide Investment Private Limited

(b) Close member of Key management personnel

1 Ms. Rajvee Mehta



Note 37(b) Related Party transactions:

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	31 March 2026							31 March 2025						
		Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Relative of Key Management Personnel	Entities over which Key Management Personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises over which relatives of Key Management Personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Total	Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Relative of Key Management Personnel	Entities over which Key Management Personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises over which relatives of Key Management Personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Total
1	Sale of goods														
	Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	3,068	-	-	-	-	-	3,068	2,208	-	-	-	-	-	2,208
	Mahadhan AgriTech Limited	-	-	-	-	830	-	830	-	-	-	-	370	-	370
2	Purchases of goods and services														
	Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	(4,243)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,243)	(2,552)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,552)
	Mahadhan AgriTech Limited	-	-	-	-	(15,751)	-	(15,751)	-	-	-	-	(9,570)	-	(9,570)
	Performance ChemiServe Limited	-	(96,345)	-	-	-	-	(96,345)	-	(57,578)	-	-	-	-	(57,578)
3	Receiving of services/reimbursement of expenses														
	Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	(9,297)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,297)	(5,174)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,174)
	Platinum Blasting Services Pty Ltd	-	-	-	-	(25)	-	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mr. Madhumilan Parshuram Shinde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
	Mahadhan AgriTech Limited	-	-	-	-	(9,140)	-	(9,140)	-	-	-	-	(3,391)	-	(3,391)
4	Rendering of Services														
	Mahadhan AgriTech Limited	-	-	-	-	139	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Lease Rental Income														
	Robust Marketing Services Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ishanya Realty Corporation Limited	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nova Synthatic Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SCM Commercial Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SCM Growth LLP	-	-	-	-	0.28	-	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hightide Investment Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Lease Rental Expenses														
	Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Interest on loans taken														
	Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	(1,418)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,418)	(6,399)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,399)
	Robust Marketing Services Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(715)	-	(715)
	SCM Commercial Private Limited	-	-	-	-	(1,152)	-	(1,152)	-	-	-	-	(485)	-	(485)
	SCM Growth LLP	-	-	-	-	(2,242)	-	(2,242)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Interest on loans given														
	Performance Chemiserve Limited	-	1,072	-	-	-	-	1,072	-	6,681	-	-	-	-	6,681
9	Dividend received														
	Platinum Blasting Services Pty Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	1,800
10	Dividend receivable														
	Platinum Blasting Services Pty Ltd	-	1,692	-	-	-	-	1,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	CSR contribution														
	Ishanya Foundation	-	-	-	-	(109)	-	(109)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Dividend paid														
	Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	(10,236)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,236)	(10,236)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,236)
13	Remuneration and Commission (including perquisites)*														
	Mr. Yeshil Mehta	-	-	-	(5,589)	-	-	(5,589)	-	-	(5,790)	-	-	-	(5,790)
	Mr. Upendra Patro	-	-	-	(152)	-	-	(152)	-	-	(102)	-	-	-	(102)
	Ms. Rajvee Mehta	-	-	-	-	(52)	-	(52)	-	-	-	(48)	-	-	(48)
	Mr. Pankaj Gupta	-	-	-	(88)	-	-	(88)	-	-	(51)	-	-	-	(51)
	Other Directors' Commission	-	-	-	(221)	-	-	(221)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 37(b) Related Party transactions:

