भारत स्टील
Bharat Steel

RINL
राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
(Holding Company)

EIL
भारत सरकार का उपक्रम
A GOVT. OF INDIA ENTERPRISE
Eatd.- 1227

99th ANNUAL REPORT

F.Y. 2025-26



ईस्टर्न इन्वेस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड

EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

(A Government of India Enterprise)

CIN: L65993OR1927GOI034842

BHUBANESWAR

Registered Office: House No: 255, Ground Floor (North-East portion), Pristine Green, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar – 751020, Odisha, India

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Shri MNVS Prabhakar, Non-Executive Chairman (w.e.f. 25.05.2026)
Shri Vinay Kumar, Non-Executive Director (w.e.f 16.09.2026)
Shri D N Panday, Government Nominee Director (w.e.f 07.07.2026)

Shri M R Gupta, Non- Executive Chairman (upto 25.05.2026)
Shri A K Saxena, Non- Executive Chairman (upto 31.12.2025)
Shri A K Bagchi, RINL Nominee Director & Managing Director (Addl. Charge) (upto 31.08.2026)
Shri Suresh Chandra Pandey, RINL Nominee Director & Managing Director (upto 30.09.2025)
Smt Neha Verma, Government Nominee Director (upto 11.02.2026)
Smt Swapna Bhattacharya, Government Nominee Director (upto 03.07.2025)
Shri Anil Kumar P V, Non- official Independent Director (upto 02.04.2026)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Shri Puspen Sarkar

COMPANY SECRETARY
Shri M Jagadeeshwara Rao (w.e.f. 29.05.2026)
Shri S Raja Babu (upto 29.05.2026)

STATUTORY AUDITORS
M/s. B Chhawchharia & Co,
Chartered Accountants,
8A & 8B, Satyam Towers3,
Alipore Road, Kolkata-700 027

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS
M/s. Palata Singh & Co.,
Practising Company Secretaries,
Flat No.101, Plot No.1262/D, New Forest Park,
Near Basanta Park Apartment, Bhubaneswar-751009

BANKERS

State Bank of India, Govt. Treasury Branch, Bhubaneswar
Punjab National Bank, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneswar

REGISTERED OFFICE

House No: 255, Ground Floor (North-East portion), Pristine Green, Pokhariput,
Bhubaneswar – 751020, India, Tel: 0674-2962777
E-mail: info.birdgroup@birdgroup.co.in, **Website: www.birdgroup.co.in;**

CIN NO: L65993 OR 1927 GOI 034842; LISTED at : Calcutta Stock Exchange (CSE)

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

MUFG Intime India Private Limited. (Formerly Link Intime India Private Limited)
(Consequent to merger of CB Management Services (P) Ltd with MUFG)
Rasoi Court, 5th Floor, 20, Sir R.N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata – 700 001,
Phone: (033) 6906-6200, E-mail: investor.helpdesk@in.mpms.mufg.com;
Website: www. in.mpms.mufg.com.

Dates relating to AGM for quick reference

Particulars	Date / Period
Date of 99th AGM	Monday, 30 November 2026
E-voting cut-off date	Monday, 23 November 2026
Commencement of remote e-voting	Friday, 27 November 2026 at 09:00 A.M.
Conclusion of remote e-voting	Sunday, 29 November 2026 at 05:00 P.M.
Book closure period: Tuesday, 24 November 2026 to Monday, 30 November 2026 (both days inclusive)	

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CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

At the 99th Annual General Meeting

Dear Members,

It gives me immense pleasure to address the 99th Annual General Meeting of Eastern Investments Limited (EIL). On behalf of the Board of Directors, the Management and the employees of the Company, I extend a warm welcome to all of you. I sincerely thank our shareholders for their continued trust, confidence and support.

The Annual Report, including the Directors' Report, the Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year 2025–26, together with the Statutory Auditors' Reports and the Notice convening this Annual General Meeting, have already been circulated to you. With your permission, I take the same as read.

Performance of the Company:

The income of your Company is derived mainly from its investments in shares of various companies, including its subsidiaries and interest earned on term deposits with banks.

During the financial year 2025-26, the Company recorded revenue from operations of ₹54.77 lakh. However, the other income was negative at ₹55.18 lakh, resulting in total income of negative ₹0.41 lakh. The Company reported a loss before tax of ₹63.47 lakh and a loss after tax of ₹63.11 lakh during the year, as compared to a loss after tax of ₹28.91 lakh in the previous financial year.

The financial performance of the Company was primarily affected by the absence of dividend income from its subsidiary companies and the impact of other income recognised during the year. Despite the loss during the year, the Company continued to maintain a positive net worth of ₹266.28 crores as on 31 March 2026.

Subsidiaries:

The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC) are the subsidiaries of EIL. Their respective Boards of Directors oversee their operations and performance.

The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC):

During FY 2025–26, OMDC recorded total income of ₹100.00 crores, comprising revenue from operations of ₹94.10 crores and other income of ₹5.90 crores. The Company reported a loss before tax of ₹5.40 crores and a loss after tax of ₹2.91 crores.

This represents a significant improvement in its financial performance compared with FY 2024–25, when OMDC had reported a loss before tax of ₹48.40 crores and a loss after tax of ₹40.22 crores. The reduction in losses during the year reflects an improvement in its financial performance, although the Company continues to face operational and financial challenges.

The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC):

BSLC achieved a notable improvement in its operational and financial performance during FY 2025–26. The Company recorded revenue from operations of ₹82.10 crores and total income of ₹86.94 crores, as compared to total income of ₹63.42 crores in the previous financial year.

The Company earned a profit after tax of ₹10.10 crores during FY 2025–26, as against ₹4.97 crores in FY 2024–25, reflecting a substantial improvement in profitability. Its accumulated losses also reduced to ₹199.86 crores as on 31 March 2026, compared with ₹211.22 crores as on 31 March 2025.

The improvement in the performance of BSLC is encouraging. However, the Company continues to face financial challenges arising from accumulated losses and negative net worth. Sustained operational efficiency and financial discipline will remain important for strengthening its financial position.

Dividend for the year 2025-26:

The income of EIL is derived mainly from dividends received from its subsidiary companies and interest on investments and term deposits. However, during the financial year 2025–26, no dividend was declared by OMDC and BSLC. Consequently, EIL did not receive dividend income from its subsidiary companies during the year. Further, EIL reported a loss during FY 2025–26. In view of the financial performance and the absence of cash profits, the Board of Directors has not recommended any dividend for the financial year 2025–26.

Corporate Governance:

Your Company continues to place emphasis on maintaining high standards of corporate governance, transparency, accountability and regulatory compliance in its operations. The Company endeavours to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and to maintain appropriate disclosures in the interests of its shareholders and other stakeholders.

The appointment of Directors, including Independent Directors, in EIL, being a Government Company, is within the purview of the Government of India. The Company has been pursuing the matter with the Ministry of Steel for appointment of the requisite number of Independent Directors to facilitate compliance with the applicable corporate governance requirements.

A separate Report on Corporate Governance, together with the requisite disclosures and the compliance certificate, forms part of the Annual Report.

Consolidated Financial Statements:

In compliance with Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the applicable Accounting Standards, the Company has prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements incorporating the financial results of its subsidiary companies, OMDC and BSLC.

The consolidated financial performance of the Group reflects an improvement during FY 2025 –26. The Group recorded a consolidated profit of ₹379.38 lakh after minority interest, as against a loss of ₹1,708.44 lakh in the previous financial year. The consolidated total comprehensive income for the year stood at ₹870.79 lakh.

The consolidated financial statements, together with the Statutory Auditors' Report and the applicable comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, form part of this Annual Report.

Acknowledgement:

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of India, particularly the Ministry of Steel and the Ministry of Finance, and the Government of Odisha for their continued guidance, support and cooperation.

I also place on record my appreciation for the valuable contributions of the management and employees of EIL and its subsidiary companies. Their commitment and efforts are essential in addressing the challenges before the Group and in pursuing improved operational and financial performance.

I extend my sincere thanks to our customers, suppliers, investors, business associates, statutory and regulatory authorities and all other stakeholders for their continued association and support.

I would also like to place on record my appreciation for my colleagues on the Board for their valuable guidance, advice and cooperation in discharging their responsibilities towards the Company.

Last but not least, I express my heartfelt gratitude to all our shareholders for the confidence and trust reposed in the Company. I look forward to your continued support and encouragement in the years ahead.

With collective efforts, continued support from the Government and the commitment of all stakeholders, I am confident that EIL and its subsidiary companies will continue their efforts towards strengthening their financial position and creating sustainable value for all stakeholders.

Thanking You and Jai Hind.

M.N.V.S Prabhakar
(Chairman)
DIN: 11711977

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 06.11.2026

ईस्टर्न इंवेस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड
EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

(CIN: L65993 OR 1927 GOI 034842)
(A Govt. of India Enterprise)
Regd. Office: House No: 255, Ground Floor (South - West portion), Pristine Green, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar, Odisha -751020; Tel: 0674-2962777,
E-mail: info.birdgroup@birdgroup.co.in, Website: www.birdgroup.co.in;

NOTICE OF 99TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Ninety ninth (99th) Annual General Meeting of Eastern Investments Limited will be held on Monday, 30th November, 2026 at 17:00 Hrs through Video Conferencing ("VC")/Other Audio-Visual Means ("OAVM") to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. **Adoption of Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements and related Reports thereon and comments of C&AG**

   To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the company for the financial year ended 31st March 2026, the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors and comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) thereon and the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company along with Auditors Reports thereon and comments of C&AG with its two subsidiaries- The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC).

2. **Remuneration of the Statutory Auditors**

   To authorize Board of Directors of the Company to fix the Remuneration of the Statutory Auditors of the Company appointed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) for the financial year 2026-27, in terms of provisions of Section 139(5) read with Section 142 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in this regard to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution.

   "**RESOLVED THAT**

   In terms of provisions of Section 139(5) read with Section 142 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorized to decide and fix the Remuneration of such amount plus Out of pocket expenses to Statutory Auditors of the Company for the financial year 2026-27 who were appointed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG)"

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

3. **Appointment of Shri MNVS Prabhakar, (DIN:11711977) as Director of the Company and in this regard to consider and, if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:**

   "RESOLVED THAT

   Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149, 152, 161 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and read with the rules made there under and in accordance with the Articles of Association of Eastern Investments Limited ('the Company/EIL'), Shri MNVS Prabhakar (DIN:11711977), nominated by Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), the ultimate holding company and serving as non-

executive chairman of the Company with effect from 25th May, 2026 and who was appointed as Additional Director of the company with effect from 25th May, 2026 and who holds office as such up to the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting and who has been entrusted with the additional charge of the post of Managing Director of the Company with effect from 01st September 2026 pursuant to the order of the Ministry of Steel, Government of India, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company."

4. **Appointment of Shri Vinay Kumar (DIN:11423947) as Director of the Company and in this regard to consider and, if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:**

"RESOLVED THAT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149, 152, 161 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under and in accordance with the Articles of Association of Eastern Investments Limited ('the Company/EIL'), Shri Vinay Kumar (DIN:11423947) nominated by Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), the ultimate holding company, as non-executive director of the company with effect from 16th September, 2026 and who was appointed as Additional Director of the company with effect from 16th September, 2026 and who holds office as such up to the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting, be and is hereby appointed as Director of the Company."

5. **Appointment of Shri D N Pandey (DIN: 06813608) as Govt. Nominee Director of the Company and in this regard to consider and, if thought fit, to pass, the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:**

"RESOLVED THAT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149, 152, 161 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under and in accordance with the Articles of Association of the company ('the Company/EIL'), the appointment of Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey (DIN: 06813608), Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Government of India, as Part-time official Director (Government Director) on the Board of M/s EIL made by the Hon'ble President of India pursuant to powers vested under the Articles of Association of the Company with effect from 07th July, 2026, and who was appointed as Additional Director of the company with effect from 07th July, 2026 and who holds office as such up to the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting, be and is hereby appointed as Director of the Company."

By Order of the Board
For **Eastern Investments Ltd**

Sd/…
Mabagapu Jagadeeshwara Rao
Company Secretary (FCS-8581)

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 06th November, 2026.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
House No: 255, Ground Floor (North-East portion), Pristine Green,
Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar – 751020, India,
CIN NO: L65993 OR 1927 GOI 034842

ANNEXURE TO THE NOTICE (99th AGM of EIL for the F.Y. 2025-26)

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF THE SPECIAL BUSINESS PROPOSED IN THE NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Special Item:

Item No: 3: Appointment of Shri MNVS Prabhakar, (DIN-11711977) as Director of the Company

Shri MNVS Prabhakar (DIN: 11711977) ('Shri Prabhakar'), Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), was nominated by RINL, the ultimate holding company of Eastern Investments Limited (the company/EIL), as non-executive chairman of the company with effect from 25th May 2026. Pursuant to the said nomination, the Board of Directors of the Company appointed Shri Prabhakar as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from 25th May 2026.

Subsequently, the Ministry of Steel, Government of India, vide Order No. 7(7)/2015-BLA dated 19th August 2026, entrusted the additional charge of the post of Managing Director of EIL to Shri Prabhakar, CMD, RINL, for a period of one year with effect from 01st September 2026 or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Shri Prabhakar has been serving as non-executive chairman of the Company with effect from 25th May 2026 and has assumed the additional charge of Managing Director with effect from 01st September 2026, pursuant to the aforesaid order of the Ministry of Steel, Government of India.

In terms of Section 161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, an additional director shall hold office up to the date of the next Annual General Meeting (AGM) or the last date on which the AGM ought to be held whichever is earlier.

As per the provisions of Sections 149, 152, 161 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder and other applicable provisions of the law, if any, the appointment of Shri Prabhakar as a director is required to be approved by the shareholders of the company at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Therefore, the appointment of Shri Prabhakar is placed for the approval of the shareholders.

The proposed resolution relates to his appointment as a Director and does not constitute a fresh appointment as non-executive chairman or a separate approval of the additional charge of Managing Director entrusted by the Ministry of Steel, Government of India.

Shri Prabhakar is not disqualified from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. A brief resume of Shri Prabhakar, *inter alia,* indicating his qualifications, experience and nature of expertise in specific functional areas, is annexed to this Notice.

Except Shri Prabhakar, being the appointee, none of the other Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company (KMPs) or their respective relatives is concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out at item the accompanying Notice.

The Board recommends the resolution as set out at Item of this Notice for the approval of the shareholders by way of an Ordinary Resolution.

Item No: 4: Appointment of Shri Vinay Kumar (DIN-11423947) as Director of the Company

Shri Vinay Kumar (DIN 11423947), Director (Finance), RINL is 'nominated as non-executive director of M/s Eastern Investments Limited (the company/EIL) (nominated on the Board of EIL by RINL) w.e.f 16th September, 2026 in place of Shri Arun Kanti Bagchi from RINL vide its letter no.CA/BGC-EIL/26, dtd. 16.09.2026.

The Board of Directors of the Company, in compliance with the above, appointed Shri Vinay Kumar (DIN 11423947), Director (Finance), RINL as an additional Director of the company w.e.f. 16th September, 2026.

In terms of Section 161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, an additional director shall hold office up to the date of the next Annual General Meeting (AGM) or the last date on which the AGM ought to be held whichever is earlier.

As per the provisions of Sections 149, 152, 161 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder and other applicable provisions of the law, if any, the appointment of Shri Vinay Kumar as a director is required to be approved by the shareholders of the company at the ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM). Therefore, the appointment of Shri Vinay Kumar is placed for the approval of the shareholders.

A brief resume of Shri Vinay Kumar, *inter alia*, indicating his qualifications, experience and nature of expertise in specific functional areas, is annexed to this Notice.

Shri Vinay Kumar is not disqualified from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

None of the directors or key managerial personnel of the company or their relatives except Shri Vinay Kumar himself is in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out to item of the Notice.

The Board recommends the resolution as set out at Item of this Notice for the approval of the shareholders by way of an Ordinary Resolution.

Item No: 5: Appointment of Shri D.N. Pandey (DIN 06813608) as Govt. Nominee Director of the Company

Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey, I.A.S., (DIN: 06813608), Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Govt. Nominee Director was appointed as Part-time official director (Government Director) on the Board of M/s Eastern Investments Limited (the company/EIL) made by the Hon'ble President of India vide Order No. S-14011/1/2022-BLA, Ministry of Steel (MoS), dated 07th July, 2026 with immediate effect or until further orders.

The Board of Directors of the Company, in compliance with the above, appointed Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey, as an additional Director of the company w.e.f. 07th July, 2026.

In terms of Section 161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, an additional director shall hold office up to the date of the next Annual General Meeting (AGM) or the last date on which the AGM ought to be held whichever is earlier.

As per the provisions of Sections 149, 152, 161 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder and other applicable provisions of the law, if any, the appointment of Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey as a director is required to be approved by the shareholders of the company at the ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Therefore, the appointment of Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey is placed for the approval of the shareholders.

A brief resume of Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey, *inter alia*, indicating his qualifications, experience and nature of expertise in specific functional areas, is annexed to this Notice.

Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey is not disqualified from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

None of the directors or key managerial personnel of the company or their relatives except Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey himself is in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out to item of the Notice.

The Board recommends the resolution as set out at Item of this Notice for the approval of the shareholders by way of an Ordinary Resolution.

By Order of the Board
For **Eastern Investments Ltd**

Sd/…
Mabagapu Jagadeeshwara Rao
Company Secretary (FCS 8581)

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 06th November, 2026.

REGISTERED OFFICE
House No: 255, Ground Floor (North-East portion), Pristine Green, Pokhariput,
Bhubaneswar – 751020, India,
CIN NO: L65993 OR 1927 GOI 034842

NOTES:

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 91 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Register of Members and Share Transfer Books for the equity shares of the Company will remain closed from 24 November 2026 to 30 November 2026 (both days inclusive).
2. The Board did not recommend dividend for the financial year 2025-26, in view of accumulated losses.
3. Pursuant to Section 101 and Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant Rules made there under, Companies can serve Annual Reports and other communications through electronic mode to those Members who have registered their email address either with the Company or with the Depository Participant(s). Members who have not yet registered their email address can now register the same either with the Company or with the Depository Participant(s). Members of the Company who have registered their email address are also entitled to receive such communication in physical form, upon request.
4. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated the submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit their PAN to their Depository Participants with whom they are maintaining their Demat accounts. Members holding shares in physical form can submit their PAN to the Company / MUFG Intime India Private Limited (the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent to the company).
5. Members desirous of making a nomination in respect of their shareholding in physical form, as permitted under Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013, are requested to submit

the prescribed form SH-13 and SH-14, accordingly to the Share Department of the Company or to the office of the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, M/s MUFG Intime India Private Limited.

6. Members who hold shares in physical form in multiple folios in identical names or joint holding in the same order of names are requested to send the share certificates to MUFG Intime India Private Limited for consolidation into a single folio.
7. Cut-off date for e-voting has been fixed on Monday, 23 November 2026.
8. The Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which Directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, will be available for inspection by the members at the AGM.
9. Non-Resident Indian Members are requested to inform MUFG Intime India Private Limited immediately of Change in their residential status on return to India for permanent settlement. Particulars of their bank account maintained in India with complete name, branch, account type, account number and address of the bank with pin code number, if not furnished earlier.
10. To receive all communication promptly, please update your address registered with the Company or Depository Participant, as may be applicable.

11. VOTING THROUGH ELECTRONIC MEANS:

NDSL e-Voting System – For Remote e-voting and e-voting during AGM/EGM:

1. Pursuant to the General Circular No. 09/2024 dated September 19, 2024, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and circular issued by SEBI vide circular no. SEBI/ HO/ CFD/ CFDPoD-2/ P/ CIR/ 2024/ 133 dated October 3, 2024 ("SEBI Circular") and other applicable circulars and notifications issued (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force and as amended from time to time, companies are allowed to hold EGM/AGM through Video Conferencing (VC) or other audio visual means (OAVM), without the physical presence of members at a common venue. In compliance with the said Circulars, EGM/AGM shall be conducted through VC/ OAVM.
2. Pursuant to the Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 08, 2020, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the members is not available for this EGM/AGM. However, the Body Corporates are entitled to appoint authorised representatives to attend the EGM/AGM through VC/OAVM and participate there at and cast their votes through e-voting.
3. The Members can join the EGM/AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the EGM/AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available for 1000 members on first come first served basis. This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the EGM/AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.
4. The attendance of the Members attending the EGM/AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) the Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the ICSI and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended), and the Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs from time to time

the Company is providing facility of remote e-Voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the EGM/AGM. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) for facilitating voting through electronic means, as the authorized agency. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-Voting system as well as e-voting on the date of the EGM/AGM will be provided by NSDL.

6. In line with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, the Notice calling the EGM/AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www. https://birdgroup.co.in. The Notice can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively and the EGM/AGM Notice is also available on the website of NSDL (agency for providing the Remote e-Voting facility) i.e. www.evoting.nsdl.com.
7. EGM/AGM has been convened through VC/OAVM in compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with MCA Circular issued from time to time.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING AND JOINING GENERAL MEETING ARE AS UNDER:-

The remote e-voting period begins on Friday, 27 November 2026 at 9:00 A.M. and ends on Sunday, 29 November 2026 at 5:00 P.M. The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. The Members, whose names appear in the Register of Members / Beneficial Owners as on the record date (cut-off date) i.e. Monday, 23 November 2026, may cast their vote electronically. The voting right of shareholders shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date, being Monday, 23 November 2026.

How do I vote electronically using NSDL e-Voting system?

The way to vote electronically on NSDL e-Voting system consists of "Two Steps" which are mentioned below:

Step 1: Access to NSDL e-Voting system

A) Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode

In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Login method for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL.	1. For OTP based login you can click on https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/evoting/evotinglogin.jsp. You will have to enter your 8-digit DP ID,8-digit Client Id, PAN No., Verification code and generate OTP. Enter the OTP received on registered email id/mobile number and click on login. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or **e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL** and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your

	vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 2. Existing **IDeAS** user can visit the e-Services website of NSDL Viz. https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. On the e-Services home page click on the "**Beneficial Owner"** icon under **"Login"** which is available under **'IDeAS'** section , this will prompt you to enter your existing User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services under Value added services. Click on **"Access to e-Voting"** under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or **e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL** and you will be re-directed to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 3. If you are not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select **"Register Online for IDeAS Portal"** or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp 4. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or **e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL** and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 5. Shareholders/Members can also download NSDL Mobile App "**NSDL Speede**" facility by scanning the QR code mentioned below for seamless voting experience. NSDL Mobile App is available on App Store Google Play
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	1. Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The users to login Easi /Easiest are requested to visit CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon & New System Myeasi Tab and then user your existing my easi username & password. 2. After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider

	for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. 3. If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on login & New System Myeasi Tab and then click on registration option. 4. Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the evoting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their depository participants	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. upon logging in, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. NSDL and CDSL.

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.com or call at 022 - 4886 7000
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800-21-09911

B) Login Method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for shareholders other than Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode and shareholders holding securities in physical mode.

How to Log-in to NSDL e-Voting website?

1. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile.
2. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section.
3. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID, your Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.
   Alternatively, if you are registered for NSDL eservices i.e. IDEAS, you can log-in at https://eservices.nsdl.com/ with your existing IDEAS login. Once you log-in to NSDL

eservices after using your log-in credentials, click on e-Voting and you can proceed to Step 2 i.e. Cast your vote electronically.

4. Your User ID details are given below :

Manner of holding shares i.e. Demat (NSDL or CDSL) or Physical	**Your User ID is:**
a) For Members who hold shares in demat account with NSDL.	8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID For example if your DP ID is IN300*** and Client ID is 12****** then your user ID is IN300***12******.
b) For Members who hold shares in demat account with CDSL.	16 Digit Beneficiary ID For example if your Beneficiary ID is 12********** then your user ID is 12**********
c) For Members holding shares in Physical Form.	EVEN Number followed by Folio Number registered with the company For example if folio number is 001*** and EVEN is 101456 then user ID is 101456001***

5. Password details for shareholders other than Individual shareholders are given below:
   a) If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can user your existing password to login and cast your vote.
   b) If you are using NSDL e-Voting system for the first time, you will need to retrieve the 'initial password' which was communicated to you. Once you retrieve your 'initial password', you need to enter the 'initial password' and the system will force you to change your password.
   c) How to retrieve your 'initial password'?
      (i) If your email ID is registered in your demat account or with the company, your 'initial password' is communicated to you on your email ID. Trace the email sent to you from NSDL from your mailbox. Open the email and open the attachment i.e. a .pdf file. Open the .pdf file. The password to open the .pdf file is your 8 digit client ID for NSDL account, last 8 digits of client ID for CDSL account or folio number for shares held in physical form. The .pdf file contains your 'User ID' and your 'initial password'.
      (ii) If your email ID is not registered, please follow steps mentioned below in **process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered.**
6. If you are unable to retrieve or have not received the "Initial password" or have forgotten your password:
   a) Click on "Forgot User Details/Password?"(If you are holding shares in your demat account with NSDL or CDSL) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
   b) Physical User Reset Password?" (If you are holding shares in physical mode) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
   c) If you are still unable to get the password by aforesaid two options, you can send a request at evoting@nsdl.com mentioning your demat account number/folio number, your PAN, your name and your registered address etc.
   d) Members can also use the OTP (One Time Password) based login for casting the votes on the e-Voting system of NSDL.
7. After entering your password, tick on Agree to "Terms and Conditions" by selecting on the check box.
8. Now, you will have to click on "Login" button.
9. After you click on the "Login" button, Home page of e-Voting will open.

Step 2: Cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system.

How to cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system?

1. After successful login at Step 1, you will be able to see all the companies "EVEN" in which you are holding shares and whose voting cycle and General Meeting is in active status.
2. Select "EVEN" of company for which you wish to cast your vote during the remote e-Voting period and casting your vote during the General Meeting. For joining virtual meeting, you need to click on "VC/OAVM" link placed under "Join Meeting".
3. Now you are ready for e-Voting as the Voting page opens.
4. Cast your vote by selecting appropriate options i.e. assent or dissent, verify/modify the number of shares for which you wish to cast your vote and click on "Submit" and also "Confirm" when prompted.
5. Upon confirmation, the message "Vote cast successfully" will be displayed.
6. You can also take the printout of the votes cast by you by clicking on the print option on the confirmation page.
7. Once you confirm your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

General Guidelines for shareholders

1. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are required to send scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory(ies) who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer by e-mail to goenkamohan@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.com. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) can also upload their Board Resolution / Power of Attorney / Authority Letter etc. by clicking on "Upload Board Resolution / Authority Letter" displayed under "e-Voting" tab in their login.
2. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Login to the e-voting website will be disabled upon five unsuccessful attempts to key in the correct password. In such an event, you will need to go through the "Forgot User Details/Password?" or "Physical User Reset Password?" option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com to reset the password.
3. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on.: 022 - 4886 7000 or send a request to Mr. Pritam Dutta, Senior Manager at pritamd@nsdl.com / evoting@nsdl.com

Process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered with the depositories for procuring user id and password and registration of e mail ids for e-voting for the resolutions set out in this notice:

1. In case shares are held in physical mode please provide Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to omdc.sec.dept@gmail.com.
2. In case shares are held in demat mode, please provide DPID-CLID (16 digit DPID + CLID or 16 digit beneficiary ID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to omdc.sec.dept@gmail.com. If you are an Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode, you are requested to refer to the login method explained at **step 1 (A)** i.e. Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode.