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	31 March 2026							31 March 2025						
		Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Relative of Key Management Personnel	Entities over which Key Management Personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises over which relatives of Key Management Personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Total	Holding Company	Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Relative of Key Management Personnel	Entities over which Key Management Personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises over which relatives of Key Management Personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Total
14	Loans taken Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited Inter corporate Deposit	50,400	-	-	-	-	-	50,400	45,388	-	-	-	-	-	45,388
15	Loan and Advances given Mahadhan Farm Technologies Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Loans repaid Inter corporate Deposit Optionally Convertible Debentures	(79,907) (50,000)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(79,907) (50,000)	(45,300)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(45,300)
17	Investment Performance Chemiserve Limited Platinum Blasting Services Pty Ltd	- -	1,04,485 6,281	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,04,485 6,281	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
18	Amounts outstanding Trade Payables Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited Mahadhan AgriTech Limited Performance Chemiserve Limited	(641) - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - (4,174)	- - -	(641) - (4,174)	(12,159) - (15,697)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- (2,787) -	- - -	(12,159) (2,787) (15,697)
19	Trade Receivable Mahadhan AgriTech Limited	-	-	-	-	345	-	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Remuneration payable Mr. Yeshil Mehta Other Directors' Commission	- -	- -	- -	- -	(5,503) (221)	- -	(5,503) (221)	- -	- -	(5,618) (176)	- -	- -	- -	(5,618) (176)
21	Interest Payable Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited SCM Commercial Private Limited	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(1,602) -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- (485)	(1,602) (485)
22	Loan receivable Performance Chemiserve Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,03,492	-	-	-	-	1,03,492
23	Loans repayable Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited -Optionally Convertible Debentures -Inter Corporate Deposits Compulsory Convertible Debentures SCM Growth LLP Optionally Convertible Debentures -SCM Commercial Private Limited	- - (7,000) - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - (30,000) -	- - - - -	- - (7,000) - (30,000) -	(50,000) (36,507) -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(50,000) (36,507) -
							(15,135)	(15,135)	-	-	-	-	(15,135)	-	(15,135)

Note: 1) *Remuneration doesn't include sitting fees paid to non-executive directors of Rs. 32.65 Lakhs (31 March 2025 : Rs. 12.20 Lakhs). As the liability of Leave encashment and Gratuity is provided on Actuarial basis for company as a whole, the said amounts are not included above.

2) During the year, Optionally Convertible Debentures of Rs 15,135 Lakhs transferred from Robust Marketing Services Private Limited to SCM Commercial Private Limited w.e.f. 29th March 2025.

3) Refer note no 40 for Corporate guarantees given on behalf of subsidiaries to banks.

Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 38 : Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
A. Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged	2,061	2,348
Sales Tax/VAT Demands	1,593	1,593
Odisha, Goods and Service Tax Act	693	709
Income Tax act 1961*	-	91,188
	4,347	95,838
B. Commitments (Net of advances)		
Related to Projects	31,295	70,778
Other capital commitments#	17,463	6,198
Total	48,758	76,976

Note: Above contingent liabilities are pertaining to Technical Ammonia Nitrite business disclosed as per the scheme of arrangements which are originally in the name of Mahadhan AgriTech Limited. If case of any unfavourable order raising demand, the company needs to reimburse the same to Mahadhan AgriTech Limited.

*In respect of ongoing tax matters, the Miscellaneous Application filed by Mahadhan AgriTech Limited (MAL) (transferor) (Formerly Smartchem Technologies Limited) for AY 2015-16, seeking rectification of certain errors in the ITAT order, in proceedings arising pursuant to return of income filed u/s 153A of the Income Tax Act 1961, has been dismissed by the ITAT vide its order dated 23 February 2026.

Therefore, the issues raised in the Miscellaneous Application are to be adjudicated in the appeal pending before the CIT(A)(first appellate authority), arising out of original assessment proceedings pursuant to return/revised return of income filed for AY 2015-16. Consequently, the related penalty appeal amounting to Rs.9,604 Lakhs for AY 2015-16 is also pending adjudication. Management remains confident of a favourable outcome in respect of the pending quantum and penalty appeal.

#During the year, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") for acquisition of 100% equity stake in Chardham Chemicals Private Limited ("CCPL"), subject to satisfaction of closing conditions. The acquisition is aimed at bolstering Company's integrated explosives and mining services capabilities.

Subsequent to the reporting date, on 6 May 2026, the Company completed the acquisition and obtained control over CCPL in accordance with the terms of the SPA. The aggregate consideration for the acquisition is Rs. 12,145 Lakhs to be settled by way of cash consideration.

As the acquisition was completed after the reporting date, the transaction has not been recognised in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company is in the process of determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed and accordingly, the initial accounting for the acquisition is yet to be completed.

Note 39 Suppliers Finance Arrangements

The Company has entered into supplier finance arrangements with certain financial institutions whereby participating suppliers may elect to receive early payment of their invoices from the financial institutions. Under these arrangements, the financial institutions settle amounts due to suppliers on behalf of the Company prior to the original due date of the invoices, and the Company settles the amounts with the financial institutions on the respective due dates.