3. Alternatively shareholder/members may send a request to evoting@nsdl.com for procuring user id and password for e-voting by providing above mentioned documents.
4. In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are required to update their mobile number and email ID correctly in their demat account in order to access e-Voting facility.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR e-VOTING ON THE DAY OF THE EGM/AGM ARE AS UNDER:-

1. The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the EGM/AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
2. Only those Members/ shareholders, who will be present in the EGM/AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system in the EGM/AGM.
3. Members who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the EGM/AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the EGM/AGM.
4. The details of the person who may be contacted for any grievances connected with the facility for e-Voting on the day of the EGM/AGM shall be the same person mentioned for Remote e-voting.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR ATTENDING THE EGM/AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM ARE AS UNDER:

1. Member will be provided with a facility to attend the EGM/AGM through VC/OAVM through the NSDL e-Voting system. Members may access by following the steps mentioned above for **Access to NSDL e-Voting system**. After successful login, you can see link of "VC/OAVM" placed under **"Join meeting"** menu against company name. You are requested to click on VC/OAVM link placed under Join Meeting menu. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in Shareholder/Member login where the EVEN of Company will be displayed. Please note that the members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User ID and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-Voting instructions mentioned in the notice to avoid last minute rush.
2. Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops for better experience.
3. Further Members will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
4. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
5. Shareholders who would like to express their views/have questions may send their questions in advance mentioning their name demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at omdc.sec.dept@gmail.com . The same will be replied by the company suitably.
6. Registration of Speaker related point needs to be added by company.

By Order of the Board
For **Eastern Investments Limited**
Sd/…..
Mabagapu Jagadeeshwara Rao
Company Secretary (FCS-8581)

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 06th November, 2026

REQUEST TO MEMBERS

Members desirous of getting Information/Clarification on the Accounts and Operations of the Company or intending to raise any query are requested to forward the same at least 7 days in advance of the meeting to the Company Secretary at the office address so as the same may be attended appropriately.

KIND ATTENTION OF SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING SHARES IN PHYSICAL FORM:

The Shares held by you in physical form can be easily dematerialized i.e. converted into electronic form. The various benefits derived out of dematerialization of shares are:

1. Immediate transfer of securities.
2. No stamp duty on transfer of securities.
3. Elimination of risk associated with physical certificates such as bad delivery, fake securities etc.
4. Reduction in paperwork involved in transfer of securities.
5. Reduction in transaction cost.
6. Nomination facility.
7. Changes in address recorded with DP get registered electronically with all Companies in which investor holds securities in demat form, eliminating the need to correspond with each of them separately.
8. Transmission of securities is done by DP eliminating correspondence with Companies.
9. Convenient method of consolidation of folios/accounts.
10. Automatic credit into demat account of shares arising out of split/ consolidation / merger.

You are therefore, requested to:

- Approach any Depository Participant (DP) of your choice for opening a Demat Account.
- Fill in a Demat Request Form (DRF) and handover the relative physical share certificate(s) to your DP for Dematerialization of your shares.
- Shares will get converted into electronic form and automatically credited to your Demat Account.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION TO MEMBERS:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken a “Green initiative in the Corporate Governance” by allowing paperless compliances by the Companies and has issued a Circular stating that service of notice/ documents including annual report can be sent by e-mail to its members. We request you to join us in this noble initiative and look forward to your consent to receive the annual report in electronic form. To support this green initiative of the Government in full measure and in compliance of Section 101 and Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013, members who have not registered their e-mail addresses, so far, are requested to register their e-mail addresses, in respect of electronic holdings with the Depository through their concerned Depository Participant. Members who hold shares in physical form are requested to register the same with Eastern Investments Limited or our Registrar and Transfer Agent, MUFG Intime India Private Limited. Rasoi Court, 5th Floor, 20, Sir R.N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata – 700 001 to enable the Company to send the Annual Reports through e-mail instead of physical form.

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ANNEXURE TO THE NOTICE (99th AGM of EIL for the F.Y. 2025-26)

INFORMATION PURSUANT TO SEBI (LODR) IN CONNECTION WITH THE DIRECTORS SEEKING APPOINTMENT AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Name of the Director	Shri M.N.V.S Prabhakar
DIN	11711977
Date of Birth & Age	14.04.1968 & 58
Date of Appointment	25.05.2026
Qualifications	B. Tech, MBA in HR & Marketing.
Expertise in specific functional Area	Shri M N V S Prabhakar assumed charge as the Chairman cum Managing Director (CMD) of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) on 12.05.2026. A distinguished technocrat and seasoned steel industry leader, Shri Prabhakar brings with him over three decades of rich and diverse experience in the Indian steel sector. Prior to assuming the charge of CMD, RINL, he served as Executive Director of NMDC Steel Limited (NSL), where he successfully led one of the most notable operational and financial turnaround initiatives in recent years. Shri Prabhakar began his professional journey with Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in 1991 as a Management Trainee (Technical) after completing his Bachelor of Engineering in Metallurgy from VRCE, Nagpur. Later he acquired MBA in HR & Marketing. Over the course of his illustrious career, he has risen steadily through key leadership positions in different operational units and functional domains, earning recognition for his deep operational insight, strategic vision, and commitment to excellence. Subsequently, he joined NSL as Executive Director on 01.02.2025. At NSL, Shri Prabhakar spearheaded an integrated transformation strategy centered on safety leadership, team alignment, and performance accountability, resulting in rapid improvements in operational efficiency and financial performance. Under his stewardship, the organization achieved major milestones including stabilisation of plant operations near rated capacity, substantial improvement in techno-economic parameters, enhanced productivity, and reduction in specific energy consumption. He also played a pivotal role in driving digital initiatives such as RFID-enabled systems, digital gate entry, and Vehicle Tracking Systems (VTS), alongside promoting environmental sustainability, manpower rationalisation, and transparent workplace practices.
Directorship held in other Companies	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC)
Relationship with other Directors, Manager and other Key Managerial Personnel of the Company	NA

Membership/ Chairmanship of Committees in EIL	NIL
Membership/ Chairmanship of Committees of other Public Limited Companies (other than EIL)	NIL
No. of Shares held in EIL	NIL

Name of the Director	Shri Vinay Kumar
DIN	11423947
Date of Birth & Age	10.12.1974 & 52
Date of Appointment	16.09.2026
Qualifications	B.A (Hons) in Economics & Chartered Accountant
Expertise in specific functional Area	Shri Vinay Kumar, GM (Finance), has completed his B.A (Hons) in Economics in the year 1995 and Chartered Accountant course from ICAI in the year 1999 and he joined Central Marketing Organization (CMO) of SAIL in 2001. He is a finance professional with over 25 years of experience in taxation, financial systems, policy formulation and strategic planning in SAIL. He has driven major savings through VAT implementation, excise settlement, LC discounting strategies, GST-related process improvements and working capital optimization. He played key roles in ERP implementation, BI report development, steel demand forecasting, and national-level committees. As Head of the Market Analyst Group, he contributed to SAIL's business planning and modernization initiatives. A recipient of the Best Executive (Jawahar) Award in the year 2015-16. He was responsible for indirect taxation for all SAIL plants and units, while also assisting Director (Finance) in efforts to maximize SAIL's topline.
Directorship held in other Companies	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd International Coal Ventures Private Limited
Relationship with other Directors, Manager and other Key Managerial Personnel of the Company	NA
Membership/ Chairmanship of Committees in EIL	NIL
Membership/ Chairmanship of Committees of other Public Limited Companies (other than EIL)	NIL
No. of Shares held in EIL	NIL

Name of the Director	Shri D.N. Pandey
DIN	06813608
Date of Birth & Age	03.07.1976 & 50

Date of Appointment	07.07.2026
Qualifications	B.A., M.A., and M.P.A.
Expertise in specific functional Area	Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey is a 2006 batch officer of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS). He holds B.A., M.A., and M.P.A.degrees. He has extensive administrative experience and has held several key positions in both the Central and State Governments. He is presently serving as Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Government of India, and has also served as Director, Revenue and Land Reforms Department, Government of Bihar.
Directorship held in other Companies	Bihar State Film Development and Finance Corporation Limited Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited MECON Limited
Relationship with other Directors, Manager and other Key Managerial Personnel of the Company	NA
Membership/ Chairmanship of Committees in EIL	NIL
Membership/ Chairmanship of Committees of other Public Limited Companies (other than EIL)	NIL
No. of Shares held in EIL	NIL

Note: Details in the above table are as on notice date.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

(For the financial year 2025-26)

Dear Shareholders,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the 99th Annual Report on the performance of your Company, together with the Audit Report and Audited Accounts, the Secretarial Audit Report, and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026.

1. PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY

The income of Eastern Investments Limited ("the Company/EIL") is derived primarily from revenue from operations, income from investments and other income. The Company also holds investments in its subsidiaries, namely 'The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC)' and 'The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC)'.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial performance of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026, as compared with the previous financial year, is summarised below:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Income	(0.41)	44.27
Less: Expenditure	63.06	88.74
Profit/(Loss) before tax (PBT)	(63.47)	(44.47)
Tax provisions/(benefit)	(0.36)	(15.56)
Profit/(Loss) after tax (PAT)	(63.11)	(28.91)
Net Worth	26,627.97	26,691.08
Accumulated Profit/Reserves	26,483.53	26,546.64

During FY 2025–26, the Company recorded revenue from operations of ₹54.77 lakh, as against ₹57.24 lakh in the previous financial year. The total income for the year was negative ₹0.41 lakh, primarily reflecting other income of negative ₹55.18 lakh. Total expenses amounted to ₹63.06 lakh, resulting in a loss before tax of ₹63.47 lakh and a net loss of ₹63.11 lakh for the year, as compared with a net loss of ₹28.91 lakh in FY 2024–25.

As at 31st March, 2026, the Company's paid-up equity share capital stood at ₹144.44 lakh and other equity amounted to ₹26,483.53 lakh, resulting in total equity of ₹26,627.97 lakh.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The consolidated financial performance of the Company and its subsidiaries (OMDC and BSLC) for FY 2025–26, as compared with the previous financial year, is set out below:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	2025–26	2024–25
Income		
Revenue from operations	18,192.82	12,952.81
Other operating income	501.02	533.36

Total income from operations	18,693.84	13,486.17
Less: Expenditure	17,720.04	17,547.28
Profit/(Loss) before tax (PBT)	973.80	(4,061.11)
Less: Tax expense/(benefit)	234.77	(579.79)
Profit/(Loss) after tax (PAT), before minority interest	739.03	(3,481.32)
Less: Minority interest*	359.65	(1,772.88)
Profit/(Loss) for the period after minority interest	379.38	(1,708.44)

On a consolidated basis, the Company and its subsidiaries recorded total income of ₹18,693.84 lakh during FY 2025–26, compared with ₹13,486.17 lakh in the previous year. The consolidated results improved significantly, with a profit before tax of ₹973.80 lakh as against a loss before tax of ₹4,061.11 lakh in FY 2024–25.

After accounting for tax expense and minority interest, the consolidated profit attributable to the owners of EIL stood at ₹379.38 lakh, compared with a loss of ₹1,708.44 lakh in the previous year. The consolidated total comprehensive income for the year was ₹870.79 lakh, as against a total comprehensive loss of ₹3,488.45 lakh in the preceding financial year.

The improvement in consolidated performance reflects the overall financial results of the Company and its subsidiaries during the year. However, the standalone results continued to reflect a loss, as indicated above.

2. SUBSIDIARIES AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC) are the subsidiaries of Eastern Investments Limited (EIL). The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026, have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting requirements and Regulation 33(3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The financial performance of the subsidiaries and the consolidated performance of the Group during FY 2025–26 are summarised below.

The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC)

During FY 2025–26, OMDC recorded revenue from operations of ₹9,409.85 lakh (₹94.10 crores) and other income of ₹590.35 lakh (₹5.90 crores), resulting in total income of ₹10,000.20 lakh (₹100.00 crores), as against total income of ₹7,100.17 lakh in the previous financial year. The Company reported a loss before tax of ₹539.97 lakh (₹5.40 crores) and a loss after tax of ₹290.77 lakh (₹2.91 crore), compared with a loss before tax of ₹4,863.57 lakh and a loss after tax of ₹4,043.92 lakh in FY 2024–25. Thus, while OMDC continued to incur losses, the extent of its loss before tax reduced significantly during the year.

The auditors have also drawn attention to the review of the accounting treatment of stripping costs incurred following the recommencement of mining operations in December 2023. Stripping costs aggregating to ₹91.32 lakh, comprising ₹13.46 lakh for FY 2023–24 and ₹77.86 lakh for FY 2024–25, were identified for recognition as production costs and consideration in inventory valuation. The accounting treatment was corrected retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8, and the relevant comparative financial statements and balances were restated.

The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC)

During FY 2025–26, BSLC recorded revenue from operations of ₹8,209.90 lakh (₹82.10 crores) and other income of ₹484.15 lakh (₹4.84 crores), resulting in total income of ₹8,694.05 lakh (₹86.94 crores), compared with total income of ₹6,341.73 lakh in the previous financial year. The Company earned a profit before tax of ₹1,494.63 lakh (₹14.95 crores) and a profit after tax of ₹1,010.30 lakh (₹10.10 crores), as against a profit before tax of ₹752.52 lakh and a profit after tax of ₹497.11 lakh in FY 2024–25.

Notwithstanding the improvement in financial performance, BSLC continued to have substantial accumulated losses and its net worth remained fully eroded. As at 31st March, 2026, its negative equity stood at ₹11,257.35 lakh (₹112.57 crores), and its current liabilities exceeded its total assets by ₹9,225.24 lakh (₹92.25 crores). The auditors have highlighted a material uncertainty relating to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, having regard to its financial position, debt resolution, ability to raise requisite finance and generate sufficient future cash flows. The auditors' opinion was not modified in respect of this matter.

3. SUBSIDIARY MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIALS

The subsidiary companies of Eastern Investments Limited (EIL), namely The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC), are managed by their respective Boards of Directors in the interests of their stakeholders. EIL monitors the performance and financial position of its subsidiary companies through appropriate oversight mechanisms, including:

a) Regular placement of the minutes of Board Meetings of the subsidiary companies before the Board of Directors of EIL for review; and

b) Periodic review of the financial performance and position of the subsidiary companies, including consideration of their financial results and significant matters arising from their operations.

The Board of EIL continues to monitor the performance and financial position of its subsidiary companies, including matters highlighted in their audited financial statements and the reports of their statutory auditors.

The consolidated financial statements of EIL and its subsidiary companies for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 have been prepared in accordance with Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the applicable Accounting Standards and the relevant provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The consolidated financial statements, together with the Statutory Auditors' Report and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG), wherever applicable, along with the Company's replies thereto, form part of this Annual Report.

The brief consolidated financial results for the financial year ended 31 March 2026, together with the comparative figures for the previous financial year ended 31 March 2025, have been presented in the table under the section "Performance of the Company" in this Directors' Report.

Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of the subsidiary companies, in the prescribed Form AOC-1, is annexed to this Directors' Report.

The separate audited financial statements and other relevant information of the subsidiary companies shall be made available to the shareholders of EIL and its subsidiary companies upon request, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The separate financial statements of the subsidiary companies shall also be available for inspection at the Registered Office of EIL, as required under applicable law. Copies of the relevant financial statements shall be furnished to eligible shareholders upon request, in accordance with the statutory requirements.

In keeping with environmentally sustainable practices and with a view to reducing paper consumption, the Company follows the practice of disseminating the Annual Report in electronic form, wherever permitted under applicable law. The Annual Report, including the consolidated financial statements and the relevant subsidiary financial information, is also made available on the Company's website, in accordance with the applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

During the financial year under review, there was no change in the authorised or paid-up equity share capital of the Company. The paid-up equity share capital as at 31 March 2026 stood at ₹144.44 lakh, comprising equity shares of ₹10 each.

5. DIVIDEND

In view of the standalone financial performance of the Company, which resulted in a net loss of ₹63.11 lakh for FY 2025–26, and the absence of cash profit, the Board has not recommended any dividend for the financial year under review.

The Board has also considered the applicability of the revised Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) Guidelines on Capital Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises in relation to dividend, buy-back of shares, issue of bonus shares and stock split for FY 2025–26. In view of the Company's financial position and the relevant eligibility criteria, the Company proposes to seek appropriate exemption and/or confirmation from DIPAM through the Ministry of Steel and the holding company, RINL, as applicable.

6. INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

The unclaimed dividend pertaining to previous financial years has already been transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund, wherever applicable.

7. RESERVES

The company has not transferred any amount to Reserve Funds (Special Reserve as per RBI) for the year ended 31st March 2026 due to cash losses.

8. NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS HELD DURING THE YEAR

The Board of Directors met four (4) times during the financial year 2025–26. The details of the Board Meetings held during the year, including the dates thereof, are provided in the Corporate Governance Report annexed to this Directors' Report.

The interval between any two consecutive Board Meetings during the year was within the time limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

9. COMPOSITION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

As per Regulation 18 of SEBI LODR regulations, the Audit Committee shall have minimum three directors as members out of which two third shall be Independent Directors. Even the Chairman of such Committee shall be Independent Director. During the year, Company has constituted Audit Committee with the available one Independent Director on the Board as Chairman of the committees, Govt. Director and RINL Nominee Directors as Members of the committees. The Company being a Government Company, the Independent Directors are nominated by the Government of India. Therefore, the Company has been continuously following up with Ministry of Steel, Government of India to induct requisite number of Independent Directors as required under Regulation 18 of SEBI LODR regulations.

10. COMPANY'S POLICY ON DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION

EIL being a Central Public Sector Undertaking, the appointment and remuneration of the directors are fixed by the Ministry of Steel, Government of India. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification issued on 5th June, 2015 directed that company's policy on directors appointment and remuneration including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and recommendation to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration of the Directors, under sub-section 3 of Section 178 shall not apply to Government Companies. The remuneration of officers is decided as per Government guidelines.

11. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Remuneration Committee was reconstituted with the available one Independent Director on the Board as Chairman of the committees, Govt. Director and RINL Nominee Directors as Members of the committee.

12. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

In terms of Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 necessary declaration has given by each Independent Director stating that he/she meets the criteria of Independence as provided in sub section (6) of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has not entered into any materially significant related party transactions that may have potential conflict with the interests of the company at large. Nonetheless, transaction with related party have been disclosed in Notes to the Accounts. Hence no disclosure is made in form AOC-2 as required under Section 134(3) read with rule 8 of the Companies (accounts) Rules, 2014.

14. DISCLOSURE OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO:

- Conservation of Energy: Not applicable for this company.
- Technology Absorption: Not applicable for this company.
- Foreign Exchange Earning and Foreign Exchange Outgo: There is no Foreign Exchange Earning and Foreign Exchange Outgo during FY 2025-26.

15. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

Your company is complying with the provisions of The Right to Information Act, 2005. All the relevant manuals pertaining to RTI Act, 2005 have been hoisted on the Company's website. The queries are regularly replied. The information sought under the RTI Act is furnished within the stipulated time period. Whenever delay is likely due to collection of information, an interim reply is always sent. Statutory Reports like Monthly Returns, Quarterly Returns and Annual Returns and other reports as required were compiled and placed with the concerned authority from time to time.

16. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Since the Company is not fulfilling the criteria of Sec 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, therefore CSR is not applicable to the Company for the Financial Year 2025-26.

17. IMPLEMENTATION OF "THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT 1995"

The Ministry of Steel and all the PSUs under it follow the Government rules with regard to the implementation of provisions of the Disabilities Act, 1995. EIL will implement all the instructions pertaining to Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, as and when recruitment/ promotions take place. In the year 2025-26 no such cases of persons with disabilities arose at EIL.

18. PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

EIL has taken positive steps to enhance awareness and usage of Hindi among employees. EIL is ensuring steps under the directives of the Official Language Act to use and propagate the use of Hindi. Bilingual Boards and advertisements are being issued. EIL is already registered in Rajbhasha website and yearly report are being sent regularly through online. Company's website is already updated in Hindi.

19. VIGILANCE

Vigilance activities/events for the year 2025-26: Vigilance has been focusing on preventive and proactive Vigilance activities to facilitate a conducive environment enabling people to work with integrity, impartiality and efficiency, in a fair and transparent manner, upholding the highest ethical to reputation and creating value for the organization.

An effort has been made to reduce the pendency of long pending Disciplinary Cases and complaints. Regular review meetings are conducted with the Management on Vigilance issues for immediate disposal. As part of preventive vigilance, various training programs on topics like Contract Handling Practices, Cyber Hygiene and Security, Ethics and Governance, Systems and Procedures of the organization, and Preventive vigilance have been conducted for the employees of its subsidiaries i.e OMDC & BSLC.

Vigilance Awareness Week is observed every year in line with the directives of the Commission.

20. WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

The Company has a whistle Blower policy in place for vigil mechanism. The said policy has been amended keeping in view of the amendments in the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (LODR). The said policy may be referred to, at the Company's official website.

21. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION

Tally based Accounting Package is being used to pay vendors bill and different employee entitlements through RTGS and e-payment mode.

22. STATUTORY AUDITOR

On advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi, your Company appointed the under mentioned firm of Chartered Accountants as Statutory Auditor of your Company for the year 2025-26:

Sl No.	Name of the Auditor	Address of the Auditor
1.	M/s B. Chhawchharia & Co.	8A & 8B, Satyam Towers 3, Alipore Road, Kolkata-700 027

The Statutory Auditors Report on the accounts of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026 is enclosed to the Directors Report.

23. AUDIT BY THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA (C&AG)

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) had conducted Supplementary Audit under Section 143 (6) (a) of the Companies Act, 2013 of the financial statements of EIL (both Standalone and Consolidated) for the year ended 31st March, 2026. The comments of Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143 (6) (b) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Accounts of the Company for the year 2025-26 forms part of this report.

24. SECRETARIAL AUDIT

M/s. Palatasingh & Co., Company Secretaries, having their office at Flat No. 101, Plot No. 1262/D, New Forest Park, Bhubaneswar, Odisha – 751009, was appointed as the Secretarial Auditor of the Company for the financial year 2025–26.

The Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3, dated 23 October 2026, issued by the Secretarial Auditor pursuant to Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013, forms part of this Directors' Report. The Secretarial Auditor has reported that the Company generally complied with the applicable statutory provisions, subject to certain observations relating, inter alia, to the non-availability of Independent Directors on the Board, non-conduct of internal audit under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013, compliance with the RBI's Principal Business Criteria, delays in adoption of financial results under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and implementation of the Structured Digital Database (SDD) software.

With regard to the composition of the Board, the appointment of Directors, including Independent Directors, is within the purview of the Government of India. The Company has been pursuing the matter with the Ministry of Steel for appointment of the requisite number of Independent Directors. The Company is also taking appropriate steps, in consultation with the concerned authorities and as applicable, to address the other observations made in the Secretarial Audit Report and strengthen its compliance framework.

25. ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act 2013, a copy of Annual Return in Form No MGT-7 for the FY ended on 31st March, 2026, has been placed on the Website of the Company at http://www.birdgroup.in.

26. PARTICULARS OF LOAN, GUARANTEE OR INVESTMENT

The investments in securities made by the Company, loans or guarantee given by the Company are in compliance with Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules 11 and 12 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and are given in details in the notes to the Financial Statements.

27. BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

During the financial year 2025–26 and thereafter, the composition of the Board of Directors of the Company and Key Managerial Personnel underwent the following changes:

(a) Non-Executive Chairman:
- (i) Shri MNVS Prabhakar was nominated as non-executive chairman of the Company with effect from 25.05.2026.
- (ii) Shri M R Gupta ceased to be a Director & Non-executive chairman with effect from 25.05.2026.
- (iii) Shri A K Saxena ceased to be a Director & Non-executive chairman of the Company with effect from 31.12.2025.

(b) Government Nominee Directors:
- (iv) Shri D.N. Panday, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel was appointed as Government Nominee Director of the Company with effect from 07.07.2026.
- (v) Smt. Neha Verma ceased to be a Director with effect from 11.02.2026.
- (vi) Smt. Swapna Bhattacharya ceased to be a Director with effect from 03.07.2025.

(c) RINL Nominee Directors and Managing Director:
- (vii) Shri Suresh Chandra Pandey, RINL Nominee Director and Managing Director of the Company, ceased to be a Director with effect from 30.09.2025.
- (viii) Shri A.K. Bagchi, RINL Nominee Director and Managing Director (Additional Charge), continued in the position up to 31.08.2026 and also ceased to be Board Member consequent to attained age of superannuation on 31.08.2026.
- (ix) Shri MNVS Prabhakar was entrusted with the additional charge of the post of Managing Director of the Company with effect from 01st September 2026 pursuant to the order of the Ministry of Steel, Government of India.
- (x) Shri Vinay Kumar, Director (Finance), RINL, was appointed as Non-Executive Director of the Company with effect from 16.09.2026.

(d) Non-Official Independent Director:
- (xi) Shri Anil Kumar P V, Non-Official Independent Director, ceased to be a Director with effect from 02.04.2026.

DETAILS OF KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

(a) Shri. Puspen Sarkar was appointed as CFO and KMP of the company.
(b) Shri M Jagadeeshwara Rao was appointed as Company Secretary and KMP of the company w.e.f 29.05.2026 in place of Shri S Raja babu.

28. RISK MANAGEMENT

In compliance with Regulation 17(9) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has taken step to lay down procedures to inform the Board Members about the risk assessment and minimization procedures. These procedures are to be periodically reviewed to ensure that executive management controls risks through means of a properly defined framework.

29. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Company is having only two professionally qualified officer on its pay roll one in contract basis and other one is deputed from RINL, who is also CFO of BSLC. The Company is currently not proceeding for any enhancement of manpower. Training for the manpower on roll is done from time to time based upon the requirements.

30. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 1995

EIL being a NBFC, is governed by the provisions of the RBI Rules & Regulations made there under. EIL has implemented the provisions of "Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995".

31. DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013.

The Company had constituted an "Internal Complaints Committee" as required under the provisions of Sexual harassment of women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. During the year under review, no complaint of harassment at the workplace was received by the Committee.

32. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

Public Grievances

The system of redressal of Public Grievance has been systematized by broadening its scope to include acceptance of complaints online as well as by post which is functioning at the Office of situated at 271 Bidyut Marg, Unit IV, Bhubaneswar – 751001. Normally the disposal of such grievances is being carried out within specified time period.

Employees Grievances

A formal Grievance Redressal system is in place in the Company. The status of grievances is placed on the table below:

Status of Public/Employee Grievances from 01.04.2025 – 31.03.2026 *(no.of cases)*

Sl. No.	Type of Grievances	Outstanding as on 31.03.2026	Received during the period	Disposed of during the period	Pending as on 31.03.2026
1.	Public Grievances	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2.	Employee Grievances	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

33. COMPLIANCE WITH LAW/LEGAL REQUIREMENT

The company has taken measures to ensure legal compliances. The Annual Legal Compliance Report is placed before the Board for review. Again report on the progress of Arbitration cases are being put up in the meeting of Board of Directors for their information, if any.

34. DEPOSITS

Your company has not accepted any deposits covered under Chapter-V of the Companies Act, 2013 during the period under review.

35. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

A report on Management Discussion and Analysis of financial conditions and results of the operations of the company for the year under review, as stipulated under Regulation 34 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 forms part of the Board Report and is enclosed with the Director Report.

36. MATERIAL CHANGES AFFECTING FINANCIAL POSITION

No such material changes occurred between 31.03.2026 and the date of approval of Directors Report that might affect the financial position of the Company.

37. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The company strives to attain highest standards of Corporate Governance in line with the Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises and relevant provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. A separate section on Corporate Governance forms part of the Board's Report.

Certificate attested by the CEO/CFO is also enclosed forming part of the Corporate Governance Report and Certificate on Compliance was obtained from a Practicing Company Secretary regarding compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under Regulation 34(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 also forms part of this Annual Report.

38. LISTING

The company is listed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd., 7 Lyons Range, Kolkata– 700 001. With continuous follow-ups and after fulfilling all compliances, CSE has revoked the suspension of trading of Securities of EIL w.e.f. 20.05.2024 vide its letter dated 13.05.2024.

39. DEPOSITORY SYSTEM

The Company's shares are under Demat mode. The Company has entered into agreement with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (I) Limited (CDSL). Members still having certificates in physical form are requested to dematerialize their holdings for operational convenience.

40. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirement under section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, with respect to Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026 all the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
b) the Directors have adopted such accounting policies and have applied them consistently and have made judgments and estimates in a reasonable and prudent manner so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the company for the year under report;

c) the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
d) the Directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
e) The Directors had laid down Internal Financial Controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively and efficiently.
f) The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

41. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors take this opportunity to express their grateful appreciation for the continued support and guidance received from the Government of India especially the Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Corporate Affairs and from Government of Odisha and other Departments of Government of India.

Your Directors place on records their sincere thanks to the support extended by the valued and esteemed Customers, Shareholders, Stakeholders, Railway Department, Banks and the Suppliers. Directors also wish to convey their appreciation to all the employees of the organization for their valuable contributions and support.

42. CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Statements in the report, describing the Company's objectives, expectations and/or anticipations may be forward looking within the meaning of applicable laws, rules and regulations. Actual results may differ materially from those stated in the statement. Important factor that could influence the Company's operations include global and domestic supply and demand conditions affecting selling prices of finished goods, availability of inputs and their prices, changes in the Government policies, regulations, tax laws, economic developments within the country and outside and other factors such as litigations and industrial relations.

The Company assumes no responsibility in respect of the forward-looking statements, which may undergo changes in future on the basis of subsequent developments, information or events.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of
Eastern Investments Limited

Sd/..
(MNVS Prabhakar)
Chairman
(DIN: 11711977)

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 27th October, 2026.

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ANNEXURE TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

1. STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

Strengths	Weakness
Subsidiary of RINL and Holding Company of OMDC & BSLC.	It is not able to raise equity from the market as the company is NBFC.

2. OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Opportunities	Threats
Since EIL is holding 50.01% shares of OMDC, there is a scope of earning more dividend from OMDC. With BSLC turnaround in FY 2021, it expands its operations.	Future growth is depending on the opening prospects of OMDC Mines.

3. PERFORMANCE:

The company is a Non-Banking Finance Company; its core business is financial business. Hence, there is no separate segment. The revenue details along with Profit before Tax (PBT) & Profit after Tax (PAT) are given below:

The income and profitability details of EIL for the financial year 2025–26, in comparison with the previous financial year 2024–25, are set out below.

Revenue and Profitability Details of EIL

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2025–26	2024–25
Income	(0.41)	44.27
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (PBT)	(63.47)	(44.47)
Profit/(Loss) After Tax (PAT)	(63.11)	(28.91)

The total income of the Company is derived mainly from dividend from investments in shares of companies including OMDC and interest on term deposits with banks.

4. OUTLOOK

On renewal of mining leases of OMDC, it is expected that the production and sales of OMDC will increase substantially and EIL may earn dividend of substantial amount from OMDC.

BSLC has permission from 'The Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India (MoEF, GoI) for enhancement of production from 0.96 MTPA to 5.26 MTPA

5. RISKS AND CONCERNS

It is a well-known fact that risk is an essential part of any business. If these risks are properly managed, a company will have ample opportunity to run smoothly and expand its activities. As a matter of fact Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) is a process that covers the entire organization in which all the functions are involved to identify and assess the various strategic, operational, social and economic risks being faced by the company in its day to day activities and thereafter determine the responses to either mitigate the risk or eliminate the same.

Most of the companies in India now recognize ERM as a critical management issue. This is apparent from the importance assigned to ERM within the organization and the

resources being devoted to building ERM capabilities. EIL is no exception to that in making sustained efforts to build up ERM capabilities to mitigate risks affecting company's business objectives and enhance stakeholders' value.

6. INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company is having an efficient system of internal controls for achieving the objectives of the Company by ensuring efficiency in operations, protection of resources, accuracy and promptness in financial reporting and compliance with the laid down policies and procedures along with relevant Laws and Regulations.

The CEO and the CFO certification provided in the relevant section of the Annual Report specify the adequacy of the internal control system and procedures of the company.

7. DISCUSSION ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Financial Review and Analysis:

The financial performance of Eastern Investments Limited (EIL) for the financial year ended 31 March 2026, compared with the previous financial year, is summarised below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Revenue from Operations	54.77	57.24
Other Income	(55.18)	(12.97)
Total Income	**(0.41)**	**44.27**
Less: Expenditure	63.06	88.74
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (PBT)	**(63.47)**	**(44.47)**
Tax Expenses/(Benefit)	(0.36)	(15.56)
Profit/(Loss) After Tax (PAT)	**(63.11)**	**(28.91)**

During the financial year 2025–26, EIL recorded revenue from operations of ₹54.77 lakh, as against ₹57.24 lakh in the previous financial year. Total income was negative at ₹0.41 lakh, primarily due to negative other income of ₹55.18 lakh. Total expenditure decreased to ₹63.06 lakh from ₹88.74 lakh in the previous year.

Consequently, the Company reported a loss before tax of ₹63.47 lakh for FY 2025–26, as compared with ₹44.47 lakh in FY 2024–25. After accounting for the tax benefit of ₹0.36 lakh, the loss after tax stood at ₹63.11 lakh, compared with ₹28.91 lakh in the previous year.

The Company continues to monitor its financial performance and expenditure and remains focused on prudent financial management and effective oversight of its investments and subsidiary companies.

Dividend: Looking into the financial results for 2025-26, your Directors recommended No dividend for the year ended 31st March, 2026.

8. MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN HUMAN RESOURCES INCLUDING NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED

There are no regular employees on the rolls of EIL as on 31st March, 2026.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGICAL CONSERVATION, RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONSERVATION

- Conservation of Energy: Not applicable for this Company
- Technology Absorption: Not applicable for this Company
- Foreign Exchange Earning and Foreign Exchange Outgo: There is no Foreign Exchange earnings and Foreign Exchange Outgo this year.

10. CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Statements in the Board's Report and the Management Discussion & Analysis describing the Company's objectives, expectations or forecasts may be forward-looking within the meaning of applicable laws, rules and regulations. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the statement. Important factors that could influence the Company's operations include changes in government regulations, tax laws, economic developments within the country and other factors such as litigation.

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ANNEXURE TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance is that mechanism by which values, principles, management policies and procedures of an organization are made to manifest into the real world. It contemplates fairness, transparency, accountability and responsibility in functioning of Corporate Management and its Board. It represents the moral, ethical and the value framework under which an enterprise takes decisions to function.

1. COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Your Company has implemented and continuously tries to improve the Corporate Governance Practices which attempt to meet stakeholders' expectations' and company's commitment to society through high standards of ethics, sound business decisions, prudent financial management practices, professionalism in decision making and conducting the business and finally with strict compliance with regulatory guidelines on corporate governance.

"Transparency, honesty, efficiency, complete and timely disclosure and sustained enhancement of shareholders' value, justice to vendors, employees and the society at large are the cardinal principles of Corporate Governance for your Company."

2. COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of your company as on 31.03.2026 comprises of three (3) directors on the Board. It consists of one Ex-Officio Non-Executive Managing Director, one Government Nominee Director and headed by Ex Officio Non-Executive Chairman.

The details of the Board of Directors as on 31st March, 2026 were as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Designation
1.	Shri Manish Raj Gupta	Non-Executive Chairman
2.	Shri A K Bagchi	Non-Executive Director & Addl.Charge M.D
3.	Shri Anil Kumar PV	Independent Director

Note: Due to the non-availability of Independent Directors on the Board of Eastern Investments Limited (EIL), the Company has been unable to comply with the requirements relating to the composition of the Board and its Committees under Regulations 17(1)(b), 18 and 19 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. As EIL is a Government Company, the appointment of Directors, including Independent Directors, falls within the purview of the Government of India. The Company has been regularly pursuing the matter with the Government of India for the appointment of the requisite number of Independent Directors to ensure compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements. The matter is under consideration by the Government of India.

i. BOARD MEETING PROCEDURE

The meetings are convened by giving appropriate advance notice after obtaining approval of the Managing Director/Chairman of the Board/ Committee. Detailed agenda, management reports and other explanatory statements are circulated in advance in the defined format amongst the Board members for facilitating meaningful, informed and focused decisions at the Board meetings. In case of special and exceptional

circumstances, additional/supplemental agenda item(s) are also permitted. To address specific urgent need, meetings are also being called at a shorter notice. In case of exigencies or urgency, resolutions by Circulation are passed.

ii. The table enumerated below gives the composition of the Board during the year under review and other relevant details including, inter alia, the outside directorship held by each of the director:

Name of Directors	DIN No.	Category of Directorship	Attendance in last AGM 18.11.2025	No. of other Directorships	Details of EIL Board Sub Committee Membership as on 31.03.2026		Details of other Board Sub-Committee Membership 31.03.2026	
					Chairman	Member	Chairman	Member
Shri Ajit Kumar Saxena (upto 31.12.2025)	08588419	Ex-Officio Non-Executive Chairman	YES	5	-	-	-	-
Shri S C Pandey (upto 30.09.2025)	10149587	Ex-officio Non-Executive Director	NA	1	-	-	-	-
Smt. Neha Verma (upto 11.02.2026)	11233452	Government Nominee Director	YES	-	-	-	-	-
Shri Anil Ku P.V (upto 02.04.2026)	09586898	Non-Executive Independent Director	YES	-	-	-	-	-
Smt Swapna Bhattacharya (upto 03.07.2025)	08828304	Government Nominee Director	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Shri M.N.V.S Prabhakar (w.e.f 25.05.2026)	11711977	Ex-Officio Non-Executive Chairman	NA	3	-	-	-	-
Shri M.R. Gupta (upto 25.05.2026)	10905637	Ex-Officio Non-Executive Chairman	NA	7	-	-	-	-
Shri A.K. Bagchi (upto 31.08.2026)	09835584	Ex-officio Non-Executive Managing Director	YES	7	-	-	-	-
Shri D.N. Panday (w.e.f 07.07.2026)	06813608	Government Nominee Director	NA	4	-	-	-	-
Shri Vinay Kumar (w.e.f 16.09.2026)	11423947	Ex-officio Non-Executive Director	NA	2	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- Only chairmanship and membership of Audit Committee have been considered.
- The Directorships/ Committee Memberships are based on the latest disclosure received from Directors as on 31.03.2026.
- None of the Directors are Members of more than 10 Committees or Chairman of more than 5 Committees across all the companies in which he is a director.
- In case of Directors retired/resigned, the status of other Directorship and Committee Membership is on the basis of the last disclosure made by the Director.
- The position of continuity of directorship has been shown as on 31st March, 2026.
- The Board met 4(Four) times during the year and the time gap between two Board Meetings did not exceed four months in any case.

- **Matrix setting out the skills/ expertise/ competence of Board of Directors:**

  EIL being a Government Company, Board of Directors are appointed by the Government of India through the Administrative Ministry viz. Ministry of Steel. The Skills/ Expertise/ Competence as required in the context of business and areas pertaining to the company are identified by Govt. of India and accordingly selection of directors on the Board is made by GoI as per its own procedures and rules. The Company has a competent Board with background and knowledge of the Company's Businesses. All the Directors have requisite skills, expertise, and competence in the areas of leadership, risk management, strategic planning, analytical thinking, corporate governance, finance, cost control measures and general administration. The Board comprises Directors from diverse experience, qualifications, skills, expertise etc. which are aligned with the Company's business, overall strategy, corporate ethics, values and culture etc.

iii. The table enumerated below gives the Names of the Directors and their attendance at the Board Meeting held during 2025-26:

Name of the Director	Board Meetings held during 2025-26			
	25.06.2025	02.09.2025	19.12.2025	12.02.2026
Shri A K Saxena	YES	YES	YES	NA
Smt. Swapna Bhattacharya	YES	NA	NA	NA
Shri S C Pandey	YES	YES	NA	NA
Shri Anil Ku P.V	YES	YES	YES	YES
Smt. Neha Verma	NA	YES	YES	NA
Shri A.K. Bagchi	NA	NA	YES	YES
Shri M.R Gupta	NA	NA	NA	YES

iv. Details of Board Meetings held during the year 01st April 2025 to 31st March 2026

Date of Board Meeting	Strength of Board	Director's Present
25.06.2025	4	4
02.09.2025	4	4
19.12.2025	4	4
12.02.2026	3	3

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Company has formulated and implemented Code of Conduct for all Board Members and Senior Management of the Company in Compliance with Regulation 17(5) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The same has also been posted at the company's website. All Board Members and Senior Management personnel affirmed compliance with the Code on annual basis as per Regulation 26(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. A declaration to this effect for the relevant year duly signed by the Chief Executive Officer of the company is annexed with this report.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

During the year, Shri Anil Kumar P V, only one Independent Director was on the Board of EIL and he ceased to be director on 02.04.2026. Hence, the provisions in relation to Independent Directors viz. Constitution of Board Sub Committees, holding of Meeting of Independent Directors etc., contained in SEBI (LODR) Regulations, Companies Act 2013 and DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance are not complied.

Shri Anil Kumar P V has furnished declaration as required under Section 149(6) read with 149(7) ofthe Companies Act, 2013 and as per the requirement under the DPE guidelines.

PARTICULARS OF DIRECTORS AND THEIR PROFILES

1. Shri Ajit Kumar Saxena (up to 31.12.2025)

Date of Birth: 02.12.1965

Date of Appointment: 04.11.2024

Qualification and Competencies: B.Tech. MBA. His areas of competence include operational and project management, administration, business development and strategic management, mergers and acquisitions, technical knowledge, etc.

Brief Profile and Expertise: Shri A. K. Saxena has over 38 years of experience in the steel sector, with wide-ranging expertise in technical, operational and project management. He commenced his career as a Management Trainee (Technical) with Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in 1986. During his long tenure with SAIL, he served in various assignments, beginning with Bhilai Steel Plant, and held several positions of responsibility. Prior to his present assignments, he served as Director (Operations) of RINL–Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and as Chief General Manager, Mills, at IISCO, Burnpur, Steel Authority of India Limited. He received the "Young Metallurgist of the Year Award" for 2000 from the Ministry of Steel, Government of India. He is the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of MOIL Limited and has also held the additional charge of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of RINL.

Other Directorships:

(a) MOIL Limited
(b) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
(c) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited
(d) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited
(e) International Coal Ventures Limited

2. Shri S. C. Pandey (up to 30.09.2025)

Date of Birth: 29.09.1965

Date of Appointment: 17.01.2024

Qualification and Competencies: Ph.D., MBA, LL.B. and Graduation in Commerce. His areas of competence include management, administration, industrial relations, recruitment, human resource planning, wages and compensation, performance management, HR policies, rules and regulations, contract labour management, employee welfare and services, training and development, career development and succession planning, town administration, Corporate Social Responsibility and general administration.

Brief Profile and Expertise: Dr. Suresh Chandra Pandey joined Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in 1989 after completing his graduation in Commerce and LL.B. from Ranchi University. Prior to joining RINL as Director (Personnel), he served as Chief General Manager (Personnel and Administration) at the Salem Unit of SAIL. He has over three decades of rich experience across various verticals of the Personnel and Administration function, including industrial relations, recruitment, human resource planning, wages and compensation, performance management, HR policies, rules and regulations, contract labour management, employee welfare and services, training and development, career development and succession planning, town administration, Corporate Social Responsibility and general administration.

Other Directorships: Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited

3. Smt. Neha Verma (up to 11.02.2026)

Date of Birth: 11.11.1976

Date of Appointment: 16.07.2025

Qualification: Smt. Neha Verma is an engineering graduate from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, and holds Master's degrees in Forestry and Management Studies (Public Policy) from the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

Brief Profile and Expertise: She is an Indian Forest Service officer with 17 years of experience in the fields of natural resource management, biodiversity, wildlife, sustainability, climate change and environmental matters prior to joining the Ministry of Steel. She also has six years of global corporate experience in the information technology industry, having worked in both India and the United States.

Other Directorships: Nil.

4. Smt. Swapna Bhattacharya (Government Nominee Director) (up to 03.07.2025)

Date of Birth: 04.09.1970

Date of Appointment: 02.07.2020

Qualification: Master's degree in Statistics from the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, and postgraduate qualification in Public Policy Management from the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

Brief Profile and Expertise: Smt. Swapna Bhattacharya joined the Ministry of Steel as Deputy Director General (Statistics) on 1 June 2020. Prior to this, she served in the Ministry of Human Resource Development for approximately four years, the Ministry of

Statistics and Programme Implementation for seven and a half years, and the Ministry of Agriculture for four and a half years. She also worked as a Research Fellow at Presidency College, Kolkata.

Other Directorships: Not applicable.

5. Shri Anil Kumar P. V. (up to 02.04.2026)

Date of Birth: 25.06.1967

Date of Appointment: Reappointed with effect from 03.04.2025.

Qualification: Ph.D. in Chemistry (Polymer Chemistry).

Brief Profile and Expertise: Shri Anil Kumar P. V. has more than 30 years of experience as a lecturer and senior teaching faculty.

Other Directorships: Nil.

6. Shri A. K. Bagchi (up to 31.08.2026)

Date of Birth: 17.08.1966

Date of Appointment: 17.01.2024

Qualification and Competencies: M.Tech and Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering. His areas of competence include management and administration, business development and strategic management, technical knowledge, project management, contracts management and consultancy, etc.

Brief Profile and Expertise: Shri Arun Kanti Bagchi, Director (Projects) and holding additional charge of Director (Operations), RINL, joined MECON Limited in 1988 as a Management Trainee (Technical). He has over 34 years of varied and rich experience in technical and commercial functions, with an in-depth understanding of technical complexities and project execution. His experience spans several sectors, including metals and mining, power, defence, space, beach sands, nuclear, refineries and ports. He is an accomplished engineer with extensive expertise in basic engineering and design, detailed engineering, consultancy and project management, including site services and contract management, across sectors and clients in the public and private sectors, including SAIL, RINL, NTPL, the Indian Navy, HAL, ISRO, MRPL, JSW and others.

Other Directorships:

(a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
(b) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited
(c) International Coal Ventures Private Limited
(d) RINL PowerGrid TLT Private Limited
(e) Indian Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council
(f) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited
(g) Minas De Benga (Mauritius) Private Limited

7. Shri M N V S Prabhakar (with effect from 25.05.2026)

Date of Birth: 14.04.1968

Date of Appointment: 25.05.2026

Qualification: B.Tech. (Metallurgy) and MBA in Human Resources and Marketing.

Brief Profile and Expertise: Shri M. N. V. S. Prabhakar assumed charge as Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD) of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) on 12.05.2026. A distinguished technocrat and seasoned leader in the steel industry, he brings with him over three decades of rich and diverse experience in the Indian steel sector. Prior to assuming charge as CMD of RINL, he served as Executive Director of NMDC Steel Limited (NSL), where he successfully led one of the notable operational and financial turnaround initiatives in recent years.

Shri Prabhakar began his professional career with Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in 1991 as a Management Trainee (Technical), after completing his Bachelor's degree in Engineering in Metallurgy from Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering (VRCE), Nagpur. He subsequently acquired an MBA in Human Resources and Marketing. Over the course of his career, he has progressed through key leadership positions across different operational units and functional domains, earning recognition for his operational insight, strategic vision and commitment to excellence.

He joined NSL as Executive Director on 01.02.2025. At NSL, he spearheaded an integrated transformation strategy centred on safety leadership, team alignment and performance accountability, resulting in rapid improvements in operational efficiency and financial performance. Under his leadership, the organisation achieved significant milestones, including stabilisation of plant operations near rated capacity, substantial improvement in techno-economic parameters, enhanced productivity and reduction in specific energy consumption. He also played a pivotal role in implementing digital initiatives such as RFID-enabled systems, digital gate entry and Vehicle Tracking Systems (VTS), while promoting environmental sustainability, manpower rationalisation and transparent workplace practices.

Other Directorships:

1. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
2. The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited
3. The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited

8. Shri M R Gupta (up to 25.05.2026)

Date of Birth: 11.07.1969

Date of Appointment: 20.01.2026

Qualification: B.Tech. in Mechanical Engineering.

Brief Profile and Expertise: Shri Manish Raj Gupta is an accomplished professional with over three decades of experience in the steel industry. He presently serves as Director (Technical, Projects and Raw Materials) at Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). A graduate in Mechanical Engineering from Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT), Bhopal, he also holds a Postgraduate Diploma in Management. He began his career with SAIL in 1991 as a Management Trainee (Technical) at Durgapur Steel Plant. Since then, he has held various positions across different plants and units, consistently demonstrating leadership, technical expertise and operational excellence.

Before assuming charge as Director (Technical, Projects and Raw Materials), he served as Executive Director-in-Charge (Operations) at SAIL's Corporate Office in Delhi, where he focused on improving operational efficiency, optimising resources and strengthening strategic coordination across SAIL's plants. Further, pursuant to the nomination letter

dated 20.01.2026 received from RINL, Shri Manish Raj Gupta (DIN: 10905637), CMD (Additional Charge), RINL, was nominated as the Non-Executive Chairman of BSLC in place of Shri Ajit Kumar Saxena, who ceased to be a Nominee Director on the Board of BSLC upon his superannuation on 31.12.2025.

Other Directorships:

(a) Steel Authority of India Limited
(b) International Coal Ventures Private Limited (ICVL)
(c) MBML – Minas De Benga Mauritius Limited
(d) SRTMI – Steel Research and Technology Mission of India
(e) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
(f) Eastern Investments Limited
(g) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited

9. Shri D N Pandey (with effect from 07.07.2026)

Date of Birth: 03.07.1976

Date of Appointment: 07.07.2026

Qualification: B.A., M.A. and M.P.A.

Brief Profile and Expertise: Shri Daya Nidhan Pandey is a 2006-batch officer of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS). He holds B.A., M.A. and M.P.A. degrees. He has extensive administrative experience and has held several key positions in both the Central and State Governments. He is presently serving as Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Steel, Government of India, and has also served as Director in the Revenue and Land Reforms Department, Government of Bihar.

Other Directorships:

(a) Bihar State Film Development and Finance Corporation Limited
(b) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
(c) MECON Limited – Government Nominee Director
(d) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited
(e) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited

10. Shri Vinay Kumar (with effect from 16.09.2026)

Date of Birth: 10.12.1974

Date of Appointment: 16.09.2026

Qualification: B.A. (Hons.) in Economics and Chartered Accountant.

Brief Profile and Expertise: Shri Vinay Kumar, General Manager (Finance), completed his B.A. (Hons.) in Economics in 1995 and qualified as a Chartered Accountant through the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India in 1999. He joined the Central Marketing Organisation (CMO) of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in 2001. He is a finance professional with over 25 years of experience in taxation, financial systems, policy formulation and strategic planning.

He has driven significant savings through VAT implementation, excise settlement, letter-of-credit discounting strategies, GST-related process improvements and working capital optimisation. He has also played key roles in ERP implementation, business intelligence report development, steel demand forecasting and national-level committees. As Head

of the Market Analyst Group, he contributed to business planning and modernisation initiatives. He received the Best Executive (Jawahar) Award for the year 2015–16.

Other Directorships:

(a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
(b) International Coal Ventures Private Limited

BOARD SUB COMMITTEES

The company has constituted Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and Risk Management Committee as required under Regulation 18, 19, 20, 21 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 with the Independent Director available on the Board as chairman of the committees, Govt. Director and RINL Nominee Director as members of the committees. Due to non-availability Independent Directors on the Board of EIL, the committees were dissolved on/or after 26.06.2025. EIL is continuously following up with Ministry of Steel for filling up of Independent Director Vacancies on the Board.

The Board Sub Committee focus on certain specific areas and make informed decisions with the authority delegated to them. Each committee of the Board functions according to its charter that defines its composition, scope, power and role in accordance with Companies Act, 2013, SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance.

1. Audit Committee: Audit Committee comprises of following Members:
   - Shri Anil Kumar P V, Independent Director and Chairman
   - Smt. Swapna Bhattacharya, Govt. Nominee Director and Member
   - Shri S C Pandey- Managing Director and Member

   The Company Secretary shall act as the Secretary to the Audit Committee,

Meetings of Audit Committee & attendance during the year:

During the year under review, 1 nos. (One) meetings of the Audit Committee were held. The details of attendance of the Members are indicated below:

S No.	Audit Meeting No	Audit Meeting date	Strength of Audit committee	No. of Members present
1	ACM/2025	25.06.2025	3	3

Attendance of each Director at the Audit Committee Meetings:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	No. of meetings held during his period	No. of meetings attended
1	Shri Anil Ku PV	1	1
2	Smt. Swapna Bhattacharya	1	1
3	Shri S C Pandey	1	1

ii. Other Board Sub Committees:

Apart from the above, the Board constituted Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, CSR Committee and Risk Management Committee. Meetings of such committees are held as and when they need for discussing

the matter concerning the purpose arises. During the year, there are no meetings of the said committees were held.

STATUS OF COMPLAINT FOR THE PERIOD 01.04.2025 TO 31.03.2026, REVIEWED BY THE BOARD

- Number of shareholders complaints received during the year - Nil
- Number of complaints redressed during the period - Nil
- Number of pending complaints as on 31.03.2026- Nil

During the financial year ended 31st March, 2026, the Company and the Registrar & Transfer Agent (RTA) have attended investor grievances expeditiously except for cases constraint by disputes or legal impediment.

Table-XI: Table representing details for Transfer/Transmission/Issue of Duplicate Shares were received and processed during the period from 1st April, 2025 to 31st March, 2026:

Particulars	No. of cases	No. of equity shares
Transfer of shares	0	0
Transmission of shares	1	100
Issue of Duplicate Share Certificates	1	100

Table-XII: Table representing Details of Dematerialization of Physical Shares and Rematerialization of Shares during the period from 1st April, 2025 to 31st March, 2026:

	DEMAT		REMAT	
Particulars	No. of cases	No. of equity Shares	No. of cases	No. of equity shares
NSDL	0	0	0	0
CDSL	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

Any queries of Shareholders to be forwarded:

Compliance Officer
Company Secretary
Address: House No: 255, Ground Floor (North-East portion) Pristine Green, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar – 751020, India
e-mail: info.birdgroup@nic.in; Website: www.birdgroup.co.in

Pursuant to Regulation 13(2) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company is registered on the SCORES platform and the complaints can be lodged by the investors at the following e-mail for grievance redressal purpose:
info.birdgroup@birdgroup.co.in

3. CEO/CFO CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Regulation 17(8) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Shri A K Bagchi, Managing Director and Shri Puspen Sarkar, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the company has reported to the Board certifying that the Financial Statements as well as Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026 have been reviewed by him and that to the best of their knowledge and belief the statements do not contain any untrue or misleading statements. The statements present true and fair view of the company's affairs and that were in compliance with the existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations. CEO and CFO have further reported that no transactions were entered into by the company during the year which

appeared to be fraudulent, illegal or violates of the Company's Code of Conduct. Internal control system existed and deficiencies in this regard were disclosed to the auditors. There have been no instances of fraud either by management or an employee having a significant role in the company's internal control systems over financial reporting during the year under review.

4. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

Table representing the location and time of the Annual General Meetings of the Company held in last three years are given below:

AGM	Financial Year	Venue	Date	Time	Special Resolutions Passed
98th	2024-25	Through VC/OAVM Sail Office, Ground Floor, 271, Bidyut Marg, Unit-IV, Sastri Nagar, Bhubaneswar	18.11.2025	12.30 PM	-
97th	2023-24	Through VC/OAVM Sail Office, Ground Floor, 271, Bidyut Marg, Unit-IV, Sastri Nagar, Bhubaneswar	28.12.2024	11.30 AM	-
96th	2022-23	Through VC/OAVM Sail Office, Ground Floor, 271, Bidyut Marg, Unit-IV, Sastri Nagar, Bhubaneswar	23.12.2023	12.00 Noon	-

5. DISCLOSURES

A. *Related Party Transactions:* Details of transactions with related parties during the year have been furnished in the Annual Accounts.

B. *Non-compliance / strictures / penalties imposed:* No non-compliance/strictures/ penalties have been imposed on the Company by the SEBI or the Stock Exchange or any Statutory Authorities on any matters relating to the capital markets during the last three years.

C. *Accounting Treatments:* In the preparation of financial statements, the Company has followed the Accounting Standards issued by ICAI, in general. The significant accounting policies which are consistently applied have been set out in the Notes on Accounts.

D. *Risk Management:* Risk evaluation and management is a continuing process for the organization. A Risk Management Policy containing the details of risk involved in the business of the Company has been framed and is in the process of implementation in the coming fiscal year.

E. The company has complied with the requirement of SEBI (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 except Regulation 17(1) (b), 18, 19 and DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance except Chapter 3.1.4, Chapter 4, Chapter 5, Chapter 6.1 and 6.2.

F. The Company has formulated and implemented Code of Conduct for all Board Members and Senior Management of the Company in compliance with Regulation 17(5) (a) of SEBI (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The same has also been posted at the Company's website. All Board Members and Senior Management personnel affirm compliance with

the Code on Annual Basis. A declaration to this effect for the relevant year duly signed by Managing Director of the Company is annexed with this Report.

G. *CEO/CFO Certificate:* The certification under Regulation 17(8) SEBI (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 by CEO and CFO to the Board is appended to this report.

In respect of non-mandatory requirements as prescribed in Regulation 27(1)-Part E of Schedule-II of SEBI (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the extent of compliance is as under:

A. The Board: The Chairman of the company is the Ex-Officio Non-Executive Chairman at the company's expense and also allowed reimbursement of expenses incurred in performance of his duties.

B. Shareholder Rights: The Company publishes the quarterly unaudited/audited financial results in leading National English Newspaper as mentioned under heading “Means of Communication”. These unaudited/audited financial results are also posted on Company’s website www.birdgroup.co.in. The Company communicates major events, achievements etc. through electronic media, newspaper and also on its website.

C. Audit Qualification: The Company always aims to present unqualified financial statements.

D. Mechanism for evaluating Non-Executive Board Members: Being a CPSE, appointment/ nomination of majority of the Directors is done by Ministry of Steel, Government of India. Hence no peer group is constituted for the evaluation of the Non-Executive Directors.

E. Whistle Blower Policy: EIL being a CPSE, the guidelines of Central Vigil Commission (CVC) are applicable which provides adequate safeguard against victimization of the employees. No person has been denied access to the Audit Committee.

   Note: As per Section 177(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Whistle Blower Policy has been changed to the Vigil Mechanism which is applicable w.e.f. 01.04.2014.

F. No Directors have any pecuniary relationship or transaction with the Company during the year under report.

G. Details of compliance with the requirements of these guidelines: The Company has complied with the requirement of DPE Guidelines except Chapter 3.1.4, Chapter 4, Chapter 5, Chapter 6.1 and 6.2 on Corporate Governance.

H. Items of expenditure debited in books of accounts, which are not for the purposes of the business: Nil

I. Expenses incurred which are personal in nature and incurred for the Board of Directors and Top Management: Nil

J. The Company paid ₹3.08 Lakhs to the Statutory Auditors for the statutory audit and other services provided by them during the year.

6. HOLDING/ SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

The Company is a subsidiary of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) and has two subsidiaries- The Orissa Development Company Limited (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC)

- The annual accounts of the subsidiary companies and the related detailed information are be made available to shareholders of the holding and subsidiary companies seeking such information at any point of time.
- The annual accounts of the subsidiary companies are also be kept for inspection by any shareholders in the Registered Office of Eastern Investments Limited and of the subsidiary companies concerned. The holding company shall furnish a hard copy of details of accounts of subsidiaries to any shareholder on demand.

7. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

The audited/unaudited financial results are furnished to the Stock Exchange with whom the Company has listing arrangement. The company has its own web-site wherein all relevant information along with the financial results are displayed. Annual Report, all price sensitive information or clarifications on the decisions of the Board are communicated immediately to the Stock Exchanges for dissemination to the shareholders.

As per the Regulation 46 of SEBI (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has maintained a functional website wherein all relevant information about the Company viz., details of its business, financial information, shareholding pattern, compliance with corporate governance, contact information of the designated officials of the company who are responsible for assisting and handling investor grievances etc. are displayed. The investor complaints are processed in SEBI Complaints Redress System (SCORES) which is a centralized web based complaints redressal system. The salient features of this system are: Centralized database of all complaints, online upload of Action Taken Reports (ATRs) by the concerned companies and online viewing by investors of actions taken on the complaint and its current status.

8. GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

AGM DETAILS

Date	Monday, 30th November, 2026
Venue	Video Conferencing ("VC")/Other Audio Visual Means (“OAVM”) C/o SAIL Office, Ground Floor, 271, Bidyut Marg, Unit-IV, Sastri Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751001, Odisha
Time	17:00 Hrs (IST)
Book Closure dates	24 November 2026 to 30 November 2026 (both days inclusive)

LISTING AT STOCK EXCHANGES:
The Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited, 7, Lyons Range, Kolkata – 700001
The company has paid listing fees for the year 2024-25.

STOCK CODE: 10015071

MARKET PRICE DATA OF THE COMPANY’S SHARES IN THE CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE:

The shares of the Company were not traded at Calcutta Stock Exchange during the year 2024-25. The shares of the Company were last traded on 07.09.2012, the details of which were given:

REPRESENTING THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY AS LAST TRADED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE:

Date	Scrip Code	Scrip Name	Scrip Type	Volume	Value ``'000s	Trades	Open Rate	High Rate	Low Rate	Close Rate
07.09.2012	10015071	EASTERN INVESTMENTS LTD.	EQTY	200	487.29	1	2436.45	2436.45	2436.45	2436.45

DEPOSITORIES WITH WHOM COMPANY HAS ENTERED INTO AGREEMENT

Name	ISIN Code
Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL)	INE684E01015
National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)	INE684E01015

The Annual Custodian Fees has been paid to NSDL & CDSL for the F.Y. 2025-26

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT:

MUFG Intime India Private Limited. (Formerly Link Intime India Private Limited) ('MUFG")
(Consequent to merger of CB Management Services (P) Ltd with MUFG)
Rasoi Court, 5th Floor, 20, Sir R.N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata – 700 001,
Phone: (033) 6906-6200, E-mail: investor.helpdesk@in.mpms.mufg.com;
Website: www. in.mpms.mufg.com.

viii) Table showing PHYSICAL/NSDL/CDSL/Summary Report of Equity Shares as on 31st March, 2026

Particulars	Shares	%	No. of Shareholders	%
PHYSICAL	144643	10.01	657	45.15
NSDL	279340	19.34	472	32.44
CDSL	1020404	70.65	326	22.41
Total	**1444387**	**100.00**	**1455**	**100.00**

ix) Table -XVI: Represents Distribution of Shareholding as on 31st March, 2026

Category	No. of Shareholder	%	No of Shares	% of Shares
1-500	1342	92.2337	116977	8.0987
501-1000	59	4.055	42286	2.9276
1001-2000	24	1.6495	31257	2.164
2001-3000	8	0.5498	19794	1.3704
3001-4000	7	0.4811	23355	1.6169
4001-5000	3	0.2062	13478	0.9331
5001-10,000	2	0.1375	15150	1.0489
10,001-50,000	7	0.4811	138821	9.6111
50,001-1,00,000	1	0.0687	78517	5.436
100,001 And Above	2	0.1375	964752	66.7932
Total	**1455**	**100**	**1444387**	**100**

x) Represents Top Ten Shareholders of the company as on 31 March, 2026

Sl No.	Name of The Shareholder	No. of shares held	Percentage (%) of Shareholding
1.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	736638	51.00
2.	President Of India	228114	15.79

3.	Life Insurance Corporation Of India	78517	5.43
4.	Rajan M Shah	41000	2.83
5.	The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited	25434	1.76
6.	K N Srivastava	16395	1.13
7.	Dolly Behram Aryana	15021	1.04
8.	The Oriental Insurance Company Limited	14990	1.03
9.	Mahendra Girdharilal	13525	0.93
10.	Nbi Industrial Finance Co Ltd	12456	0.86
	TOTAL	1182090	81.84

xi) Table-XVIII: Categories of Shareholders with Shareholding Pattern as on 31 March, 2026

Sl .No.	Shareholders	No. of Shares	% of Holding
1	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	736638	51.00
2	The President of India	228114	15.79
3	The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited	25434	1.76
3	State Government	1765	0.12
4	Central Government	1861	0.12
5	Financial Institutions/ Banks	8905	0.61
6	Insurance Companies (LIC 5.43%)	98757	6.83
7	Others		
	1.Resident Individual	273881	19.01
	2.NRI	1345	0.09
	3.Foreign National	6305	0.43
	4.Bodies Corporate	55168	3.81
	5.LLP & HUF	6214	0.43
	TOTAL	**1444387**	**100.00**

Table- XIX: Shows the Geographical Analysis Report as on 31st March, 2026

State	No. of shareholders	% of shareholder	No. of shares	% of shares
Ahmedabad	254	17.457	18698	1.2945
Bangalore	27	1.8557	3434	0.2377
Chennai	12	0.8247	7536	0.5217
Hyderabad	8	0.5498	881	0.061
Kolkata	507	34.8454	149811	10.3719
Mumbai	188	12.921	172335	11.9314
New Delhi	32	2.1993	250548	17.3463
Pune	25	1.7182	17512	1.2124
Visakhapatnam	1	0.0687	736638	51
Others	401	27.5601	86994	6.0229
TOTAL	**1455**	**100**	**1444387**	**100**

xv) Other Offices at:
New Delhi: Core IV, II Floor, Scope Minar, Laxmi Nagar District Centre, New Delhi - 110092.
Bhubaneswar: House No: 255, Ground Floor (North-East portion), Pristine Green, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar – 751020, Tele: 0674-2962777

xvi) Share Transfer System:

The shares of the Company are transferred by Internal Share Transfer Committee constituted by Board.

xvii) Address for correspondence:

The shareholders may address their communications/suggestions/grievances/queries to:

Eastern Investments Limited,
House No: 255, Ground Floor (North-East portion)
Pristine Green, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar – 751020
Tele: 0674-2962777
E-mail: info.birdgroup@nic.in
Website: www.birdgroup.co.in

xviii) Cautionary Statement:

Details given here in above relating to various activities and future plans may be 'forward looking statements' within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. The actual performance may differ from those expressed or implied.

***

ANNEXURE TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Annual Compliance with the Code of Conduct for the Financial Year 2025-26

Pursuant to the Schedule V (Part D) of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulation, 2015, I hereby confirm that the Company has received affirmations on compliance with the Code of Conduct for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 from all the Board Members and Senior Management Personnel.

For and on behalf of the Board
Eastern Investments Limited
Sd/-
AK Bagchi
Managing Director
DIN: 09835584

Place:Visakhapatnam
Date: 14.08.2026

ANNEXURE TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO) CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO PART B OF SCHEDULE II OF REGULATION 17(8) of SEBI (LODR) REGULATIONS, 2015.

We, Shri AK Bagchi, Managing Director (MD) and Puspen Sarkar, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of Eastern Investments Limited (EIL) shall certify to the Board that:

A. We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
   1. these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
   2. these statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

B. There were, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year 2025-26 which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's code of conduct.

C. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the audit committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which they are aware and the steps we have take nor propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

D. We have indicated to the Company's Auditors and the Audit committee:
   1. significant changes, if any, in internal control over financial reporting during the year;
   2. significant changes, if any, in accounting policies, during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and
   3. As regards to the transactions of the company during the year 2025-26 is concerned it is to declare that we are not aware of any instances of significant fraud and involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

Sd/-
(AK Bagchi)
Managing Director (MD)

Sd/-
(PUSPEN SARKAR)
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Place: Visakhapatnam
Date: 14.08.2026

FORM No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
(for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026)
[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members
EASTERN INVESTMENTS LTD
Regd. Off: Plot No. 255, Pristine Green, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar,
Khordha, Odisha, 751020

We have conducted the **Secretarial Audit** of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **EASTERN INVESTMENTS LTD** (CIN: L65993 OR 1927 GOI 034842) (hereinafter called the "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on **31st March, 2026** generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2026 according to the provisions of:

I. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made thereunder;
II. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made thereunder;
III. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
IV. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
V. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') to the extent applicable to the Company:-
a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
* d. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations,2021
* e. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non- Convertible Securities) Regulations,2021;
f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
* g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021;

* h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;
  i. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

* These Clauses were not applicable during the year under review.

VI. The following laws are specifically applicable to the Company as identified by the Management:

Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and Circulars/Directions/Guidelines issued by RBI in relation to Non-Banking Financial Companies, as amended from time to time.

VII. Applicable clauses of Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

VIII. The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with the Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited. Further the Company name is appearing in the 'Active' Category in the CSE Company Database.

During the period under review the Company has *generally* complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the following observations:

1. Due to absence of Independent Directors in the Company, the Company could not comply with certain provisions of SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, the Companies Act, 2013 and DPE guidelines on Corporate Governance. Due to lack of independent directors many committees of Board could not be formed.
2. Internal audit as required under Section 138 of Companies Act 2013 has not been conducted.
3. As per RBI Revised Guidelines on Entry Point Norms, Principal Business criteria (PBC), a company to be registered as NBFC should fulfil both criteria (the assets and the income Pattern based on the last audited financial statement) for showing financial activity as Principal Business, one of which could not be complied with by EIL. There has also been delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. The Company is taking corrective measure to rectify the same.
4. Delay in Adoption of Unaudited/Audited Financial Results under Regulation 33, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 2025, 30th June, 2025, 30th September, 2025 has been observed. As on date CSE has revoked the suspension of trading during the year under review i.e. w.e.f 20.05.2024. However, as on date CSE is not providing any trading plat form for the Company listed at CSE. Hence, the Company has not implemented the software SDD as no trading is being provided by CSE.
5. The Company has made certain delays in filing e-forms with Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) as applicable to it during the financial year 2025-2026.

We report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and as certified by the Management and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test-check basis, the Company has complied with the laws specifically applicable to the Company as detailed in above.

We have not verified the correctness, appropriateness and bases of financial records, books of accounts and decisions taken by the Board and by various committees of the Board during the period under scrutiny. We have checked the Board process and compliance management system to understand and to form an opinion as to whether there is an adequate system of seeking approval of respective committees of the Board, of the members of the Company and of other authorities as per the provisions of various statues as mentioned above.

We further report that:

a) The Board of Directors of the Company is not properly constituted as the Company does not have prescribed number of Independent Directors in its Board and accordingly compliance pertaining to the constitution of various committees and the necessary functions and duties as required to be discharged by these committees and the Board with Independent Directors are not made during the year under review.

b) Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance for the meetings (except that for certain Board meetings were held at shorter notice period or wherein agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent for a period less than seven days in advance and as per information available to us, the same was held with consent of all the Directors) and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

c) As per the minutes of the meetings of the Board duly recorded and signed by the Chairman, the majority decision of the Board were unanimous and no dissenting views have been recorded.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period, the Company has the following specific events/actions having major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

1. Subsidiaries namely The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited & the Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited did not declared any dividend, by means of which the company (EIL) could not earn its financial income.

2. As informed, the Company has responded appropriately to notices received from various statutory/ regulatory authorities including initiating actions for corrective measures, wherever found necessary.

This Report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as "Annexure A" and forms integral part of this Report.

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 23.10.2026
UDIN: A045149H001997462

For PALATASINGH & CO.
Company Secretaries
Sd/-
Rakesh Kumar Palatasingh
(Proprietor)
ACS No. 45149
C P No. 16921
PRCN: 5259/2023

"Annexure A"

To,
The Members
EASTERN INVESTMENTS LTD
Regd. Off: Plot No. 255, Pristine Green, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar,
Khordha, Odisha, 751020

Based on Audit, our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Compliance with the applicable laws and maintenance of records by the Company. We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards CSAS-1 to CSAS-4 ("CSAS") prescribed by the ICSI. These standards require that the auditor complies with statutory and regulatory requirements and plans and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about compliance with applicable laws and maintenance of records.
Due to inherent limitations of an audit including internal, financial and operating controls, there is an unavoidable risk that some misstatements or material non-compliance may not be detected, even though the audit properly planned and performed in accordance with the CSAS.
Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We further report that the compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws like direct and indirect tax
laws and maintenance of financial records and books of accounts has not been reviewed in this Audit since the
same have been subject to review by statutory financial audit and other designated professionals.

4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the
responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

7. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of account of the Company as well as correctness of the values and figures reported in various disclosures and returns as required to be submitted by the Company under the specified laws, though we have relied to a certain extent on the information furnished in such returns

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 23.10.2026
UDIN: A045149H001997462

For PALATASINGH & CO.
Company Secretaries
Sd/-
Rakesh Kumar Palatasingh
(Proprietor)
ACS No. 45149
C P No. 16921
PRCN: 5259/2023

CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

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

The Members
EASTERN INVESTEMENTS LIMITED
Regd. Off: Plot No. 255, Pristine Green, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar,
Khordha, Odisha, 751020

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of **EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED** having CIN L65993 OR 1927 GOI 034842 and having registered office at Plot No. 255, Pristine Green, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar, Khordha, Odisha, 751020 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to me / us by the Company & its officers, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31st March, 2026 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such other Statutory Authority.

Sr. No.	Name of Director	DIN	Date of appointment in Company
1.	VASUDEVAN PILLAIPULIYANANICKAL ANIL KUMAR	09586898	03/04/2025
2.	ARUN KANTI BAGCHI	09835584	01/10/2025
3.	MANISH RAJ GUPTA	10905637	20/01/2026

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

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 28.10.2026
UDIN: A045149H002048546

For PALATASINGH & CO.
Company Secretaries
Sd/-
Rakesh Kumar Palatasingh
(Proprietor)
ACS No. 45149
C P No. 16921
PRCN: 5259/2023

Corporate Governance Compliance Certificate

(Under Schedule V of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015)

The Members
EASTERN INVESTEMENTS LIMITED
Registered Off: Plot No. 255, Pristine Green, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar,
Khordha, Odisha, 751020

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by **EASTERN INVESTEMENTS LIMITED** (CIN: L65993 OR 1927 GOI 034842) (hereinafter called the "Company") for the year ended on 31st March, 2026 as per the Regulation 17 to 27, clause (b) to (i) of Sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 and para C, D and E of Schedule V of Chapter IV of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the "Listing Regulations") and as amended.

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the above-mentioned Listing Regulations except the following:-

1. The Board of Directors of the Company is not properly constituted as the Company does not have prescribed number of Independent Directors in its Board. Hence penalties under Regulation 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 25 of SEBI LODR Regulations has been imposed on the Company.
2. Delay in Adoption of Unaudited/Audited Financial Results under Regulation 33, for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2025, 30th June, 2025 and 30th September, 2025 has been observed.
3. Compliance with few disclosures to be covered under Corporate Governance report like details of non-compliance by the listed entity, penalties, strictures etc. as required under SEBI Listing regulations.

We further state such compliance is neither an assurance as to future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 28.10.2026
UDIN: A045149H002048612

For PALATASINGH & CO.
Company Secretaries
Sd/-
Rakesh Kumar Palatasingh
(Proprietor)
ACS No. 45149
C P No. 16921
PRCN: 5259/2023

B. Chhawchharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants

8A & 8B, Satyam Towers
3, Alipore Road, Kolkata - 700 027, India
Tel : (91-33) 40060835 Fax : (91-33) 2479 1952
E-mail : contact@bccoindia.com

Independent Auditor's Additional Report for the year ended 31st March, 2026 pursuant to the requirement of Master Direction – Non – Banking Financial Companies Auditor's Report (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

To
The Board of Directors of
Eastern Investments Limited
Plot No:255, Pristine Green, Pokhariput,
Bhubaneswar -751020

1. This report is issued in accordance with the terms of our engagement with Eastern Investments Limited, (the 'Company') and requirements of the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Companies Auditor's Report (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the Auditor's Report Directions') issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('the RBI').

2. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of the Company which comprise the Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and have issued an unmodified opinion vide our report dated 14th August, 2026.

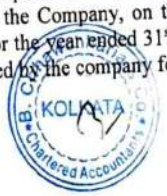
Management's Responsibility for the financial statements

3. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit (financial performance) and cash flows of the Company In accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards ('AS') specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

4. The management of the Company is also responsible for compliance with the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 ("the RBI Act"), Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Companies – Registration, Exemptions and Framework for Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2025 ('the NBFC Directions'), and other circulars and directions issued by the RBI there under and for providing all the required information to the RBI.

Auditor's Responsibility

5. Pursuant to the requirements of the Auditor's Report Directions, It is our responsibility to provide reasonable assurance on (the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Auditor's Report Directions, to the extent applicable to the Company, on the basis of our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026 and examination of books of accounts and other records maintained by the company for the year then ended.



B. Chhawchharia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Continuation Sheet

6. We conducted our examination of the audited books of accounts other records of the Company in accordance with the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes (Revised 2016) ('the Guidance Note') Issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('the ICAI'). The Guidance Note requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI.

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

Opinion

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of test checks carried out by us during the course of the audit of the Company, our reports on the matters specified in Para 3A and 3C of the Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Companies Auditors' Report (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 are as follows:

   i. The Company is engaged in the business of non-banking financial institution (not accepting or holding public deposits) and pursuant to Section 45-I(a) of the RBI Act and has obtained a Certificate of Registration CoR no. 05.02313 dated 16th May, 1998 issued from the Reserve Bank of India;

   ii. Based on the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not entitled to continue to hold the Certificate of Registration in terms of its asset/income pattern as on 31st March, 2026;

   iii. The Company is meeting the net-owned fund requirement as laid down in the Master Directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India;

   iv. The Board of Directors of the Company has passed a resolution for not accepting any public deposit;

   v. The Company has not accepted any public deposit during the year;

   vi. The Company has complied with the prudential norms relating to income recognition, income on investments, accounting for investments, accounting standards, asset classification and provisioning for bad and doubtful debts as applicable to it in terms of Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2025.

   viii. Based on the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been classified as a NBFC Micro Finance Institution (MFI) as defined in the Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Companies – Registration, Exemptions and Framework for Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2025.

Restriction on distribution or use

9. Our work was performed solely to assist you for compliance with Auditor's Report Directions by the Company. Our obligations in respect of this report are entirely separate from, and our responsibility and liability are in no way changed by any other role we may have as statutory auditors of the Company or otherwise. Nothing in this report, nor anything said or done in the course of or in connection with the services that are subject of this report, will extend any duty of care we may have in our capacity as statutory auditors of the Company.



B. Chhawchharia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Continuation Sheet

10. This report is addressed to and provided to the Board of Directors of the Company pursuant to our obligations under the Auditor's Report Directions requiring us to submit a report on the additional matters as stated in the aforesaid directions and should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose or to any other party without our prior written consent. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For B. Chhawchharia & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 305123E

Date: 14th August, 2026

Place: Kolkata

Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia
Partner
Membership No.: 008482
UDIN: 26008482PRORXM4164

B. Chhawchharia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Continuation Sheet

Independent Auditor's Certificate on compliance with conditions for holding a Certificate of Registration granted under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

To
The Board of Directors of
Eastern Investments Limited
Plot No:255, Pristine Green, Pokhariput,
Bhubaneswar -751020

1. This certificate is issued in accordance with the terms of our engagement with Eastern Investments Limited ('the Company').
2. The management of the Company has prepared the accompanying statement (the 'Statement') comprising of financial parameters and particulars of non-banking financial companies as at 31st March 2026 along with annexures supporting the content of the Statement pursuant to the Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Filing of Supervisory Returns) Directions - 2024 ('the Master Directions') which requires submission of this certificate along with the Statement to the Reserve Bank of India (the 'RBI'). We have attached the Statement and the accompanying annexures for identification purposes only.
3. We have audited the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 on which we issued unmodified opinion vide our report dated 14th August, 2026. Further, we have issued additional report addressed to the Board of Directors of the Company in compliance with the Master Direction-Non- Banking Financial Companies Auditor's Report (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the Auditor's Report Directions') and had not come across any exceptions that is required to be reported under paragraph 5 of the Auditor's Report Directions.

Management's Responsibility for the Statement

4. The preparation of the Statement is the responsibility of the management of the Company including preparation and maintenance of proper books of accounts and such other relevant records and documents. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and monitoring internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Statement and applying appropriate basis of preparation, and making estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.
5. The management is also responsible for ensuring that the Company complies with all the regulatory requirements of the Master Direction and other applicable circulars and guidelines issued by RBI, for the purpose of furnishing this Statement and for providing all relevant information to the RBI.

Auditor's Responsibility

6. Pursuant to the requirements of the Master Directions, it is our responsibility to express a reasonable assurance in the form of opinion as to whether:

   a. the particulars set out at serial numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 in the accompanying Statement are in agreement with the audited books and records of the Company as on 31st March 2026;

   b. the particulars set out at serial number 7 and 10 in the accompanying Statement are in agreement with the audited standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026;



c. the financial information included in the accompanying Annexures A and B with respect to computation of Net-Owned Funds ('NOF') and Asset-Income Pattern (AIP) stated in serial number 6 and 8 respectively in the accompanying Statement has been accurately extracted from the audited standalone financial statements and the underlying books and records maintained by the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026 and whether the calculations given therein are mathematically accurate. The method of calculation of NOF and AIP is as defined by the management and specified in the respective annexures;

d. as set out at serial number 11 in the accompanying Statement, there is no foreign direct investment received by the Company;

e. as set out at serial number 16 in the accompanying Statement, there is no takeover/ acquisition of control or change in shareholding or management of the Company requiring prior approval from RBI based on our examination of the audited books and records of the Company; and

f. the particulars set out at serial numbers 12, 13, 14 and 15 in the accompanying Statement are in agreement with the audited books and records of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026.

7. Our audit of the standalone financial statements referred to in paragraph 3 and 6 above were conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable authoritative pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI'). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements are free of material misstatement. Such audit was not planned and performed in connection with any transactions to identify matters that maybe of potential interest to third parties.

8. We conducted our examination on a test check basis of the records and information in the Statement in accordance with the 'Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes (Revised 2016)' issued by the ICAI. The Guidance Note requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI.

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

Opinion

10. Based on our examination, evidences obtained and the information and explanation provided to us, along with the representations provided by the management, in our opinion:

a) the particulars set out at serial numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 in the accompanying Statement are in agreement with the audited books and records of the Company as on 31st March 2026;

b) the particulars set out at serial number 7 and 10 in the accompanying Statement are in agreement with the audited standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026;

c) the financial information included in Annexures A and B with respect to computation of NOF and AIP stated in serial number 6 and 8 respectively in the accompanying Statement have been accurately extracted from the audited standalone financial statements and the underlying books and records maintained by the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026 and the calculations given therein are mathematically accurate and compliant with the relevant RBI requirements;



d) as set out in serial number 11 of the accompanying Statement based on our examination of the audited books of accounts and records of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2026; the Company does not have any foreign direct investment as at 31st March 2026;

e) as set out at serial number 16 in the accompanying Statement, based on our examination of the audited books of accounts and records of for the year ended 31st March 2026, there has not been any takeover/acquisition of control or change in shareholding or management of the Company requiring prior approval from RBI; and

f) since the Company is not a NBFC-Factor or NBFC-MFI or NBFC-AFC or NBFC-IFC; the particulars set out at serial number 12, 13, 14 and 15 are not applicable to the Company.

Restriction on Distribution or Use

11. Our work was performed solely to assist you in meeting your responsibilities in relation to your compliance with the Master Directions. Our obligations in respect of this certificate are entirely separate from, and our responsibility and liability is in no way changed by, any other role we may have as statutory auditors of the Company or otherwise. Nothing in this certificate, nor anything said or done in the course of or in connection with the services that are the subject of this certificate, will extend any duty of care we may have in our capacity as statutory auditors of the Company.

12. The certificate is addressed to and provided to the Board of Directors of the Company solely for the purpose of enabling it to comply with the requirements of Master Directions which inter alia, requires it to submit the certificate by the statutory auditors along with the accompanying Statement and annexures to the RBI and should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose or to any other party without our prior written consent. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this certificate is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For B. Chhawchharia & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 305123E

Date: 14th August, 2026

Place: Kolkata

B. Chhawchharia & Co. KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia
Partner
Membership No.: 008482
UDIN: 26008482PRORXM4164

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, which in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Emphasis of Matter

5. We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the standalone financial statements, which describe the uncertainty related to the outcome.

a) Note No. 3 of Standalone financial statements states that Company has made long term investments amounting to Rs. 4,362.53 lakhs in its subsidiary, The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited. The aforesaid investment continues to be valued at cost whereas as per the latest audited financial statements of the subsidiary, its net worth is negative.

b) Note No. 25.1(a) of Standalone financial statements describe the non-payment of Rent and cess on land revenue amounting to Rs. 125 lakhs on Lawrence Property at Bauria, Howrah, West Bengal. The said property is yet to be muted in the name of the Company.

c) Note No. 25.1(b) of Standalone financial statements describes that demand of Rs.58.45 lakhs from Additional Commissioner of Stamp Revenue, Government of West Bengal for transfer of shares of Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. (BSLC) to Eastern Investments Ltd (EIL) from President of India has not been considered in accounts, since the company contends that the said stamp duty is not applicable on it as the transfer of shares were affected by virtue of Restructuring Scheme approved by the Union Cabinet and the said transfer of shares took place from the President of India without any financial consideration.

d) Note No. 26.2 of Standalone financial statements states that the Company could not comply with the percentage of financial income requirement of the RBI Revised Guidelines issued for NBFC.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

6. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance Report and Shareholder Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise
appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

7. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for

the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone 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 Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

8. In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

9. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

10. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing 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.

11. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies

Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

14. 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.

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

Other Matter

a) The Company has no independent director on its board as on 31.03.2026 but as per the section 149 of the Companies Act 2013 regarding constitution of board every listed

public company is required to have at least one-third of the total number of directors as independent directors. Hence there is non-compliance in this regard.

b) Section 177 of the Act read with Rule 6 and 7 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 deals with the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall consist of a minimum of three directors with independent directors forming a majority. Since the company has no independent director on its board as on 31.03.2026, hence, there is non-compliance of Section 177 of the Act.

c) As required by section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Nomination and Remuneration committee shall consist of three or more non-executive directors out of which not less than one-half shall be independent directors. Since the company has no independent director on its board, hence, there is non-compliance of Section 178 of the Act.

Our opinion above on the standalone financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements

16. As required under section 143(5) of the of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure-A**, a Statement on the Directions / Sub-Directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India after complying the suggested methodology of Audit, the action taken thereon and its impact on the accounts and financial statements of the Company.

17. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (“the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the **Annexure-B**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable to the Company.

18. Further to our comments in **Annexure B**, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;

b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.

c) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules thereunder;

e) The provisions of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to Government Companies in terms of notification F.No.1/2/2014-CL-V dated 13th June, 2017, issued by the Ministry of Company Affairs, Government of India.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statement of the Company as on 31 March 2026 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure-C** wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i) The Company, as detailed in Note 25.1(c) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2026;

ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2026;

iii) There was an amount of Rs. 2.68 lakhs for F.Y. 2015-16, Rs. 1.50 lakhs for F.Y. 2016-17 and Rs. 0.64 lakhs for F.Y 2017-18 totalling to Rs. 4.82 lakhs related to unpaid/ unclaimed dividend which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) by the Company on 21-09-2023, 15-09-2024 and 26-09-2025 respectively but the same has now been transferred to IEPF till the date of our report.

iv) a)The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("the intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

v) No dividend is declared or paid by the Company during the year and hence compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2024, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across

any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For B Chhawchharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 305123E

Sd/-
Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia
Partner
Membership No.: 008482
UDIN: 26008482CVSHKP8653
Place: Kolkata
Date: 14th August'2026

Annexure – A to the Auditors' Report

DIRECTIONS / SUB-DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 143(5) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ISSUED BY THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS OF EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED FOR CONDUCTING AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2024-25.

CAG's Directions	Our Observation	Impact on Financial statements
(1)Assess the fair valuation of all the investments, both quoted and unquoted, made directly by the Company or through Trusts, for Post retirement benefits of the employees. This includes verifying valuation methodologies, ensuring consistency with Ind AS and reviewing supporting documentation. The auditor shall provide a brief note on the valuation approach, its reasonability, and compliance with applicable regulations, reporting any material deviations or misstatements.	The fair value of quoted investments has been taken from a recognised stock exchange, which we found appropriate. For unquoted investments, we obtained a detailed understanding of the management's valuation process and controls through walkthroughs, document inspection, and discussions, and found the approach reasonable.	NIL
(2)Whether the Company has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, whether review of this system and controls that are significant to the Companies financial reporting process as well as cyber security has been done by Information Security Auditing Organisations empanelled by Cert-In at a minimum frequency of once in a year and material discrepancies found if any have been suitably reported? The implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications may also be reported.	Yes, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems.	NIL
(3)Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for as per the applicable accounting standards or norms and whether the received funds were utilised as per its terms and conditions? Whether accounting of interest earned on grants received has been done as per terms and conditions of the Grant. List the cases of deviation.	As per the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not received any funds from Central/ State agencies.	NIL

(4)Whether the Company has identified the key Risk areas? If yes, whether the Company has formulated any Risk Management Policy to mitigate these risks? If yes, (a) whether the Risk Management Policy has been formulated considering global best practices? (b) whether the Company has identified its data assets and whether it has been valued appropriately?	As per the information and explanation given by the management, the company has not identified any key risk area and also there is no risk management policy. As explained by the management, the company has not identified its data asset and there is no policy to valued it appropriately.	NIL
(5)Whether the Company is complying with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and other applicable rules and regulations of SEBI, Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Department of Public Enterprises, Reserve Bank of India, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, CERT-In, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and National Payments Corporation of India wherever applicable? If not, the cases of deviation may be highlighted.	As per the information and explanation given by the management, the company has complied with all the compliances of the given law and regulations to the extent applicable, except the following non compliances made during the year: a) Company could not comply with the percentage of financial income requirement of the RBI Revised Guidelines issued for NBFC. b) The Company has no independent director on its board as on 31.03.2026. c) Delay in submission of Financial Results to stock exchange. d) Non-transferred the unpaid dividend for more than 7 years to IEPF account for the FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18.	Non-compliance penalty and other charges as mentioned in the respective law.

For B Chhawchharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 305123E

Sd/-
Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia
Partner
Membership No.: 008482
UDIN: 26008482CVSHKP8653
Place: Kolkata
Date: 14th August'2026

Annexure – B to the Auditors' Report

Annexure referred to in paragraph (2) under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Eastern Investments Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant & Equipment's :

a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets. The Gross carrying value of fixed assets is Rs. 3.28 Lakhs.

b) As explained to us, Property, Plant and Equipment fixed assets comprise of Building, Block and Railway Siding were not physically verified during the year under audit.

c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) not made available to us however; the facts disclosed in the financial statements are tabulated below:

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (Rs. in Lakhs)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
PPE-Freehold Land	2.18	No	No	1984	The Company had a land of 76.77 Acres in the name of Lawrance Jute mill. Out of this, the Government of West Bengal had acquired 27.58 Acres on 25.08.1976 under the provisions of Section 6(3) of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953.

d) The Company has adopted cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records maintained by the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made there under.

ii. a) The Company has no inventories during the year; hence paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) The company has not 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.

iii. The Company has not made investments in companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year, in respect of which:

a) The Company is a Non-Banking Finance Company and its principal business is to give loans. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
c) The Company does not have any outstanding loans and advances in the nature of loans at the beginning of the current year nor has granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;

v. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. According to the information and explanation given to us, Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub- section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vii. a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, Goods and Service Tax and any other statutory dues as applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st of March, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Nature of Statue	Nature of Dues	Period to which it relates	Gross Amount (in Lakhs)	Authority where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	A.Y. 2010-11	92.96	Deputy / Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest	A.Y. 2009-10	12.71	Deputy / Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
Stamp Act, 1899	Stamp Duty	F.Y. 2011-12	58.45	Additional Commissioner of Stamp Revenue, Govt of West Bengal

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income, during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts;

ix. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

xi. a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules,2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act].

xiv. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the act.
(b) We have considered the reports issued by the internal auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us the Company, during the year, has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. a) The Company is required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and the company has obtained necessary registration.

b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;
c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
d) The group to which the company belongs does not have more than one CIC as part of it. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 6.47 Lakhs during the current financial year and Rs. 14.61 Lakh in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. 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 and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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 / not discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

xx. The section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 is applicable to the company. However, the company is not required to spend for CSR activities by virtue of section 135 (5) being average net loss of the company during the three immediately preceding financial year.

xxi. This is the audit report of standalone company, the reporting under clause 3 (xxi) of the said Order in respect of qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors is not applicable.

For B Chhawchharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 305123E

Sd/-
Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia
Partner
Membership No.: 008482
UDIN: 26008482CVSHKP8653
Place: Kolkata
Date: 14th August'2026

Annexure - C to the Auditors' Report

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of **EASTERN INVESTMENTS 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

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

5. We believe that the audit evidences we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial control with reference to standalone Financial Statement.

Meaning of Internal Financial Control with reference to standalone Financial Statement

6. A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statement is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone Financial Statement includes those policies and procedures that (1)

pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statement, 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 control with reference to standalone financial statement to future periods are subject to the risk that internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statement may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the Company has, in all material respects, maintained adequate internal financial controls system with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2026, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For B Chhawchharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 305123E

Sd/-
Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia
Partner
Membership No.: 008482
UDIN: 26008482CVSHKP8653
Place: Kolkata
Date: 14th August'2026

कार्यालय
महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा, इस्पात
ऑडिट भवन-II, डोरण्डा, राँची-834002

SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA
लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT, STEEL
AUDIT BHAWAN-II, DORANDA
RANCHI - 834002

सं.: Report-I/EIL/Accounts/Standalone/2025-26/1218 दिनांक: 15/10/2026

सेवा में,
अध्यक्ष
Eastern Investments Limited,
House No: 255, Ground Floor,
(South-West portion), Pristine Green,
Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar – 751020

विषय: 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए ईस्टर्न इन्वेस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड के स्टैंडअलोन वित्तीय विवरणी पर कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 143(6)(b) के तहत भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

महोदय,

इस पत्र के साथ ईस्टर्न इन्वेस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड का वर्ष 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त स्टैंडअलोन वित्तीय विवरणी पर कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 143(6)(b) के तहत भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ संलग्न है।

I am to forward herewith the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Standalone accounts of Eastern Investments Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026.

इस पत्र की पावती की अभिस्वीकृति वांछित है।

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

भवदीय,

15/10

(जितेंद्र सुधाकर करपे)
महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा (इस्पात), राँची

Ph : 0651- 2482212, 2480343, E-mail : dgasteelranchi@cag.gov.in

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The preparation of Standalone financial statements of Eastern Investments Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The Statutory Auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139 (5) of the Act are responsible for expressing opinion on the Standalone financial statements under Section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 01st September 2026

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the Standalone financial statements of Eastern Investments Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 under Section 143(6)(a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

On the basis of my supplementary audit nothing significant has come to my knowledge which would give rise to any comment upon or supplement to statutory auditors' report under Section 143(6)(b) of the Act.

For and on behalf of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Place: Ranchi
Date: 15/10/2026

15/10

(J. S. Karape)
Director General of Audit (Steel), Ranchi

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2026

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

		Particulars	Notes	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
	ASSETS				
(1)	Non-current assets				
	(a)	Property, plant and equipment	2	3.28	3.28
				3.28	3.28
	(b)	Financial assets			
		(i) Investments	3	26,029.79	26,087.20
		(a) Investments in subsidiaries	3.1	25,863.51	25,863.51
		(b) Other Investments	3.2	166.28	223.69
		(ii) Other financial assets	4	64.00	208.00
	(c)	Non-current tax assets (net)	5	71.00	66.05
	(d)	Deferred tax Assets (Net)	6	137.39	137.03
	(e)	Other non-current assets	7	-	-
		Total non-current assets (A)		26,305.46	26,501.56
(2)	Current assets				
	(a)	Financial assets			
		(i) Other investments	3	-	-
		(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8.1	6.86	3.59
		(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	8.2	4.83	302.15
		(iv) Loans	9	-	-
		(v) Other financial assets	4	662.23	206.23
	(b)	Other current assets	7	0.39	0.24
		Total current assets (B)		674.31	512.21
Total assets (A+B)				26979.77	27013.77
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(1)	Equity				
	(a)	Equity share capital	10	144.44	144.44
	(b)	Other equity	11	26483.52	26,546.64
		Total equity (A)		26,627.97	26,691.08
	Liabilities				
(2)	Non-current liabilities				
	(a)	Provisions	12	69.69	71.21
		Total non-current liabilities (B)		69.69	71.21
(3)	Current liabilities				
	(a)	Financial liabilities			
		(i) Trade payables			
		(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	13	-	-
		(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13	0.50	0.50
		(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	278.70	248.07
	(b)	Other current liabilities	15	2.91	2.91
		Total current liabilities (C)		282.11	251.48
		Total liabilities (B+C)		351.80	322.69
Total equity and liabilities {A+(B+C)}				26979.77	27,013.77
Accompanying notes to the financial statements			1 to 27		

Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

As per our report of even date attached
For B. Chhawchharia &Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No:305123E

Sd/-
(CA Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia)
Partner
Membership No:008482
UDIN NO: 26008482CVSHKP8653
Place: Kolkata, 14.08.2026

For & On Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(MNVS Prabhakar)
Chairman
DIN: 11711977

Sd/-
(A K Bagchi)
Managing Director
DIN: 09835584

Sd/-
(Puspen Sarkar)
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
(M Jagadeeshwara Rao)
Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31.03.2026

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

		Notes	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
I	Revenue from operation	16	54.77	57.24
II	Other income	17	(55.18)	(12.97)
III	Total revenue (I + II)		(0.41)	44.27
IV	EXPENSES			
	(a) Employee benefits expense	18	42.59	62.69
	(b) Finance costs	19	-	-
	(c)Depreciation expense	20	-	-
	(b) Other expenses	19	20.47	26.05
	Total expenses (IV)		63.06	88.74
V	Profit before exceptional items and Tax (III - IV)		(63.47)	(44.47)
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	Profit before Tax (V + VI)		(63.47)	(44.47)
VIII	Tax Expense			
	(1) Current tax	20	-	-
	(2) Deferred tax	20	(0.36)	(15.56)
	Total tax expense (VIII)		(0.36)	(15.56)
IX	Profit for the year (VII - VIII)		(63.11)	(28.91)
X	Other comprehensive income			
	A (i) Items that will not be recycled to profit or loss			
	- Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
	- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Total other comprehensive income for the year (X)		-	-
XI	Total comprehensive income for the year (IX + X)		(63.11)	(28.91)
XII	Earnings per equity share:			
	(1) Basic and diluted	21	(4.37)	(2.00)
	Accompanying notes to the financial statements	1 to 27		

Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements
In terms of our report of even date

For B. Chhawchharia &Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No:305123E

Sd/-
(CA Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia)
Partner
Membership No:008482
UDIN NO: 26008482CVSHKP8653
Place: Kolkata, 1408.2026

For & On Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(MNVS Prabhakar)
Chairman
DIN: 11711977

Sd/-
(A K Bagchi)
Managing Director
DIN: 09835584

Sd/-
(Puspen Sarkar)
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
(M Jagadeeshwara Rao)
Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the Year ended 31.03.2026

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

		Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
A.	Cash flows from operating activities		
	Profit for the year	(63.11)	(28.91)
	Adjustments for:		
	Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	(0.36)	(15.56)
	Depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	-	-
	Fair value (gain)/loss arising from the investment classified as FVTPL	57.30	29.86
	Provision for leave encashment written back in profit or loss	-	-
	Finance cost recognized in profit or loss	-	-
		(6.17)	(14.61)
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(158.68)	203.12
	(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(0.15)	0.05
	Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	-	-
	Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	30.63	43.31
	Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	-	0.06
	Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(1.52)	0.86
	Cash generated from operations	(135.89)	232.79
	Income taxes paid	(4.95)	(7.15)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	(140.84)	225.64
B.	Cash flows from investing activities		
	Proceeds on sale of financial assets and investments	144.11	(224.58)
	Net cash generated from investing activities	144.11	(224.58)
C.	Cash flows from financing activities		
	Dividends paid on equity shares	-	-
	Tax on dividends paid on equity shares	-	-
	Finance cost paid	-	-
	Net cash used in financing activities	-	-
Net increase or (decrease) in cash or cash equivalents		3.27	1.06
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3.59	2.53
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		6.86	3.59

Note:

a) The above Cash Flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standards Ind AS 7 - Cash Flow Statements

b) Previous figure year's have been regrouped wherever necessary, to conform current year's classification

As per our report of even date attached
For B. Chhawchharia &Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No:305123E

Sd/-
(CA Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia)
Partner
Membership No:008482
UDIN NO: 26008482CVSHKP8653
Place: Kolkata, 1408.2026

For & On Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(MNVS Prabhakar)
Chairman
DIN: 11711977

Sd/-
(A K Bagchi)
Managing Director
DIN: 09835584

Sd/-
(Puspen Sarkar)
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
(M Jagadeeshwara Rao)
Company Secretary

Notes to the Financial Statements

Statement of changes in equity as at 31.03.2026

A. Equity share capital Amount

in Rs. Lakhs

	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at 01.04.2025	1,444,387.00	144.44
Changes in equity share capital during the year ended 31.03.2025	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2026	1,444,387.00	144.44

B. Other equity Amount

in Rs. Lakhs

Other equity	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Investment reserve	Reserve fund (Special reserve)	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings		
						Profit and loss	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans	
Balance as at 01.04.2024	76.57		1,088.83	23,334.34	965.73	1,110.08		26,575.55
Profit for the year						(28.91)		(28.91)
Other comprehensive income, net of Income tax								
Total comprehensive income								-
Payment of dividend								-
Appropriation to reserves								
Balance as at 01.04.2025	76.57	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	965.73	1,081.44		26,546.64
Profit for the period						(63.11)		(63.11)
Other comprehensive income, net of Income tax							-	-
Total comprehensive income							-	
Payment of dividend								
Appropriation to reserves		-			-			
Balance as at 31.03.2026	76.57	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	965.73	1,018.06	-	26,483.53

IND AS Accounting Policies:

1. General Information	Eastern Investments Limited (hereinafter referred as "EIL" or "Company") was incorporated on incorporated on 03 January 1927. It is classified as Union Government company and is registered at Registrar of Companies, Kolkata. It was nationalized by the Government of India by virtue of the Bird & Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking and other Properties) Act, 1980 and it became a PSU w.e.f 19th March, 2010, it is a shell company, so not classified by DPE. EIL is listed at Calcutta Stock Exchange. EIL is holding company of The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited. It became a subsidiary company of RINL (Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited) on 5th January, 2011.
2. Material accounting policies	The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
2.1 .a Application of new and revised IND ASs	Any revision on Ind AS has been considered for financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026.
2.1.b Statement of compliance	The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015
2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation	Up to the year ended 31st March, 2019 the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirement of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. These are the Company's 3rd Ind AS Financial Statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is 1st April, 2018. Prior to adoption of Ind AS , the company had been preparing its financial statements for all periods up to and including year ended 31st March, 2018 in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the India, including accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Indian GAAP"). The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and the year ended 31st March, 2020 are prepared in accordance with Ind AS. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule-III of the Companies Act 2013. Based on the nature of business, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of Current-noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities. The Company has adopted all the issued Ind AS and such adoption was carried out in accordance with IND AS 101 – First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The Company has transited from Indian GAAP which is its previous GAAP, as defined in Ind AS 101. The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for financial instruments (other than investment in subsidiaries) that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. The Company has elected option to carry its investments in subsidiaries at deemed cost being the carrying amount for such investments under previous GAAP at transition date. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosures in

	these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102 – Share based Payments and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 – Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 – Impairment of Assets. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows: • Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date; • Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and • Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The principal accounting policies are set out below.
2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment	Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/ and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. **Initial Measurement** The initial cost at cash price equivalent of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location and present value of any asset restoration obligation or obligatory decommissioning costs for its intended use. Expenditure incurred on development of freehold land is capitalized as part of the cost of the land. In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of overheads, directly attributable borrowing costs. **Subsequent expenditure** Subsequent expenditure on day- to- day servicing of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. However, expenditure on major maintenance or repairs including cost of replacing the parts of assets and overhaul costs where it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will be available to the Company, are capitalised and the carrying amount of the item so replaced is derecognised. Insurance spares that are specific to a fixed asset and valuing more than Rs.1 lakh per unit are capitalised along with the main assets. All other spares are recognised as inventory, except for spares which are having a useful life greater than a year and can to be identified as components in an asset are capitalised. **Depreciation** Depreciation on assets are provided over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation on assets are provided on a straight line basis over the useful life of the asset in the manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Each component of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of that item is depreciated separately if its useful life differs from the others components of the asset. Property, plant and equipment which are subject to componentisation, comprises of main assets, componentised assets and remainders, if any. The useful life of remainders carry the life of main assets unless the same based on technical evaluation is considered to be lower than that of the main asset, in which case, such lower useful life is considered.

	The residual value of property, plant and equipment are maintained at 5% of the original cost except for assets costing up to Rs.5,000 which are fully depreciated in the year of capitalization. Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is prospectively depreciated over the revised useful life of respective assets. Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciated assets on property, plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation thereon are retained fully until they are derecognised or classified as non-current assets held for sale. **Disposal of assets** An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. **Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS** For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant & equipment recognized as of 1st April, 2018 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.
2.4 Investment Property	Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/ or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16's requirements for cost model, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with Ind AS 105. An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.
2.5 Impairment	**Impairment of tangible assets** At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statementof profit and loss.

2.6 Provisions and contingencies	**Provisions** Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money in that jurisdiction and the risks specific to the liability. **Contingent Liabilities** Contingent liabilities arising from past events the existence of which would be confirmed only on occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Company or contingent liabilities where there is a present obligations but it is not probable that economic benefits would be required to settle the obligations are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote. **Contingent Assets** Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefit is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefit is probable.
2.7 Financial Instruments	All financial assets are recognised on trade date when the purchase of a financial asset is under a contract whose term requires delivery of the financial asset within the time frame established by the market concerned. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at inception. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value. **Classification of financial assets** Financial assets are classified as 'equity instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer (under Ind AS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*). All other non-derivative financial assets are 'debt instruments'. **Financial assets at amortised cost and the effective interest method** Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met: ➢ the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and ➢ the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with interest recognised on an effective yield basis in investment income. **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income(FVTOCI)** Debt instruments are measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met: ➢ the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling assets; and ➢ the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income. When the debt instrument is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss account as a reclassification adjustment.

At initial recognition, an irrevocable election is made (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments other than held for trading purpose at FVTOCI.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. Where the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is directly reclassified to retained earnings.

For equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income no impairments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Other Financial Assets (Contract Assets)
Accounts Receivables is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services, transferred to the Customer. If the Company performs by transferring the goods or services to a Customer before the Customer pays consideration or payment is due, Accounts Receivables (in the nature of Contract Asset) is recognised for the Earned Consideration that is conditional.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria of classifying as amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive incomedescribed above, or that meet the criteria but the entity has chosen to designate as at FVTPL at initial recognition, are measured at FVTPL.

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an investment that is not held for trading at FVTOCI at initial recognition.

Financial assets classified at FVTPL are initially measured at fair value excluding transaction costs.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

Interest income on debt instruments at FVTPL is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVTPL is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost. Trade and other receivables which does not contain any significant financing component are stated at their transaction value as reduced by impairment losses, if any.

Loans and other receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Impairment of financial assets

On initial recognition of the financial assets, a loss allowance for expected credit loss is recognised for debt instruments at amortised cost and FVTOCI. For debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income in the statement of profit and loss and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the balance sheet.