The arrangements are established to facilitate efficient working capital management for both the Company and its suppliers. The suppliers participating in the programme voluntarily elect to avail early payment and the Company does not provide any additional security in relation to such arrangements other than as contractually agreed.

The Company has assessed the nature and terms of the arrangements, including whether the liabilities continue to represent trade payables or require reclassification as borrowings, considering factors such as:

- whether there is any substantial modification of payment terms;
- whether the financial institutions have recourse against the Company;
- whether the arrangement results in extension of credit beyond normal trade terms; and
- the legal characteristics of the arrangement.

Based on such assessment, liabilities amounting to Rs. 821 (31 March 2025: Nil) outstanding under the supplier finance arrangements continue to be presented within "Trade Payables" as at 31 March 2026, since the nature and substance of the liabilities remain consistent with trade payables.

The entity entered into arrangements with the following terms and conditions:

Carrying amount of liabilities	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Presented within <u>Trade Payables</u> head of Balance Sheet (For liabilities that are part of Supplier Finance Arrangements)	821	-
-Out of above of which supplier have received payment	821	-

Range of payment due dates	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Liabilities that are part of the arrangements	30 to 40 days after invoice date	NA
Comparable trade payables that are not part of an arrangement	15 to 20 days after invoice date	15 to 20 days after invoice date

Note 40 : Disclosure required under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

A. Loans and advances to related parties includes loans given to subsidiaries. The particulars of which are disclosed below as required.

Name of the party	Average Rate of interest	Due date and amount payable	Purpose	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Performance Chemiserve Limited (PCL)	8.85% up to 31 July 2024 and 4% from 1 August 2024 with a conversion option within 2 years	Restriction to repay only post repayment of principal amounts of project loans availed by PCL	The loan has been granted to the subsidiary for funding ammonia project.	-	1,03,492



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

B. The Company has issued corporate guarantees on behalf of subsidiaries to banks. Details are as below :

Name of the party	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Purpose
Performance Chemiserve Limited (PCL)	2,90,000	2,50,000	Purpose of this Guarantee is to enable subsidiary for availing loan and other facilities from bank. Loan outstanding as on 31 March 2026 Rs. 2,03,498 Lakhs of (31 March 2025 : Rs. 1,92,523 Lakhs).
Mahadhan AgriTech Limited (MAL)	14,227	12,975	Purpose of this Guarantee is to enable fellow subsidiary for availing loan and other facilities from bank. Loan outstanding as on 31 March 2026 Rs. 5,171 Lakhs of (31 March 2025 : ₹ 7,849 Lakhs).

Note 41 : Income Taxes

Components of Income Tax Expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
I. Tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Tax	19,767	20,500
Income tax related to prior period	-	(3,989)
Total (A)	19,767	16,511
Deferred tax (credit)	(199)	(1,342)
Total (B)	(199)	(1,342)
Total (A+B)	19,568	15,169
II. Tax on Other Comprehensive Income		
Deferred Tax		
(Gain)/Loss on remeasurement of net defined benefit plans	40	(46)
Total	40	(46)

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Accounting profit before tax	80,451	79,458
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (31 March 2025: 25.17%) (A)	20,250	20,000
Impact on current and deferred tax of earlier years	-	(3,989)
Dividend received from subsidiary allowed under section 80M	(426)	(453)
Interest on Income Tax	33	162
MSME Interest	15	9
Permanent difference due to Ind AS adjustment	125	(262)
Processing fees of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	(460)	-
Others	31	(298)
Total (B)	(682)	(4,831)
Income Tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss (A+B)	19,568	15,169

Note 42 : Other Statutory Information

- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of account 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 is not required to file quarterly returns or statements of current assets with banks or financial institutions.
- The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

Note 43 : Reorganization

The Composite Scheme of Arrangement between Mahadhan AgriTech Limited (formerly Smartchem Technologies Limited) ("MAL"), Deepak Mining Solutions Limited (formerly Deepak Mining Solutions Private Limited) ("the Company" / "DMSL") and Mahadhan Farm Technologies Private Limited ("MFTPL") was approved by the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench, vide Order dated 28 June 2024 and made effective from 1 August 2024, with the Appointed Date being 1 January 2022. Pursuant thereto, the Technical Ammonium Nitrate ("TAN") business, together with all related assets, liabilities, licenses, contracts and employees, stood transferred to the Company as a going concern from the Appointed Date.