Expected credit losses of a financial instrument is measured in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

At each reporting date, the Company assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

When making the assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If, the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer

recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may also be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilitiesare initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

	The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Trade and other payables are recognised at their transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost. **Offsetting financial instruments** Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.
2.8 Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.
2.9 Borrowing cost	Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. The Company considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.
2.10 Employee Benefits	**Retirement benefit and termination benefits** A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. For defined benefit retirement the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out for half pay leave at the end of each annual reporting period. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds. In countries where there is a deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the market rate on those bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation are used. However, for retirement benefits like gratuity the provision is made on the basis of 15 days of salary (i.e. Basic + DA) for the month of March (i.e. 15/26 x (Basic + DA) for the month of March). This amount of provision is for the entire year and is recognised proportionately in every quarter whereas for superannuation fund the provision is recorded on a monthly basis, which is calculated @ 15% of Salary (i.e. Basic + DA) of each month. These are charged to statement of profit and loss at the end of each period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Past service cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows: ➢ service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements); ➢ net interest expense or income; and

	➢ remeasurement The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the statement of profit and loss in the line item employee benefits expense. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. When the benefit of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expenses is recognized immediately in statement of profit and loss. The Company provides retiring benefits in the nature of provident fund, superannuation and gratuity to its employees. Obligations for contribution to provident fund and superannuation fund are classified as defined contribution plans whereas retiring gratuityis classified as defined benefit plans. A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value. In the case where the acceptance of requests made by employees under the scheme is at the sole discretion of the Company, the expenditure incurred on acceptance of the request is charged off to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which it is incurred. **Short-term and other long-term employee benefits** A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service. **Other long-term employee benefits** Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit retirement plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries. The Company is providing benefits in the nature of compensated absences to its employees which are classified as other long-term employee benefits.
2.11 Income Taxes	Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Subject to exceptions below, deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes: ➢ tax payable on the future remittance of the past earnings of subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Tax relatingto items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive incomeand not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.
Deferred Tax Assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which likely to give future economic benefits in the form of set off against future income tax liability. MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments: On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over Income Tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the Appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.
The standard permits two possible methods of transition – (i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and (ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.
The effective date for adoption of Ind AS Appendix C is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.
Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.
The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.
Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the standalone financial statements.
Amendments to Ind AS 19 : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.
The amendments require an entity :

- To use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- To recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of asset ceiling.

	Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.
2.12 Revenue recognition	**Income from dividend and interest and rents** Dividend Dividends incomes from investments are to be recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established. Interest 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, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Claims are accounted for in the statement of Profit and Loss based on certainty of their realization.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies:
The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see note 4.2 below), that the management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:
4.1.1 Financial assets at amortised cost:-
The management has reviewed the Company's financial assets at amortised cost in the light of its business model and have confirmed the Company's positive intention and ability to hold these financial assets to collect contractual cash flows. Details of these assets are set out in note 22.
4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty:
The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:
4.2.1 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:
As described in note 2.3 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.
4.2.2 Fair value measurements and valuation processes:
Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes.
In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.

2-Property, plant and equipment Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Carrying amount of:	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Freehold land	2.18	2.18
Buildings	0.03	0.03
Block & Development	1.01	1.01
Railway siding	0.00	0.00
Computer	0.06	0.06
Total property, plant and equipment	3.28	3.28

	Cost			
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions during the year	Deletion/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31.03.2026
Freehold land	2.18	0.00	0.00	2.18
Buildings	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
Block & Development	1.01	0.00	0.00	1.01
Railway siding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06
Total	3.28	0.00	0.00	3.28
Less : Provision for impairment against acquisition cost of asset	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cost (Net)	3.28	0.00	0.00	3.28

Depreciation/ Amortisation				
	As at 01.04.2025	For the year	Deletion/ Adjustments for the year	As at 31.03.2026
Freehold land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buildings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Block & Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Railway siding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Provision for impairment against acquisition cost of asset	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation/ Amortisation (Net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

The company has continued with the carrying value of its Property, Plants and Equipment's (PPE), Tangible Assets, recognized as on April 1, 2018 (transition date) measured as per the pervious GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date.

2.1. Consequent upon the acquisition of the undertakings of the dissolved companies under the scheme of amalgamation, the company acquired under noted landed properties which are in the process of transfer in its own name.

a) Land

The Lawrence Investments and Property Co. Ltd. had a landed property of 76.77 Acres of land at Chackasi, Bauria, Howrah, housing its Jute Mills (demolished and disposed

of in 1980). The Government of West Bengal had acquired land measuring an approximate area of 27.58 Acres on 25.08.76. Company's appeal for award of compensation towards such acquisition has been upheld by District Judge, Howrah on 07.03.83.

The balance portion of the land however, is under unauthorized occupation of local inhabitants which includes construction of permanent nature, as well. Necessary correspondences have already been made with the concerned authorities together with lodgement of complaint with the concerned police station for eviction of unauthorized occupants.

b) Block and Development Sonepore Property

The Assets described under the heading 'Block and Development' known as Sonepore property belonging to the Ondal Investments Co. Ltd. were the subject matter of a sub-lease between them and Sonepore Coalfields Ltd. The company took possession of the property in 1946. The sub-lease agreement could not be completed due to implications involved under the Mineral Concession Rules in 1960. The said company served re-entry notice on the sub-lessees. On obtaining permission from the Coal Board, took possession of the property and started prospecting operation, for which the sum of Rs. 0.72 lakhs was spent. The Company's re-entry notice was challenged by the Sonepore Coalfields Ltd. In January, 1966 after hearing both the parties, the Calcutta High Court held that the sub-lessees were the 'owners' of the property and re-entry permission granted by the Coal Board should be quashed. The said company preferred an appeal but the same was decided against them in 1970 and the matter was forwarded by the Court to the Coal Board for fresh decision. No development has taken place since then. Amount of Rs. 2.56 lakhs was also received from Business Development Corporation Ltd. in the year 1946 on account of sub-lease of the Moujas 'Hassadih', 'Jote Khan Khan', 'Nabagram' & 'Sonepore', pending finalization of the sale deed. Due to non-finalization of sale deed and the final outcome of the re-entry case, this amount has been kept under Current Liabilities'. 'Development' represents' the expenditure incurred towards the development of a property, the possession of which is under dispute.

c) Buildings

The Building belonging to the Sendra Investments Co. have been taken over in January, 1973, by the Coal Mines Authority in terms of Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973. A claim for compensation for take-over has been made. No adjustment has been made pending determination of the claim.

d) Railway Siding

The Railway Siding known as 'Chora Mangalpore Siding' belonging to Ondal Investments Co. Ltd. stretches over approximately three miles taking off from Sonachora Station lying between Ondal and Garandih. Following the nationalization of

Non-Coking Coal Collieries in 1973. all the collieries around the siding have been taken over by the Coal Mines Authority though the ownership of the Siding rests with the said company.

e) Depreciation on Block & Development-

Ondal Property, Building - Sendra Property have neither been ascertained nor provided for.

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

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (lakhs)	Title Deeds held in the name of Company	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
Freehold land	2.18	No	No	1984	The Company had a land of 76.77 Acres in the name of previous Company. Out of this, the Govt. of West Bengal had acquired 27.58 acres on 25.08.1976 under the provisions of section 6(3) of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act'1953.

3. Investments

Non-current

3.1. Investment in subsidiaries

Total investment in subsidiaries Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Quoted investments (all fully paid)		
Investments in equity instruments (classified as at cost)		
The Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited (3,000,890 shares of Rs. 1 each fully paid up)	21,500.98	21,500.98
The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (43,651,855 shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up)	4,362.53	4,362.53
Unquoted investments (all fully paid) = classified as at cost		
The Borrea Coal Company Limited (In Liquidation) * (84,640 shares of Rs. 1 each fully paid up)	-	-
Total investment in subsidiaries	25,863.51	25,863.51
Additional information		
Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments	25863.51	25863.51
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

Note 1: The Company M/s Borrea Coal Company limited is struck off as per Ministry Of corporate affairs website, the company is under liquidation. Accordingly, the value of

investment in Borrea coal company limited and corresponding impairment amount is written off from the books of accounts.

Note 2 :- The company has an investment amounting to Rs. 4,362.52 lakhs in its subsidiary, 'The Bisra Stone Company Limited'. The above investment continues to be valued at cost and no provision for impairment has been made as per Ind As-109, Financial Instruments, whereas as per the latest audited financial statements of the subsidiary, its net worth is negative. However, the management is of the opinion that the regular operations has enhanced and the losses incurred by the subsidiary shall be recovered in due course.

3.1.1 Details of subsidiaries

Details of each of the Company's subsidiary at the end of the reporting period are as follows: -

Name of the subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest / voting rights held by the Company	
			As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
The Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited	Mining, Manufacturing and Trading	India	50.01%	50.01%
The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	Mining, Manufacturing and Trading	India	50.01%	50.01%

3.2. Other investments Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Non-current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i) Quoted investments at Fair Value		
a) Investments in equity instruments (all fully paid)		
H.D.F.C. Bank	43.89	54.85
I.T.C. Limited (Ordinary Shares of Re. 1/- each)	64.73	92.19
ITC Hotels Limited	3.10	4.44
DPSC Ltd (Formally Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd.)	24.41	39.03
Steel Authority of India Limited	1.51	1.15
JIO Financial Services Limited	0.39	0.39
Reliance Industries Limited	4.62	2.19
BEML LAND ASSETS LIMITED	0.31	0.41
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	5.48	6.44
The Associated Cement Company Limited.	5.02	7.77
J S W Limited (formerly, Jindal Vijaynagar Steel)	0.33	0.27
Titagarh Wagon Limited (formerly Titagarh Industries Limited)	3.54	4.90
Total - quoted investments in equity instruments (a)	157.33	214.04
b) Investments in mutual funds at Fair Value		
Master Share - Unit Trust of India	1.62	1.76
Capital Growth Unit Scheme 1992 (Master Gain 1992)	7.22	7.69
Total - quoted investments in mutual funds (b)	8.85	9.45
Total - quoted non-current investments (i=a+b)	166.18	223.49

(ii) Unquoted investments at cost		
a) Investments in equity instruments (all fully paid)		
Ispat Profiles Limited *	0.06	0.06
Woodlands Multispeciality Hospital Limited	-	0.10
The Burrakur Coal Company Limited (In Liquidation) *	40.87	40.87
Kinnison Jute Mills Company Limited *	27.07	27.07
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited *	20.09	20.09
The Karanpura Development Company Limited *	5.87	5.87
Birds Jute & Exports Limited *	4.99	4.99
Total - unquoted investments in equity instruments (a)	99.05	99.15
b) Investments in preference shares at cost		
7% Birds Jute & Exports Limited *	0.15	0.06
5.5% Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited (2nd Preference) *	0.92	0.92
9.5% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited *	0.04	0.04
Total - unqouted investments in preference shares (b)	1.11	1.11
c) Investments in debentures at cost		-
8% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited *	0.27	0.27
Total - unqouted investments in debentures (c)	0.27	0.27
Total - unquoted non-current investments (ii=a+b+c)	100.43	100.53
Total - other non-current investments [(i)+(ii)]	266.61	324.02
Additional information		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof (i)	166.18	223.49
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (ii)	100.43	100.53
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	100.33	100.44

1.2.1 The undertakings of the following companies have been taken over by the Government:-

a) Bird & Company Limited
b) Dishergarh Power Supply Company Limited (Bihar Unit).
c) Kinnison Jute Mills Company Limited.
d) Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited.
e) Sijua (Jherriah) Electric Supply Company Limited.
f) Union Jute Company Limited.

3.2.2 Compensation receivable by the company in respect of its investments in shares and debentures, as the case may be, in the above companies has not yet been determined. However, investments in Bird & Co. Ltd. in debentures, preference shares and ordinary shares have already been written off. Investment in other companies are fully provided for.

3.2.3* Mark represents investments which have been provided for impairment.

3.2.4 Category-wise other investments - as per Ind AS 109 classifications Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Financial assets mandatorily carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	166.18	223.49
Financial assets mandatorily carried at Amortised cost	100.43	100.53
Less: Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	(100.33)	(100.33)

Total	166.28	223.69

3.2.5 Details of investment Amount

in Rs. Lakhs

Name of investment	31.03.2026		31.03.2025	
	No of Shares	Market Value	No of Shares	Market Value
Investments valued at Fair Value				
Master Share - Unit Trust of India	2880	1.62	2880	1.76
Capital Growth Unit Scheme 1992 (Master Gain 1992)	3000	7.22	3000	7.69
DPSC Ltd (Formally Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd.)	344770	24.41	344770	39.03
The Associated Cement Company Limited.	400	5.02	400	7.77
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	200	5.48	200	6.44
BEML LAND ASSESTS LIMITED	200	0.31	200	0.41
Reliance Industries Limited	172	4.62	172	2.19
JIO Financial Services Limited	172	0.39	172	0.39
Steel Authority of India Limited	1000	1.51	1000	1.15
I.T.C. Limited (Ordinary Shares of Re. 1/- each)	22500	64.73	22500	92.19
ITC Hotels Limited	2,250	3.10	2,250	4.44
H.D.F.C. Bank	3000	43.89	3000	54.85
J S W Limited (formerly, Jindal Vijaynagar Steel)	30	0.33	30	0.27
Titagarh Wagon Limited (Formarly Titagarh Industries Limited)*	615	3.54	615	4.90
Investments in unquoted equity shares valued at Cost				
Ispat Profiles Limited *	500	0.06	500	0.06
Eastern News Paper (Formally Chora Investment Co. Ltd.) *	83.00	-	83.00	0.10
Woodlands Multispeciality Hospital Limited *	950.00	0.10	950.00	0.10
The Burrakur Coal Company Limited (In Liquidation) *	4,75,300.00	40.87	4,75,300.00	40.87
Kinnison Jute Mills Company Limited *	25,645.00	27.07	25,645.00	27.07
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited *	1,46,764.00	20.09	1,46,764.00	20.09
The Karanpura Development Company Limited *	79,850.00	5.87	79,850.00	5.87
Birds Jute & Exports Limited *	4,650.00	4.99	4,650.00	4.99
Investments in preference shares valued at Cost				
7% Birds Jute & Exports Limited *	263.00	0.15	263.00	0.15
5.5% Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited (2nd Preference) *	1,260.00	0.92	1,260.00	0.92
9.5% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited *	50.00	0.04	50.00	0.04
Investments in debentures valued at Cost				
8% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited *	58.00	0.27	58.00	0.27

4. Other financial assets Amount

in Rs. Lakhs

Other financial assets		
Non-current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Term deposits with banks with maturity of more than 1 year	64.00	208.00
Secured, considered good		
(b) Other receivables	1.15	1.15
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Gross other non-current financial assets	65.15	209.15
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful other financial assets		

(a) Other receivables	(1.15)	(1.15)
Net other Non current financial assets	64.00	208.00
Current		
(a) Security deposits and earnest money deposits		
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.31	0.31
(b) Term deposits with banks with maturity less than 1 year	661.92	205.92
(c) Other investments		
-Unsecured, considered good		
-Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
(d) Other receivables	-	-
Gross other financial assets	662.23	206.230
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful other financial assets		
(a) Interest accrued on other investments	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful other financial assets	-	-
Net other current financial assets	662.23	206.23

5. Tax assets

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Tax assets		
Non-current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Tax assets		
-Advance income tax		
Unsecured, considered good	246.85	241.90
Tax liabilities		
- Provision for Income tax	175.85	175.85
Total non-current tax assets	71.00	66.05

6. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

The following is the analysis of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities presented in the balance sheet:

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Deferred tax assets	(182.56)	(182.56)
Deferred tax liabilities	45.53	45.53
	(137.03)	(137.03)

2025-26

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Deferred tax liabilities / assets:	Opening balance as at 01.04.2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at 31.03.2026
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	0.00	-	-	0.00
Tax impact on fair value gain/(loss) on investment classified as FVTPL	45.53	(11.92)	-	33.61
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities	45.53	(11.92)	-	33.61
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets				

On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	0.00	-	-	0.00
Provision for compensated absences, gratuity and other employee benefits	0.05			0.05
Tax impact on Remeasurement gain/(loss) arising from defined benefit obligation	1.43	-	-	1.43
Provision for doubtful debts / advances and others	181.08	(11.56)	-	169.52
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets	182.56	(11.56)	-	171.00
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) (net)	(137.03)	(0.36)	-	(137.39)

7. Other Assets Amount

in Rs. Lakhs

Non-current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Advance to vendors		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Total non-current other assets	-	-
Current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Prepaid expenses	0.39	0.24
Total current other assets	0.39	0.24

8. Cash and cash equivalents Amount

in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Cash on hand	-	-
(b) Balances with banks		
(1) Balance with scheduled banks		
(i) In current account	6.86	3.59
(ii) In deposit account(in deposit account with original maturity of 3 months or less)	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	6.86	3.59

8.1. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents Amount

in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent		
(1) Earmarked balance with scheduled banks		
(a) Unpaid Dividend	4.83	9.15
In deposit account (in deposit account with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months)	0	293.00
Total other bank balances	4.83	302.15

9. Loans Amount

in Rs. Lakhs

Current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Loans to related parties		
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1,500.00	1,500.00
Gross other financial assets	1,500.00	1,500.00
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful loans		
Loans to related parties	1,500.00	1,500.00

Total allowance for bad and doubtful loans	1,500.00	1,500.00
Net loans	-	-

Note: An agreement for loan amount of Rs. 15.0 Crore between the lender, EIL and the borrower, BSLC (subsidiary Company) was entered into on 05.06.2012. EIL being a NBFC Company, as per notification DNBS.193 G (VL)-2007 dated 22.02.2007, XIII of para 8 of Non-performing assets, provision was made in the books of accounts of EIL for non-receipt of principal or interest for a period of six months or more .

10. Share capital Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Equity share capital	144.44	144.44
	144.44	144.44
Authorised share capital:		
13,500,000 fully paid shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,350.00	1,350.00
	1,350.00	1,350.00
Issued and subscribed share capital comprises:		
1,444,387 fully paid shares of Rs. 10/- each	144.44	144.44
	144.44	144.44

10.1.Fully paid equity shares Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	No. of shares	Amount in Rs. lakhs
Balance as at 01.04.2024	1,444,387.00	144.44
Issue of shares	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2025	1,444,387.00	144.44
Issue of shares	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2026	1,444,387.00	144.44

(a) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

10.2.Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of shares

Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares specifying the number of shares held.

	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of shares held	% of holding of shares	No. of shares held	% of holding of shares
1. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	736,638.00	51.00%	736,638.00	51.00%
2. President of India	228,114.00	15.79%	228,114.00	15.79%
3. Life Insurance Company of India	78,517.00	5.44%	78,517.00	5.44%
4. Others	401,118.00	27.77%	401,118.00	27.77%

	1,444,387.00	100.00%	1,444,387.00	100.00%

10.3.The details of shares held by the holding company is also covered in the note no. 10.2

10.4.There is no movement in the equity share capital during the current period.

10.5.A reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Particulars	Equity Shares		
	Number	Face Value (Rs.)	Rs. in lakhs
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	1,444,387	Rs. 10/-	144.44
Shares outstanding as at the end of the year	1,444,387	Rs. 10/-	144.44

10.6.Issued and subscribed

i. 5,12,000 No. of Equity Shares have been allotted as fully paid up pursuant to a contract without payment being received in cash.

ii. 2,57,419 No. of Equity Shares were allotted for consideration other than cash in cancellation of 59,340 Ordinary equity share in terms of the scheme of amalgamation pursuant to the Order No.688E dated 04.09.84 passed by the Government of India, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. in terms of Section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956, whereby the undertakings of the Companies, viz. (i) The Sendra Investments Co. Ltd., (ii) The Ondal Investments Co. Ltd., (iii) Garuda Investments Co. Ltd., (iv) The Lawrence Investments and Property Co. Ltd., (v) The General Investments and Trust Co. Ltd., (vi) Birds Trading and Investments Co. Ltd. were dissolved and vested in this Company, the Resulting Company, with effect from 10th September, 1983 (the Appointed Day).

iii. 4,77,035 No. of Equity Shares were allotted on preferential basis for consideration other than cash towards acquisition of 85,219 no. of Equity shares of The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd. and 4,34,49,605 no. of Equity shares of The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. from Government of India in terms of duly approved restructuring scheme (Refer Note below).

10.7.Restructuring scheme

i. In terms of the Scheme of Restructuring approved by the Union Cabinet, Eastern Investment Ltd. (EIL) had acquired 96219 no. of Equity shares of (including 85,219 Shares from the Govt. of India) in The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.(OMDC) and 4,34,49,605 no. of Equity shares from The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.(BSLC) during the year ended 31.03.2010.

ii. Consequent to the above arrangement, total holding of the Government of India in the paid capital of EIL had become 66.79% and the holding of EIL in OMDC and

BSLC had become more than 50% of paid capital of respective companies, accordingly, EIL had become Government Company and also the holding company of OMDC and BSLC with effect from 19th March, 2010.

iii. In continuation to the above arrangement, on 5th January, 2011, RashtriyaIspat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) has acquired 7,36,638 no. of Equity shares representing 51% of Share Capital of EIL from the Govt. of India and thereby EIL has become subsidiary of RINL. As a result, direct holding of the Govt. of India has thus come down to 15.79%.

11. Other Equity Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Capital Reserve	76.57	76.57
Investment Reserve	-	-
Reserve Fund (Special Reserve)	1,088.83	1,088.83
Securities Premium	23,334.34	23,334.34
General reserve	965.73	965.73
Profit and loss	1,018.06	1,081.17
Total	26,483.53	26,546.64

	Reserves and surplus						Total
Other equity	Capital Reserve	Investment Reserve	Reserve Fund (Special Reserve)	Securities Premium	General reserve	Profit and loss	
Balance as on April 1, 2024	76.57	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	965.73	1,110.08	26,575.55
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(28.91)	(28.91)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of dividend & DDT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on March 31,2025	76.57	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	965.73	1,081.17	26,546.64
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(63.11)	(63.11)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of dividend & DDT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on March 31, 2026	76.57	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	965.73	1,018.06	26,483.53

12. Provisions Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Non-current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Provision for employee benefits	-	-
(1) Retirement benefits obligations	-	-
(i) Retiring gratuity	-	-
(2) Other Long-term employee benefits	-	-
(i) Super Annuation Fund	0.66	0.66
(ii) Half pay leave	-	0.64
(iii) Compensated absences	-	0.88
(3) Provision for mutation cost	7.38	7.38
(4) Provision for contingencies cost	13.13	13.13
(5) Provision for rates and taxes	48.52	48.52
Total non-current provisions	69.69	71.21

Current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Provision for employee benefits	-	-
(1) Retirement benefits obligations	-	-
(i) Retiring gratuity	-	-
(2) Other Long-term employee benefits	-	-
(i) Super Annuation Fund	-	-
(ii) Half pay leave	-	-
(iii) Compensated absences	-	-
(3) Other provisions	-	-
Provision for rates and taxes	-	-
Total current provisions	-	-
Other provisions	Other provisions [See note 12.01]	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	48.52	
Additional provision recognized	-	
Balance as at March 31, 2026	48.52	

12.1.Rent and cess on land revenue

i. The company paid Rent and Cess on Land Revenue on Lawrence Property at Bauria @ Rs. 2,012 per year till 31.03.2001 with the office of the Revenue Inspector.

ii. The company had not accepted the substantial increase in such charges from 2001-02, therefore continued to provide liability on the basis of claims received. In absence of any formal claim by the concerned department, amount of such claim, (if any), has neither been ascertained nor considered in the accounts from the financial year 2008–09 onwards.

iii. A letter reference no: EIL / Lawrence property / 01 dt. 14.03.2018 has been issued to Block Land & Land Reform office with a copy to District Land & Land Reform office and Director of Land Record and Service. It has been requested in the letter to provide the land tax dues by BL&LRO for payment by EIL and also requested to consider the compensation for the land acquired by the Govt. of W.B . which is yet to be received in accordance with the judgment passed by Additional District Judge. Subsequently, letter dated 5.4.2018. issued to Additional District Magistrate, LR & DLLRO, Govt. of W.B with a copy to Principal secretary and Land Reform Commissioner , Govt. of W.B to expedite the matter.

iv. Information through RTI Act has been sought on 11.06.2018, by which it has been asked the due land tax for 49.19 Acres and whether any notice for the same has been issued by the department. A reply was received on 28.06.2018 on the RTI application which states Quote " The matter of realisation of land revenue in case of subject land does not arise and as such there is no question of raising demand of land revenue in respect of said land" Unquote.

13. Trade Payables Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(1) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (See note below)	-	-

(2) Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(a) Trade payables for supplies and services	0.50	0.50
(b) Others		
- Creditors for accrued wages and salaries	-	-
Total current trade payables	0.50	0.50

Notes:

1. There are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.
2. Trade Payables aging schedule as at 31.03.2026 Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME					-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	0.50	0.50
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME					-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others					-
Total	-	-	-	0.50	0.50

3. Trade Payables aging schedule as at March 31, 2025 Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME					-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	0.50	0.50
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME					-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others					-
Total	-	-	-	0.50	0.50

14. Other financial Liabilities Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i) Unpaid dividends (refer note 14.1 below)	9.12	9.12
(ii) Amount payable to related party	266.69	227.52
(iii) Unclaimed amount on redemption of preference shares	-	2.09
(v) Others	7.19	9.34
Total current other financial liabilities	278.70	248.07

Notes:

i. i) Unpaid Dividend relating to F.Ys. 2015-16 to 2017-18 aggregating Rs. 4.82 lacks is required to be deposited with the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) under the provision of Sec 125 of Companies Act. 2013 . EIL is on the process of udating the KYC for all the unpaid accounts . All the documents have been submitted to the banks . The entire amount will be transferred shortly.

ii. Service cost aggregating Rs. 266.69 lac is due and payable to RINL being the Holding Company, a related party.

iii. iii) Other Current Liability consists of L-Remittance (OMDC PF Institution: Rs.1.80 lacs), Liability Professionl Fees (Rs 1.24 Lacs), Tiffin Expenses (Rs 0.02 lac), Telephone exp (Rs 0.60 Lacs), Statutory Auditor (Rs. 1.99 Lakhs), Paper Publications (0.54 Lakhs), Office Electricity (Rs. 0.70 Lakhs) and L-Internal Audit Fees (Rs. 0.30 Lacs).

15. Other Liabilities Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i) Statutory dues		
(a) Tax deducted at source	0.35	0.35
(b) Others	-	-
(ii) Other credit balances	2.56	2.56
Total other liabilities	2.91	2.91

Note: Other credit balance is compensation received from property under disputes in 1946.