Pending receipt of the license under the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation ("PESO") and certain other regulatory transfers, the TAN business was, under a service agreement with MAL, carried on in the name of MAL. The PESO license was received in the name of the Company on 3 November 2025. Consequently, the majority of the remaining permits, registrations and approvals have been transferred to the Company, the TAN business is now conducted directly in its own name, and the service agreement with MAL has been cancelled.

Note 44 : FOREIGN CURRENCY BALANCES OUTSTANDING

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Amount in foreign currency	Equivalent Amount in INR	Amount in foreign currency	Equivalent Amount in INR
Un-hedged Position				
Exports receivables (in USD)	(3)	(271)	-	-
Other Receivable (in AUD)	(26)	(1,692)	-	-
Creditors (in AUD)	1	46	-	-
Creditors (in USD)	0	5	-	-
Creditors (in EUR)	4	351	-	-
Creditors (in GBP)	0	5	-	-
Payable for Exports advances (in USD)	11	1,087	-	-
Total	(13)	(469)	-	-

Unhedged Foreign Currency exposure is as under

Particulars	Amount in foreign currency	As at 31 March 2026	Amount in foreign currency	As at 31 March 2025
Receivables	(29)	(1,963)	-	-
Payables	5	407	-	-
Payables for export advances	11	1,087	-	-



Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 45 : Relationship with Struck off Companies

There is no transaction with struck off companies during the year.

Note 46 : Segment

Segment information has been presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements as permitted by Indian Accounting Standard Ind AS 108, Operating Segments as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015.

Note 47 : Ratios

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	Items included in numerator	Items included in denominator	Change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year	Explanation shall be provided for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year
(a) Current Ratio (in times)	1.43	0.55	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	159.21	Variation due to repayment of optionally convertible debentures (OCD) which was part of current borrowings.
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	0.36	0.46	Total Debt (Long Term Borrowings, Short Term Borrowings and Lease liabilities)	Shareholder's Equity (Share capital and Other Equity)	(22.21)	NA
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	0.73	5.07	Earnings available for Debt Service (Net profit after tax + Non cash operating expenses + interest + other non cash adjustments)	Debt Service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	(85.54)	During the year, variation due to repayment of optionally convertible debentures.
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (in times)	14.34	18.84	Profit after tax for the current year less preference dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	(23.88)	NA
(e) Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	11.34	9.93	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	14.27	NA
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	9.06	6.32	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	43.20	Variation due to increase in turnover due to increase in selling price of finished goods.
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	4.66	2.77	Purchase of materials and stock in trade	Average trade payables	68.33	Variation due to increase in purchases during the year and increase in prices of raw material due to middle east war.
(h) Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	10.44	(4.58)	Revenue from operations	Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities	(327.77)	Variation due to decrease in current liabilities due to repayment of OCD
(i) Net profit ratio (in %)	23.03%	27.43%	Profit after tax for the current year	Revenue from operations	(16.05)	NA
(j) Return on Capital employed (in %)	14.74%	18.61%	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred tax liability	(20.79)	NA
(k) Return on investment in mutual fund (in %)	5.60%	3.66%	Income generated from investment of funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	53.01	Variation due to gain on sale of mutual funds during the year

Note 48

Previous period's figures have been reclassified/ regrouped wherever necessary.

Note Nos. 3 to 48 form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Deepak Mining Solutions Limited

 For P G BHAGWAT LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101118W/V/100682

 Abhijeet Bhagwat
Partner
Membership No.: 136835
Place: Pune

 S. C. Mehta
Director
DIN: 00128204
Place: Pune

 Madhumilan Shinde
Director
DIN: 06533004
Place: Pune

 Suparas Jain
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 078247
Place: Pune

 Pankaj Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F - 9219
Place: Pune


Date: 27 May 2026

Date: 27 May 2026