16. Revenue From operations Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
(a)	Dividend received from subsidiary	-	-
(b)	Dividend received from other investments	3.86	4.01
(c)	Interest on Investment	-	-
(d)	Interest income from term deposits	50.91	53.23
(e)	Liability No Longer Required	-	-
Total revenue from operations		54.77	36.99

Note: Dividend Received from: HDFC-Rs.0.73 Lacs , ITC - Rs.2.92 Lacs , Reliance - Rs. 0.02 Lacs , ACC Ltd - Rs. 0.03 Lakhs , IPCL - Rs. 0.15 lakhs and Rs 0.01 Lakhs from BEML

17. Other Income Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
(a) Provision for leave encashment written back	1.52	-
(b) Fair value gains/(loss) arising from financial instrument classified as FVTPL	(57.30)	(29.86)
(c) Interest on Income Tax Refund	0.29	0.19
(d) Other miscellaneous income	-	16.58
(e) Misc Receipt	0.31	0.12
Total other income	(55.18)	(12.97)

Note:Fair value gain (loss) represents change in fair value on the reporting date as compared to previously reported fair value of the financial instruments classified as Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

18. Employee benefit expenses Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
(a) Salaries and wages, including bonus	42.59	62.69
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds:		
(1) Provident fund and other funds	-	-
(2) Superannuation fund	-	-
(3) Gratuity	-	-
(c) Staff welfare expenses	-	-
(d) Transfer Expenses -Employees	-	-
(e) Transfer Grant-Employees	-	-
Total employee benefit expense	42.59	62.69

19. Other Expenses Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
(a)	Electricity Charges	0.40	0.30
(b)	Rates & Taxes	-	-
(c)	Insurance Charges	0.31	0.24
(d)	Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
	As Auditor	3.28	3.08
(e)	Office Rent	1.60	1.76
(f)	Rent for Bachelor Accommodation	-	-
(g)	Professional Fees	4.00	4.99
(h)	Publication Expenses	3.91	2.68
(i)	Travelling Expenses	0.92	0.56
(j)	Printing & Stationery	0.71	0.68
(k)	Other Expenses	5.34	11.76
Total other expenses		20.47	26.05

Notes:

Other expenses includes: Tea & Refreshment Rs.0.47 Lakhs , Telephone Expenses Rs.0.11 Lakhs, Custodian Fees Rs.0.17 Lakhs, Listing Fees Rs. 0.47 Lakhs, Board meeting Exps. Rs. 0.59 Lakhs , ROC filing charge Rs.0.56 lakhs, Repairs & Maintenance Rs.0.35 Lakhs, Postge Rs. 0.08 Lakhs, Car Hiring Charges Rs. 0.21 Lakhs , Web site Hosting Fees Rs.0.16 Lakhs, Bank Charges Rs.0.02 Lakhs, Return filing Cahrges Rs.0.38 Lakhs, Internal Audit fees Rs. 0.30 lakhs , Tax audit Fess Rs.0.15 Lakhs , e-voting charges Rs. 0.21 Lakhs , Secreterial Audit fees Rs.0.14 Lakhs and Other Misc. Rs. 0.88 Lakhs.

20. Income Taxes

20.1.Income taxes recognized in profit and loss Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of prior years	-	-
	-	-

Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year	(0.36)	(15.56)
	(0.36)	(15.56)
Total income tax expense recognized in the current year	(0.36)	(15.56)

20.2.Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Deferred Tax		
Arising on income and expenses recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-
Total income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-
Bifurcation of the income tax recognized in other comprehensive income into:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
	-	-

21. Earnings per share Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Basic and diluted earnings per share [in Rs.]	(4.37)	(2.00)

21.1.Basic and diluted earnings per share

The Earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows: Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(63.11)	(28.91)
Earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	(263.11)	(28.91)
	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share	14.44	14.44

22. Financial Instruments

22.1.Categories of financial instruments Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Financial Assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Mandatorily measured		
(i) Other investments	166.28	223.69
Measured at amortized cost		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	6.86	2.53
(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	4.83	302.15
(b) Other investments		
(c) Loans at amortized cost		
(d) Other financial assets at amortized cost	726.23	414.23
	904.20	942.60
Financial Liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost	278.70	248.07
	278.70	248.07

22.2. Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise financial liabilities and financial assets. The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises trade payable and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage short-term cash flow and raise finance for the Company's capital expenditure program. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivable and cash and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations.

22.3.Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company's financial instrument Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The sensitivity analyses have not been prepared as there is no amount outstanding as debt, having either fixed or floating interest rates, no derivatives financial instruments and no financial instruments in foreign currencies.

22.4.Foreign currency risk management

The Company does not undertake any transaction in foreign currency, consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuation does not arise. The Company has all entered all the transaction in currency which is the functional currency and accordingly the foreign currency risk has been minimised to a very low level.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis has not been performed considering the fact that there will not be any impact on the profit or loss of the Company, as there are no foreign currency monetary items.

22.5.Interest rate risk management

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. As the Company does not have any borrowings there is not a significant exposure to the interest rate risk but only to the extent of recognition interest portion of financial instrument classified at amortised cost. The Company manages it interest risk exposure relating to the financial instrument classified at amortised cost by using the market interest rate as the effective interest rate and the changes in the assets liabilities is accounted for as interest income/expenses with respect to financial assets/financial liabilities respectively.

However, as there is no primary exposure to the interest rate risk the sensitivity analysis has not been performed by the Company.

22.6.Other price risks

The Company is exposed to equity price risk as the Company has held the investments in equity shares. The Company holds investment for strategic rather than trading

purposes. The sensitivity analysis on the profit due changes in equity prices have been performed below:-

22.6.1 Equity price sensitivity analysis

The Company's listed and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments which is made subject to the approval of Board of Directors. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to listed equity securities was Rs. 214.14 lakhs including investment classified as at fair value through profit or loss. The sensitivity analysis based on the equity price risk at the end of the reporting period has been provided for the investment these equity securities other than investment in joint venture is given below:

22.7.Credit risk management

The Company is a non-banking finance company having primary operation of investing in shares and securities, the investment are generally made under the supervision of Board and with its approval and also before making the investment, the Company makes the investment in shares or securities only after evaluating the creditworthiness of the Company.

22.8.Liquidity risk management

The Company has investment in bonds, debentures, equity shares, term deposits with banks etc and has sufficient owned funds to finance its existing and continuing commitments. New investments and advances are likely to be funded similarly. The major capital investments, if any, would be funded by through the these funds held in the form of investment and term deposits and further requirement if any will be addressed through the bank loans, in case required.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

22.8.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. the inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

Expected maturity for Non-derivative financial assets

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	less than 1 year	1+ years
April 1, 2025		
Non-interest bearing		
a) Other financial assets	206.23	208.00
Mar 31' 2026		
Non-interest bearing		
a) Other financial assets	662.23	64.00

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table include both interest and principal cashflows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Expected maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	less than 1 year	1+ years
As at April 1, 2025		
Non-interest bearing		
a) Trade payables	-	0.50
b) Other financial liabilities	248.07	-
As at March 31, 2026		
Non-interest bearing		
a) Trade payables	-	0.50
b) Other financial liabilities	278.70	-

23. Fair value measurements

23.1. Fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Financial assets and financial liabilities	Fair value		Valuation techniques and key inputs	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.20225		
a) Investments in mutual fund	8.85	9.45	Level - I	Quoted bid prices in an active market
a) Investments in equity instruments (quoted)	157.33	214.14	Level - I	Quoted bid prices in an active market
a) Investments in equity instruments (unquoted)	99.05	99.05	Level - III	Unquoted investments at cost
	265.23	322.64		

23.2. Fair value of the financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

Based on EIL Policy investment in subsidiaries (i.e. OMDC and BSLC) is measured at cost. Further, in this case disclosure relating to the fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at other than fair value is not required as the management

of the company feels that the carrying amounts of such assets and liabilities approximate their fair values.

24. Related Party Transactions

A. Parent company

- Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited

B. Subsidiary company

- The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited
- The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.

C. Other Associates in which Shares are held

- The Karanpura Development Co. Ltd. (under liquidation)
- The Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd. (under liquidation)

D. Holding of Subsidiary in the Paid up Capital of EIL

- The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.

E. Key Managerial Personnel:

(a) Shri Puspen SarkarCFO from 11th August'2022 onwards

(b) Shri S Raja Babu CS from 11.11.2022 to 20.05.2026

(c) Shri M Jagadeeshwara Rao CS from 21.05.2026 onwards

(d) Shri S C Pandey MD from 24.01.2024 to 30.09.2025

(e) Shri A.K Bagchi MD from 01.10.2025 to 31.08.2026

24.1. Trading transactions

During the year, The Company entered into the following trading transactions with related parties Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Related party	Nature of transaction	For the Year Ended 31.03.2026	For the Year Ended 31.03.2025
(a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Board Meeting Expenses	-	-
	Salary of Deputed Employees	39.17	62.69
(b) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.	Dividend Received	-	-
	Co-Sharing Expenses paid	-	-
(c) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	Board Meeting Expenses	-	-
	Co-Sharing Expenses	-	-

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period

Related party	Nature of transaction	Amounts owed by/owed to Related parties as at	
		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Salary of Deputed Employees	266.69	227.52
(b) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd	-	-	-
(c) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	-	-	-

24.2. Compensation of Key Management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year are as follows: Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Related party		For the Year Ended 31.03.2026	For the Year Ended 31.03.2025
	Shri Puspen Sarkar	21.09	18.77

25. Contingent Liabilities

25.1.Contingent liabilities

(I) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Rent &Cess on Land Revenue (From 2009-10 to 2024-25 @ Rs.7.23 Lakhs per year)	125.00	117.77
Stamp Duty on Share Transfer	58.45	58.45
Income Tax Demand	105.67	101.66
Audit Committee not formed	4.00	4.00
Fine for KMP position in Subsidiary	4.00	4.00
	297.12	285.88

(a) Rent and Cess on Land Revenue

Lawrence Jute Mill Co. Ltd was a company under the erstwhile BIRD & CO. LTD. This comapny had 76.77 Acres of land at Chackasi,mouza- Bauria , JL No:4 in the P.S Bauria, Dist: Howrah, W.B. The company acquired 27.58 Acres of land in the year 1976 uner the provision of Sec 6(3) of WB State Acquisition Act 1953. The name of the Jute Mill was subsequently changed to Lawrance Investment & Property comapany Ltd w.e.f 09.12.1970. In 1984 Lawrance Investment & Property comapany Ltd alongwith five other companies were dissolved and amalgamated with EIL, which is a comapny under erstwhile BIRD Group, by virtue of order of the Company Law Board under the provision of Sec 396 of the Comapanies Act vide No: SO/688E dated 04.09.1984. By virtue of this order all properties and asset including rights and interest as well as liabilities of Lawrance Investment & Property comapny Ltd were vested in EIL. The change of name of the owner of the property from Lawrance Investment & Property comapny Ltd to EIL on the basis of the order of amalgation is yet to be effected, i.e the property is not yet mutated in the name of EIL.

The company had paid Rent and Cess on Land Revenue on Lawrence Property at Bauria @ Rs. 2,012 per year till 31.03.2001 with the office of the Revenue Inspector. The company had not accepted the substantial increase in charges from 2001-02, therefore continued to provide liability on the basis of claims received upto the financial year 2008-09. From the Financial Year 2009 -10 onwards , the liability has been started booking in the contingent liability , which amounts to Rs. 125.00 Lakhs as on 31.03.2026.

Further letter ref No EIL/Lawrence Property/01 dated 14-03-2018 has been issued to Block Land & Land Reform Office with a copy to District Land & Land Reform Office and Director of Land Records & Service . It has been requested in the letter to provide the Land Tax dues by BL&LRO for payment by EIL and also requested to consider the compensation for the land acquired by the Govt of WB which is yet to be received in accordance with the judgement passed by Additional District Judge. Subsequently another letter dated 05-04-2018 issued to Additional District Magistrate (LR) & DLLRO, Govt. of West Bengal with a copy to Principal Secretary and Land Reforms Commissioner, Govt. of West Bengal requesting to expedite the matter. Subsequently, information through RTI Act has been sought on 11-Jun-18, wherein it has been asked the due Land Tax for 49.19 acres and whether any notice for the same has been issued by the department. A reply was received on 28.06.2018 on the RTI Application which states the following Quote" The matter of realisation of land revenue in case of subject land does not arise and as such there is no question of raising demand of land revenue in respect of said land" Unquote.

(b) Stamp Duty on Share Transfer

There was a demand from Addtional Commissioner of Stamp Revenue, Govt of West Bengal for Rs 58.45 Lacs as regards transfer of shares from President of India in The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd (BSLC) to Eastern Investments Ltd (EIL) to make both the companies as subsidiaries of EIL.The transaction is exempted from Stamp duty, which has been communicated to the Additional Inspector General of Registration and Addtional Commissioner of Stamp Revenue, West Bengal and Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi by means of various correspondences. As the remission order is not yet received till date, the amount of Rs. 58.45 lacs is shown under contingent liability. Request letters were issued to Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, New Delh on 10.07.2018 , 14.05.2019, 16.08.2021,28.02.2022, 28.02.2023, 08.02.2024, 25.03.2025 and 25.02.2026 but no response has been received till finalisation of this Balance Sheet.

(c) Income Tax

As per the Income Tax Portal, tax demands aggregating to Rs. 1,05,67,134 (including interest) pertaining to Assessment Years 2009–10 and 2010–11 is outstanding. The management has disputed the said demands, and the matters are currently pending for rectification and appeal effect proceedings before the Income Tax authorities.

The Income Tax Department has adjusted refunds relating to subsequent assessment years against the aforesaid disputed demands. The demands primarily pertain to short credit of TDS, levy of interest under sections 234B, 234C and 234D, disallowance of ROC filing fees and disallowance under section 14A, against which the Company has

filed rectification petitions, appeals and other necessary submissions with the relevant authorities from time to time.

Pending final disposal of the aforesaid matters and considering the refunds adjusted by the Department, taxes paid, appeal effects yet to be given and amounts recoverable as per the Company's records, the balances relating to the disputed assessment years as well as subsequent years continue to be carried in the books of account as recoverable. Based on the current status of the appellate and rectification proceedings, the management believes that the aforesaid demands are not sustainable and no material liability is expected to arise therefrom. Accordingly, no provision has been considered necessary in the books of account and the matter has been disclosed as contingent liability/disputed tax matter.

(D) (i) Penalty for contravention of section 177 of Companies Act 2013 :

For not complying with section 177 regarding formation of Audit committee , minimum Rs. 1 lac and maximum Rs. 5 lacs penalty may be imposed on EIL . Provision for Rs. 1 lacs has been provided in the books of accounts and balance Rs.4 lacs is included in the Contingent Liability.

(ii) As per section 203(3) of Companies Act 2013 ,a whole time Key Managerial Personnel cannot hold office in more than one company, except in its subsidiary company at the same time . In the Fy 2021-22 , CS & CFO of subsidiary company (OMDC) had been holding additional charge in the Holding company (EIL), which is contradiction of provision . As per provision , minimum one lakh and maximum 5 Lakhs penalty may be imposed on EIL. Rs. 1 Lkakh has been provide in the books and balance Rs. 4 Lakhs have been considered as Contingent liability.

26. Notes to the Financial Statement:

26.1. Transactions with companies struck off or under liquidation (Already provide for in the books of accounts):

Name of struck off company or company under liquidation	Nature of transactions	Value of investment as on 31.03.2026	Value of investment as on 31.03.2025
The Kinnison Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	Invest in securities	27.07	27.07
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.	Invest in securities	20.09	20.09
KumardhubiEngg. Works Ltd	Invest in securities	0.27	0.27
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.	Invest in securities	0.92	0.92
KumardhubiEngg. Works Ltd.	Invest in securities	0.04	0.04
The Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd.	Invest in securities	40.87	40.87
The Karanpura Development Co. Ltd.	Invest in securities	5.88	5.88

26.2. Other Information:

a) Eastern Investments Limited is a NBFC Company. As per RBI Revised Guidelines on Entry Point Norms, Principal Business criteria (PBC), a company to be registered as NBFC should fulfil both criteria (the assets and the income Pattern based on the last

audited financial statement) for showing Financial activity as Principal Business, but the Company could not be complied one of the entry point norms as per RBI revised Guidelines issued by NBFC.

27. Ratios

SL.	Name of ratio	Current year	Previous Year	Variations	Basis	Remarks
1	Current ratio	2.39	2.04	17 %	Current Assets divided by Current liabilities	Higher Fixed Deposit was under current asset (verge of maturity) comapred to previous year , which actually incresed the current Ratio
2	Debt-Equity ratio	-	-	-	-	Not Applicable
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	-	-	-	Not Applicable
4	Return on Equity Ratio	(0.0024)	(0.0022)	- 9 %	Net profits after taxes less Preference Dividend (if any) divided by Average shareholder's Equity	The variation is because of the effect of fair value of shares in the current year, the effect of which has made a net loss to the company.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	-	-	-	-	Not Applicable
6	Trade receivables Turnover ratio	-	-	-	-	Not Applicable
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	-	-	-	-	Not Applicable
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	0.140	0.220	- 36 %	Net capital turnover ratio= Net Sales/working Capital. Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns. Working Capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities	Variation is mainly because of decrease in dividend and interest income and increase in current assets.
9	Net Profit Ratio	(1.152)	(0.505)	-128 %	Net Profit Ratio= Net Profit/Net Sales. Net Profit Shall be after tax.	The variation is because of the effect of fair value of shares in the current year, the effect of which has made a higher net loss to the company.
10	Return on Capital Employed	(0.0024)	(0.0017)	- 43 %	ROCE= Earnings before interest and taxes/Capital Employed Capital Employed= Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	The variation is because of the substantial incraese of loss in the current year.
11	Return on Investment	(0.0024)	(0.0022)	- 10 %	Net profits after taxes divided by Average Non-current assets.	The variation is because of the effect of fair value of shares in the current year, the effect of which has made a higher net loss to the company.

As per our report of even date attached
For B. Chhawchharia &Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No:305123E

Sd/-
(CA Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia)
Partner
Membership No:008482
UDIN NO: 26008482CVSHKP8653
Place: Kolkata, 1408.2026

For & On Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(MNVS Prabhakar)
Chairman
DIN:11711977

Sd/-
(A K Bagchi)
Managing Director
DIN: 09835584

Sd/-
(Puspen Sarkar)
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
(M Jagadeeshwara Rao)
Company Secretary

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Eastern Investments Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1 We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **Eastern Investments Limited** (the "Holding Company"), and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred as "Consolidated Financial Statements").

2 In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of the reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid Consolidated 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 Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of consolidated affairs of the Group, as at 31 March 2026, the consolidated loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3 We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph of the other matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

In case of one of the subsidiaries, "The Bisra Stone Lime Co. Limited" (BSLC), the company has accumulated losses and net worth has been fully eroded. The appropriateness of assumption of going concern is critically dependent upon market scenario, the debt resolution of the company, the company's ability to raise

requisite finance, generation of cash flows in future to meet its obligation and to earn profit in future.
Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

4 We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the Consolidated financial statements, which describe the uncertainty related to the outcome.

In case of the Holding Company,

(a) Note No. 35.1.1(a) of Consolidated financial statements describe the non-payment of Rent and cess on land revenue amounting to Rs. 125 lakhs on Lawrence Property at Bauria, Howrah, West Bengal. The said property is yet to be muted in the name of the Company.

(b) Note No. 35.1.1(b) of Consolidated financial statements describes that demand of Rs.58.45 lakhs from Additional Commissioner of Stamp Revenue, Government of West Bengal for transfer of shares of Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. (BSLC) to Eastern Investments Ltd (EIL) from President of India has not been considered in accounts, since the company contends that the said stamp duty is not applicable on it as the transfer of shares were affected by virtue of Restructuring Scheme approved by the Union Cabinet and the said transfer of shares took place from the President of India without any financial consideration.

(c) Note No. 35.1.2 of Consolidated financial statements states that the Company was unable to meet the required percentage of financial income as stipulated by the RBI's Revised Guidelines for NBFCs.

In case of one of the subsidiary companies, The Orissa Minerals Development company Ltd. the auditor has stated the following: -

(a) Note no. 10.11 of Consolidated financial statement states that During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company reviewed the accounting treatment of stripping costs incurred following recommencement of mining operations in December 2023.
Upon review, it was found that the Company does not have any mechanism to distinguish whether any future economic benefit will be derived from this activity or not. Hence it was concluded that stripping costs aggregating to Rs.91.32 lakh, comprising Rs.13.46 lakh incurred during FY 2023-24 and Rs.77.86 lakh incurred during FY 2024-25, which had been capitalised under Capital Work-in-Progress / Mining Development Asset, should have been recognised as part of production cost and considered in the valuation of inventories in the respective periods.
Accordingly, the Company has corrected the error retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Comparative financial statements for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 and the related Balance Sheet balances have been restated.
Impact on FY 2023-24
Stripping cost of Rs.13.46 lakh incurred during the year 2023-24 has been recognised as production cost instead of Capital Work-In-Progress and necessary effect thereof has been given by restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the year 2024-25 wherever necessary. Due to such correction, the Inventory has been increased by Rs.13.46 lakh and the Capital Work-In-Progress has been reduced to the extent of Rs.13.46 lakh.

Impact on FY 2024-25
Stripping cost of Rs.77.86 lakh incurred during the year 2024-25 has been recognised as production cost instead of being capitalised to Intangible Asset and necessary effect thereof has been given by restating the comparative amounts for the year 2024-25. Due to such correction, in profit & loss account for the year 2024-25, Other Expenses has been increased by Rs.77.86 lakh, Depreciation and Amortisation has been reduced by Rs.4.86 lakh, Change-In-Inventory has been increased by Rs.49.83 lakh, resulting in an increase of Rs.23.17 lakh in Loss Before Tax. Further, Deferred Tax has been increased by Rs.1.65 lakh, resulting in an increase of Rs.21.52 lakh in Loss After Tax for which, the Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share has been reduced by Rs.0.36. For such correction in Profit & Loss Account, Intangible Assets/ Mining Development Asset has been reduced by Rs.86.46 lakh, Closing Inventory has been Increased by Rs.63.29 lakh, Deferred Tax Asset has been increased by Rs.1.65 lakh and Other Equity has been reduced by Rs.21.52 lakh as on 31.03.2025.

(b) Note no. 28.1 During the year, pursuant to the Order dated 08.05.2026 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dismissing the Special Leave Petitions filed by the Company in the matter of arbitration award in favour of Jai Balaji Industries Limited, the Company has reassessed the Liability and recognised an additional provision of Rs.863.77 lakh during FY 2025–26. Accordingly, the total provision standing as at 31.03.2026 amounts to Rs.1740.99 lakh including earlier provision of Rs.877.22 lakh. Though the event has occurred after the reporting period, provision has been made as the judgement was received before signing of financial statements as per Ind AS 10.

In case of one of the subsidiary companies, The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited. the auditor has stated the following: -

(a)Note No.38.2.12 of Consolidated financial statement which indicates that the subsidiary company has prepared the standalone financial statements based on 'Going Concern' assumption. The company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by ₹9225.24 lakhs as at 31st March, 2026. Although the Company has reported a profit before tax of ₹1,494.63 lakhs for the year ended 31st March, 2026, its accumulated losses remain substantial and the net worth of the company has been fully eroded, resulting in a total negative equity of ₹11,257.35 lakhs. The company has not prepared any future plan for survival of the company, nor have any assurances been provided from the holding company or ultimate holding company or from the major stakeholders to the effect that the company is financially and operationally supported by them to enable it to operate and settle its liabilities and obligations as and when they become due to continue as a going concern. All these events or conditions and other matters indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

5 The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance Report and Shareholder Information, but does not include the Consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director's Report including Annexure to

Director's Report, CSR Report, R&D and Report on Corporate Governance and Management Discussion and Analysis Report, is not made available to us till the date of this report and is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Audit Report.

Our opinion on the Consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we are provided and we read the Director's Report including Annexure to Director's Report, CSR Report, R&D and Report on Corporate Governance and Management Discussion and Analysis Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe actions applicable in the applicable laws and regulations.

Responsibility of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

6 The accompanying Consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including consolidated other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associate and joint venture in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 Consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

7 In preparing the Consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the companies included in the group are responsible for assessing the ability of the group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

8 Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the group.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

9 Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing 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 Consolidated financial statements.

10 As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' 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 ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information/financial statements of the entities or the business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We

are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company included in the consolidated financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

13 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.

Other Matter

14. We did not audit the financial statements/ financial information of 2 (two) subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statement, whose financial information reflects total assets of Rs. **64369.02** lakhs as at 31 March, 2026, total revenues of Rs **18,694.25** lakhs, total Net profit after tax of Rs. **719.53** lakhs, total comprehensive profit of Rs. **851.29** lakhs, and cash outflows (net) of Rs. **5,461.02** lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial Statements. These annual financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose audit reports has been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors after considering the requirements of Standard of Auditing (SA 600) on 'using the work of another auditor including materiality' and the procedures performed by us already stated above.

15. In Case of Holding Company

(a) The Company has no independent director on its board as on 31.03.2026 but as per the section 149 of the Companies Act 2013 regarding constitution of board, every listed public company is required to have at least one-third of the total number of directors as independent directors. Hence there is non-compliance in this regard.
(b) Section 177 of the Act read with Rule 6 and 7 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 deals with the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall consist of a minimum of three directors with independent directors forming a majority. Since the company has no independent director on its board as on 31.03.2026, hence, there is non-compliance of Section 177 of the Act.

(c) As required by section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Nomination and Remuneration committee shall consist of three or more non-executive directors out of which not less than one-half shall be independent directors. Since the company has no independent director on its board, hence, there is non-compliance of Section 178 of the Act.

16. In case of one of the subsidiary companies, The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited., the auditor has stated the following: -

(a)There are no toilet facilities for either ladies or gents at the plant office. This reflects inadequate amenities for employees and may impact operational efficiency and statutory compliance with applicable welfare provisions.

(b)The plant office buildings are in a dilapidated condition and require urgent repair and maintenance. The deteriorated state of these assets raises concerns regarding the adequacy of asset upkeep and its potential impact on the carrying value of these assets under Ind AS 16.

(c)The internal road within the office area is neither concrete nor pitch-coated, rendering it muddy during the rainy season and causing significant inconvenience to employees and disruption to operational access.

(d) Several air conditioners in the office are out of order; some of the functioning units generate excessive noise, impairing employee productivity and the work environment.

(e)The furniture and fixtures used by officers are very old and in damaged condition, affecting employees' ability to work efficiently.

(f)There is no provision for a generator at the plant office. During load shedding, the office premises become dark in the evening, disrupting work during critical hours and posing risks to business continuity.

(g)The Director's bungalow is also in a dilapidated condition, and adequate safety measures to protect the inhabitants from wild creatures such as snakes and stray dogs are lacking.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements

17. As required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors as referred to in paragraph 16 above, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

h) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements;

i) Except for the effects of the matters described in the Emphasis of the Matter in the Paragraphs above, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

j) The consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

k) Except for the effects of the matters described in the Emphasis of the Matter in the Paragraphs above, in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the specified under Section 133 of the Act.

l) The provisions of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to Government Companies in terms of notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 5th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Company Affairs, Government of India.

m) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Group as on 31 March 2026 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure-A** which is based on the auditors' reports of the Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

n) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors as referred to in paragraph 14 above:

i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position as at 31 March 2026 of the Group as detailed in Note 35 to the consolidated financial statements;

ii) The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2026;

iii) In case of Holding company, Dividend of Rs. 2.68 lakhs for F.Y. 2015-16, Rs. 1.50 lakhs for F.Y. 2016-17 and Rs. 0.64 lakhs for F.Y 2017-18 totalling to Rs. 4.82 lakhs related to unpaid / unclaimed which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) by the Company on 21-09-2023, 15-09-2024 and 26-09-2025 respectively but the same has now been transferred to IEPF till the date of our report.

iv) a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiaries to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("the 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 Holding Company, or any such subsidiaries, ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiaries from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding company or its subsidiaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

v) No dividend is declared or paid by the Company during the year and hence compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

vi) Based on our examination which included test checks and that performed by the respective auditors of the subsidiary (Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited)of the Holding Ccompany, which are companies incorporated in India and audited under the Act, the Holding Company, its subsidiary have used accounting software's for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. Further, during the course of our audit we and the respective auditors of the above -referred subsidiary did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Furthermore, the audit trails have been preserved by the Holding Company and above referred subsidiaryas per the statutory requirements for record retention.

In case of other Subsidiary (The Orissa Minerals Development company Ltd.)
We are unable to comment on the audit trail of Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd. since the same has not been reported by the statutory auditor.

18. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us and other auditor for the Company and its subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, to

which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that qualifications or adverse remarks in these CARO reports are tabulated below:

Sr. No.	Name	CIN	Holding Company/Subsidiary/ Associate/Joint Venture	Clause Number of the CARO Report which is qualified or adverse
1.	Eastern Investments Ltd.	L65993OR1927 GOI034842	Holding Company	(i)(b), (i)(c), (vii)(b), (xvii)
2.	The Orissa Minerals Development company Ltd	L51430OR1918 GOI034390	Subsidiary Company	(i)(c), (vii)(b), (xvii)
3.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	L14100OR1910 GOI033904	Subsidiary Company	(i)(b), (i)(c), (vii)(a), (vii)(b), (ix), (xix)

For **B Chhawchharia & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 305123E

Sd/-
Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia
Partner
Membership No.: 008482
UDIN: 26008482DABLLJ4419

Place: Kolkata
Date: 14th August 2026.

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Eastern Investments Limited (Hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statement of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiary, joint venture and associate companies, which are companies incorporated in India, 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries companies, which are companies incorporated in IndAs.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 Consolidated financial statement

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

Opinion
In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, have maintained, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting. The internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matters
Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to 2 (two) subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

For **B Chhawchharia & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 305123E

Sd/-
Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia
Partner
Membership No.: 008482
UDIN: 26008482DABLLJ4419

Place: Kolkata
Date: 14th August 2026.

कार्यालय
महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा, इस्पात
ऑडिट भवन-II, डोरण्डा, राँची-834002

SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA
लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT, STEEL
AUDIT BHAWAN-II, DORANDA
RANCHI - 834002

सं. Report-I/EIL/Accounts/Standalone/2025-26/293 दिनांक: 28/10/2026

सेवा में,
अध्यक्ष
Eastern Investments Limited,
House No: 255, Ground Floor,
(South-West portion), Pristine Green,
Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar – 751020

विषय: कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 143(6)(b) को धारा 129(4) के साथ पढ़ते हुए, 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए ईस्टर्न इन्वेस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड के समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

महोदय,

मैं एतद् द्वारा कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 143(6)(b) को धारा 129(4) के साथ पठित करते हुए, 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए ईस्टर्न इन्वेस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड के समेकित लेखों पर भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ अग्रेषित कर रहा हूँ।

I am to forward herewith the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 143(6)(b) read with 129(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Consolidated accounts of Eastern Investments Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026.

इस पत्र की पावती की अभिस्वीकृति वांछित है।

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

भवदीय,

28.10

अनुलग्नक: यथोपरि।

(जितेंद्र सुधाकर करपे)
महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा (इस्पात), राँची

Ph : 0651- 2482212, 2480343, E-mail : dgasteelranchi@cag.gov.in

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) READ WITH SECTION 129(4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The preparation of consolidated financial statements of Eastern Investments Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The Statutory Auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) read with Section 129(4) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under Section 143 read with Section 129(4) of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 14 August 2026.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India have conducted a supplementary audit of the consolidated financial statements of Eastern Investments Limited for the year ended 3 1 March 2026 under Section 143(6)(a) read with Section 129(4) of the Act. We conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of Eastern Investments Limited and its two subsidiary companies[1] for the year ended on that date. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the Statutory Auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the Statutory Auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

Based on my supplementary audit, I would like to highlight the following significant matters under Section 143(6)(b) read with Section 129(4) of the Act which have come to my attention and which in my view are necessary for enabling a better understanding of the financial statements and the related audit report:

1.	**THE ORISSA MINERALS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED**
A.	**COMMENTS ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION**
	CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(i)	**Note - 4- Intangible Assets: ₹ 1500.87 lakh** OMDC has three mining leases covering 2,297.01 hectares, including 1,649.46 hectares of forest land. Against the Compensatory Afforestation (CA) requirement, the Company had paid CA charges for 804.66 hectares up to the last renewal of the mining leases. However, on renewal of the mining leases, the Company neither assessed nor recognised/disclosed the liability towards CA for the remaining 844.80 hectares of forest land, including 301.09 hectares broken up prior to commencement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The MoEF&CC Guidelines dated 28 March 2019 provide that compensatory afforestation (CA) provisions apply to the entire forest land within the lease area upon renewal of mining leases, including areas broken up prior to 25 October 1980 where CA had not been levied earlier. Further, paragraph 14 of Ind AS 37 requires

[1] The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited.

	recognition of a provision where a present obligation arising from a past event exists and its amount can be reliably estimated. Since the renewal of the mining leases attracts the CA requirement under the applicable guidelines and the liability is reliably estimable, the Company should have recognised the corresponding liability and made appropriate disclosure in the financial statements. Audit estimated the liability towards CA at ₹244.77 lakh based on the indicative CA cost paid by the respective mines. Non-recognition of this liability resulted in understatement of Mining Rights and Provisions/loss by ₹244.77 lakh.
(ii)	**Note 07- Other Financial Assets : ₹5,007.39 lakh** The above includes term deposits of ₹3,879.58 lakh, accrued interest on term deposits of ₹4.15 lakh, security deposits of ₹123.07 lakh and other receivables, including receivables from related parties, of ₹137.15 lakh. The Company had recognised a provision of ₹50.95 lakh against other receivables related to one party. Audit noted that ₹26.06 lakh payable to a related party had been offset against the receivables, aggregating the gross receivables to ₹163.21 lakh. These receivables included ₹50.18 lakh due from M/s Kaypee Enterprises, outstanding since 2022-23 and under litigation as on 31 March 2026. After excluding the provision of ₹50.95 lakh and the Kaypee receivable of ₹50.18 lakh, the balance receivables amounted to ₹62.08 lakh. These comprised ₹32.23 lakh outstanding for less than one year, ₹1.91 lakh between one and two years, ₹9.52 lakh between two and five years and ₹18.42 lakh outstanding for more than five years. Ind AS 109 require assessment of ECL using reasonable and supportable information, including ageing, historical default experience and relevant forward-looking information. It also provides a rebuttable presumption of default when a financial asset is 90 days past due, unless reasonable and supportable information justifies otherwise. Audit, however, noted that the Company neither provided nor disclosed any ECL/provision matrix, historical default analysis, ageing-based default rates or other reasonable and supportable basis for determining ECL for receivable of ₹ 112.26 lakh. Thus, the Company had not adequately demonstrated that the provision against other financial assets was determined in accordance with Ind AS 109 and its declared Accounting Policy. The adequacy of impairment provision therefore requires reassessment based on the ECL methodology prescribed under Ind AS 109.
(iii)	**Note 21- Other Current Liabilities ₹33,561.95 lakh** The Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Odisha approved an additional Site-Specific Wildlife Conservation Plan of ₹91.80 lakh on 1 February 2023, in addition to the earlier approved amount of ₹41.50 lakh. The plan was to be implemented for five years and reviewed thereafter. OMDC had deposited ₹41.50 lakh in April 2011 and capitalised the amount as Intangible Asset under Mining Rights, which was being amortised on unit of production basis. However, the additional demand of ₹91.80 lakh remained unpaid, though CWIP of ₹50.30 lakh was created in 2024-25 with a corresponding provision.

	As per paragraph 14 of Ind AS 37, a provision is recognised where a present obligation exists, a probable outflow of resources is expected, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Further, since the Wildlife Conservation Plan was to be implemented over a specified period of five years, the related intangible asset was required to be amortised over that period as per the Company's accounting policy. Thus, non-recognition of the additional demand and incorrect amortisation of the Wildlife Conservation Plan expenditure resulted in understatement of Other Current Liabilities by ₹41.50 lakh, understatement of Intangible Assets by ₹48.96 lakh and overstatement of CWIP by ₹50.30 lakh. Consequently, Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses were understated by ₹42.84 lakh, resulting in corresponding understatement of loss.
2.	**THE BISRA STONE LIME COMPANY LIMITED**
A	**COMMENTS ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION**
	CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(i)	**(a) Note No. 2: Property, Plant and Equipment - ₹1,695.27 lakh** The above includes ₹162.82 lakh capitalised under Property, Plant and Equipment towards Complete Track Renovation (CTR) of 2.232 km of the railway siding at Birmitrapur owned by South Eastern Railway (SER). The Company paid ₹284.92 lakh to SER in ten instalments during May 2024 to May 2025 towards its share of the estimated CTR cost of ₹801.88 lakh for renovation of 3.906 track km of the existing railway siding. Based on SER's completion certificate dated 23.03.2026 for renewal of 2.232 km of the track, the Company capitalised ₹162.82 lakh on 31 March 2026 and charged depreciation of ₹2,825 thereon considering a useful life of 15 years. Audit noted that the expenditure was incurred towards renovation of the existing railway track owned by South Eastern Railway. The expenditure did not result in acquisition of any identifiable Property, Plant and Equipment by the Company and, therefore, did not satisfy the recognition criteria prescribed under paragraph 7 of Ind AS 16. Thus, the expenditure of ₹162.82 lakh should have been recognised as expenditure instead of being capitalised under Property, Plant and Equipment. This resulted in overstatement of Property, Plant and Equipment and profit by ₹162.79 lakh (₹162.82 lakh less depreciation of ₹2,825) during 2025-26.
(ii)	**Note 2 - Property, Plant and Equipment: ₹1,695.27 lakh** **Note 3 - Capital Work-in-Progress: ₹18,723.95. lakh** Property, Plant and Equipment includes ₹78.73 lakh towards capitalisation of building repair works and renovation of the Guest House (₹46.33 lakh), Wheel Washing Facility (₹15.97 lakh) and Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) (₹16.43 lakh). Audit observed that work orders were issued on 31.03.2026 and 25.02.2026 against the building repair works and Wheel Washing Facility respectively, but no work was executed and no expenditure was incurred during 2025-26. In respect of the STP, materials worth only ₹5.57 lakh had been received up to 31 March 2026; however, the Company capitalised the entire work order value of ₹16.43 lakh and charged depreciation of ₹13,691. Further, depreciation of ₹679 was charged on the building repair works and Wheel Washing Facility. The above capitalisation was not in accordance with the recognition criteria prescribed under paragraph 7 of Ind AS 16.

	Further, the Company disclosed Capital Work-in-Progress of ₹49.44 lakh by adjusting the unutilised advance of ₹122.60 lakh (₹285.42 lakh - ₹162.82 lakh) paid to South Eastern Railway for railway track renovation against building repair works (₹46.33 lakh), STP (₹10.87 lakh) and Wheel Washing Facility (₹15.97 lakh). In the absence of execution of the remaining railway track work, the amount should have continued to be shown as an advance/deposit. Consequently, Capital Work-in-Progress was overstated by ₹43.87 lakh (₹49.44 lakh - ₹5.57 lakh). This resulted in overstatement of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net Block) by ₹78.59 lakh, Capital Work-in-Progress by ₹43.87 lakh and Depreciation by ₹0.14 lakh, with corresponding understatement of Advances by ₹122.60 lakh as on 31 March 2026.
(iii)	**Note 7 (c)- Interest accrued on term deposit: ₹ 208.83 lakh** The above includes ₹204.68 lakh towards accrued interest on Fixed Deposits maintained against Bank Guarantees furnished to the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) towards Mine Closure obligations. As per the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017, such Fixed Deposits are earmarked for Mine Closure obligations and are not freely available for the Company's operational use. Audit noted that while the related Fixed Deposits of ₹1,403.50 lakh were classified as Non-Current Assets, the accrued interest of ₹204.68 lakh thereon was classified as Current Assets. Since the accrued interest is also subject to the same restriction and is realisable only on maturity of the respective Fixed Deposits, its classification as a Current Asset was not in conformity with the asset classification requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1. This resulted in overstatement of Current Assets and corresponding understatement of Non-Current Assets by ₹204.68 lakh as on 31 March 2026.
(iv)	**Note 11- Trade Receivables: ₹712.99 lakh** Ind AS 109 requires trade receivables to be measured at lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECL) using the simplified approach. The Company's Accounting Policy (Note 4.4) also states that impairment of trade receivables is measured at lifetime ECL. However, Note 13.1 states that ECL is recognised only on a case-to-case basis where receivables remain outstanding beyond the credit period and recovery becomes uncertain due to customer disputes. As on 31 March 2026, the Company had gross trade receivables of ₹1,242.48 lakh, including receivables outstanding for more than three years amounting to ₹140.70 lakh, against which ECL allowance of ₹529.49 lakh was recognised (Note 13.2). Audit observed that no impairment allowance was recognised against trade receivables of ₹110.12 lakh (₹54.28 lakh + ₹55.84 lakh) overdue from six months to two years and ₹20.30 lakh under the more than three years category. Further, the Company neither disclosed nor furnished to Audit any provision matrix, historical credit loss analysis, ageing-based default rates or probability-weighted assessment incorporating forward-looking information as per the requirement of Ind AS.

	Thus, the methodology adopted for measurement of impairment loss on trade receivables was inconsistent with the accounting policy disclosed by the Company and was not in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 109.
B	**Comments on Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow**
	Paragraphs 44A and 44B of Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows require an entity to disclose a reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from financing cash flows and non-cash changes, between the opening and closing balances of such liabilities. Audit noted that the Company has disclosed current maturities of long-term borrowings amounting to ₹1,500 lakh under current borrowings as on 31 March 2026. Further, as disclosed in Note 19.2, the Company has been in default of repayment of loan instalments since 2014, with aggregate unpaid principal and interest amounting to ₹1,500 lakh and ₹1,233.21 lakh, respectively, as on 31 March 2026. However, the financial statements do not include the reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities as required under paragraphs 44A and 44B of Ind AS 7, disclosing the movements between the opening and closing balances of such liabilities, including changes arising from financing cash flows and non-cash changes. This resulted in non-disclosure of information required under paragraphs 44A and 44B of Ind AS 7.
C	**Comments on Consolidated Disclosure**
(i)	**Notes 28- Other Expenses- ₹ 13,193.84 lakh** As per Ind AS 1, paragraphs 41, 45 and 46, an entity is required to retain the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements from one period to the next unless a change in presentation is considered more appropriate or is required by an Ind AS. Where the presentation or classification is changed, the comparative amounts are required to be reclassified, along with disclosure of the nature of reclassification, amount of each item or class of items reclassified and the reason for such reclassification. However, it was noted that during 2023-24 and 2024-25, the Contractual Expenses were disclosed separately under Note 27 in the financial statements of BSLC. During 2025-26, BSLC changed the presentation and clubbed contractual expenses under Note 31- Other Expenses, amounting to ₹ 55.51 crore, of which ₹25.18 crore (45.36 per cent) pertained to contractual expenses. The Company did not disclose the basis and reason for changing the presentation of Contractual Expenses and regrouping the comparative figures for 2024-25.

For and on the behalf of the
Comptroller & Auditor General of India

Place: Ranchi
Date: 28/10/2026

(Jitendra Sudhakar Karape)
Director General of Audit (Steel), Ranchi

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) READ WITH SECTION 129(4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1.	**THE ORISSA MINERALS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED**	**Management's Reply**
A.	**COMMENTS ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION**	
	CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET	
(i)	Note - 4- Intangible Assets: ₹ 1500.87 lakh OMDC has three mining leases covering 2,297.01 hectares, including 1,649.46 hectares of forest land. Against the Compensatory Afforestation (CA) requirement, the Company had paid CA charges for 804.66 hectares up to the last renewal of the mining leases. However, on renewal of the mining leases, the Company neither assessed nor recognized/disclosed the liability towards CA for the remaining 844.80 hectares of forest land, including 301.09 hectares broken up prior to commencement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The MoEF&CC Guidelines dated 28 March 2019 provide that compensatory afforestation (CA) provisions apply to the entire forest land within the lease area upon renewal of mining leases, including areas broken up prior to 25 October 1980 where CA had not been levied earlier. Further, paragraph 14 of Ind AS 37 requires recognition of a provision where a present obligation arising from a past event exists and its amount can be reliably estimated. Since the renewal of the mining leases attracts the CA requirement under the applicable guidelines and the liability is reliably estimable, the Company should have recognized the corresponding liability and made appropriate disclosure in the financial statements. Audit estimated the liability towards CA at ₹ 244.77 lakh based on the indicative CA cost paid by the respective mines. Non-recognition of this liability resulted in understatement of Mining Rights and Provisions/loss by ₹ 244.77 lakh.	The observation of Audit regarding non-recognition / disclosure of liability towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA) in respect of 844.80 hectares of forest area has been noted. The Company will appropriately recognize a provision based on the best estimate in the next financial year
(ii)	Note 07- Other Financial Assets : ₹ 5,007.39 lakh The above includes term deposits of ₹ 3,879.58 lakh, accrued interest on term deposits of ₹ 4.15 lakh, security deposits of ₹ 123.07 lakh and other receivables, including receivables from related	The observation has been noted. Regarding the receivable of Rs.50.18 lakh from M/s Kaypee Enterprises, the Company submits that the amount represents an existing receivable arising from past contractual transactions. The

	parties, of ₹ 137.15 lakh. The Company had recognized a provision of ₹ 50.95 lakh against other receivables related to one party. Audit noted that ₹ 26.06 lakh payable to a related party had been offset against the receivables, aggregating the gross receivables to ₹ 163.21 lakh. These receivables included ₹ 50.18 lakh due from M/s Kaypee Enterprises, outstanding since 2022-23 and under litigation as on 31 March 2026. After excluding the provision of ₹ 50.95 lakh and the Kaypee receivable of ₹ 50.18 lakh, the balance receivables amounted to ₹ 62.08 lakh. These comprised ₹ 32.23 lakh outstanding for less than one year, ₹ 1.91 lakh between one and two years, ₹ 9.52 lakh between two and five years and ₹ 18.42 lakh outstanding for more than five years. Ind AS 109 require assessment of ECL using reasonable and supportable information, including ageing, historical default experience and relevant forward-looking information. It also provides a rebuttable presumption of default when a financial asset is 90 days past due, unless reasonable and supportable information justifies otherwise. Audit, however, noted that the Company neither provided nor disclosed any ECL/provision matrix, historical default analysis, ageing-based default rates or other reasonable and supportable basis for determining ECL for receivable of ₹ 112.26 lakh. Thus, the Company had not adequately demonstrated that the provision against other financial assets was determined in accordance with Ind AS 109 and its declared Accounting Policy. The adequacy of impairment provision therefore requires reassessment based on the ECL methodology prescribed under Ind AS 109.	outstanding comprises Rs. 19.50 lakh relating to April-June 2018 and Rs.30.68 lakh relating to March-June 2022. The matter regarding payment was discussed with the party in the meeting held on 30.06.2018, pursuant to which the party made payments from July 2018 onwards. The Company subsequently pursued recovery through legal proceedings, wherein the competent court passed an order in favour of the Company. The party has preferred an appeal before the higher court and the matter is presently sub-judice. The Company also submits that M/s Kaypee Enterprises continues to be a contractual mining contractor of the Company and a considerable amount far exceeding the receivable amount of Rs. 50.18 lakh is payable by OMDC to the party towards contractual mining work. The continuing contractual relationship and the amounts payable to the same party are relevant facts in considering the nature and recoverability of the outstanding receivable. However, assessment will be carried out at the end of the next financial year by the company, and the necessary accounting adjustments, if any, will be made accordingly. As regards the remaining receivables the Company will undertake the assessment of the outstanding amounts, taking into consideration their ageing, past payment experience, recoverability and other relevant information available to the Company, and make appropriate accounting adjustment, wherever required, in accordance with Ind AS 109 in the next financial year.
(iii)	Note 21- Other Current Liabilities ₹ 33,561.95 lakh The Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Odisha approved an additional Site-Specific Wildlife Conservation Plan of ₹ 191.80 lakh on 1st February 2023, in addition to the earlier approved amount of ₹ 41.50 lakh. The plan was to be implemented for five years and reviewed thereafter.	The additional Site Specific Wildlife Conservation Plan (SSWCP) amounting to Rs.91.80 lakh, approved by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Odisha on 1 February 2023, relates to the Mining Rights of Bagiaburu Iron Ore Mines. The original SSWCP expenditure of Rs.41.50 lakh, approved in 2011, had already been capitalized under Mining Rights.

	OMDC had deposited ₹ 41.50 lakh in April 2011 and capitalized the amount as Intangible Asset under Mining Rights, which was being amortized on unit of production basis. However, the additional demand of ₹ 91.80 lakh remained unpaid, though CWIP of ₹ 50.30 lakh was created in 2024-25 with a corresponding provision. As per paragraph 14 of Ind AS 37, a provision is recognized where a present obligation exists, a probable outflow of resources is expected, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Further, since the Wildlife Conservation Plan was to be implemented over a specified period of five years, the related intangible asset was required to be amortized over that period as per the Company's accounting policy. Thus, non-recognition of the additional demand and incorrect amortization of the Wildlife Conservation Plan expenditure resulted in understatement of Other Current Liabilities by ₹ 41.50 lakh, understatement of Intangible Assets by ₹ 48.96 lakh and overstatement of CWIP by ₹ 50.30 lakh. Consequently, depreciation and amortization expenses were understated by ₹ 42.84 lakh, resulting in corresponding understatement of loss.	In respect of the additional demand of Rs. 91.80 lakh, Rs.50.30 lakh had been recognized under Capital Work-in-Progress in FY 2024-25 with a corresponding liability. The balance amount of Rs. 41.50 lakh had not been recognized in the books. The amount of Rs.50.30 lakh earlier recognized under CWIP will be transferred to Mining Rights (Intangible Assets); and the balance amount of Rs.41.50 lakh will be directly recognized under Mining Rights (Intangible Assets). Accordingly, the entire additional SSWCP expenditure of Rs. 91.80 lakh will be recognized as part of Mining Rights in the next financial year. With regard to amortization, Management submits that the SSWCP expenditure forms part of Mining Rights and is therefore subject to the Company's accounting policy applicable to Mining Rights. The amortization will accordingly be recognized on Unit of Production (UOP) basis over the estimated remaining commercial reserves, in accordance with the Company's accounting policy applicable to Mining Rights. The amortization effect in respect of the additional SSWCP expenditure will accordingly be given in the next financial year in accordance with the applicable amortization policy.
2.	**THE BISRA STONE LIME COMPANY LIMITED**	
	COMMENTS ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION	**Management's Reply**
	CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET	
(i)	(a) Note No. 2: Property, Plant and Equipment - ₹ 1,695.27 lakh The above includes ₹ 162.82 lakh capitalized under Property, Plant and Equipment towards Complete Track Renovation (CTR) of 2.232 km of the railway siding at Birmitrapur owned by South Eastern Railway (SER). The Company paid ₹ 284.92 lakh to SER in ten instalments during May 2024 to May 2025 towards its share of the estimated CTR cost of ₹ 801.88 lakh for renovation of 3.906 track km of the existing railway siding. Based on SER's completion certificate dated 23.03.2026 for renewal of 2.232 km of the track, the Company capitalized ₹ 162.82 lakh on 31	We submit that the expenditure has been correctly capitalized as Property, Plant and Equipment, for the reasons set out below. Paragraph 7 of Ind AS 16 provides that "the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as an asset if, and only if: (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will

	March 2026 and charged depreciation of ₹ 2,825 thereon considering a useful life of 15 years. Audit noted that the expenditure was incurred towards renovation of the existing railway track owned by South Eastern Railway. The expenditure did not result in acquisition of any identifiable Property, Plant and Equipment by the Company and, therefore, did not satisfy the recognition criteria prescribed under paragraph 7 of Ind AS 16. Thus, the expenditure of ₹ 162.82 lakh should have been recognized as expenditure instead of being capitalized under Property, Plant and Equipment. This resulted in overstatement of Property, Plant and Equipment and profit by ₹ 162.79 lakh (₹ 162.82 lakh less depreciation of ₹ 2,825) during 2025-26.	flow to the entity; and (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably." The words "if, and only if" confine recognition to these two tests, and ownership of the underlying asset is not among them; the Standard does not otherwise impose such a requirement. This is consistent with the general principle under the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Ind AS, that faithful representation depicts the substance of a transaction rather than its legal form alone. The provision applicable to the present facts is paragraph 13 of Ind AS 16, and not paragraph 12, which deals with day to day servicing. Paragraph 13 provides that "parts of some items of property, plant and equipment may require replacement at regular intervals" and that "an entity recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met." The work executed by South Eastern Railway comprised replacement of 90R rails with 60 kg SH rails on new PSC sleepers, together with deep screening and packing, being replacement of a principal structural component of the siding and not repairs and maintenance. The siding is a dedicated facility serving exclusively the Company's dispatch operations at Birmitrapur.

		The Company alone was billed for, and alone paid, the renovation, in ten instalments aggregating ₹284.92 lakh, and accordingly retains the practical ability to direct the use of, and to obtain the benefit from, the renovated stretch, satisfying paragraph 7(a), notwithstanding that legal title in the track rests with South Eastern Railway. This position is reinforced, and not displaced, by the Opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on the treatment of capital expenditure on enabling assets, published in the Institute's journal, The Chartered Accountant, in January 2011 and reported in Volume 30 of the Committee's Compendium of Opinions. That Opinion considered expenditure incurred by an entity on electricity transmission lines, railway sidings, roads, culverts and bridges constructed for a refinery project but not owned by the entity, and concluded that such expenditure should be charged to the statement of profit and loss, on the ground that the entity did not control the assets in question. The Committee's stated test for control was the ability of the entity to restrict the access of others to the benefits derived from the asset, and on the facts before it the enabling assets served the general public and other users, over whose access the paying entity had no say. The present facts are the reverse. The stretch of siding renovated is not shared with

		other users or the general public; it serves only the Company's own dispatch operations, and the Company alone funded the renovation. Applying the Committee's own test, namely the ability to restrict others' access to the benefit, to these facts, the Company satisfies rather than fails the control requirement identified in that Opinion, so that the Opinion, correctly applied, supports capitalization on these facts rather than displacing it. Cost is also measured reliably within the meaning of paragraph 7(b). Only the completed 2.232 km out of the 3.906 km contracted has been capitalized, strictly on the basis of South Eastern Railway's completion certificate dated 23 March 2026, and not on the basis of the entire contracted work. The Company's Material Accounting Policy at Note 3.1 records that "expenditure on major repairs, overhauls, or replacement of components that extends the useful life or enhances the future economic benefits of the asset beyond those originally assessed is capitalized." The treatment adopted accords with both paragraph 13 of Ind AS 16 and the Company's own disclosed policy, and no misstatement of Property, Plant and Equipment or of profit accordingly arises.
(ii)	Note 2 - Property, Plant and Equipment: ₹ 1,695.27 lakh Note 3 - Capital Work-in-Progress: ₹ 18,723.95. lakh	The audit observation is accepted. Correction will be made at our end in the next Financial year.

	Property, Plant and Equipment includes ₹ 78.73 lakh towards capitalization of building repair works and renovation of the Guest House (₹ 46.33 lakh), Wheel Washing Facility (₹ 15.97 lakh) and Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) (₹ 16.43 lakh). Audit observed that work orders were issued on 31.03.2026 and 25.02.2026 against the building repair works and Wheel Washing Facility respectively, but no work was executed and no expenditure was incurred during 2025-26. In respect of the STP, materials worth only ₹ 5.57 lakh had been received up to 31 March 2026; however, the Company capitalized the entire work order value of ₹ 16.43 lakh and charged depreciation of ₹ 13,691. Further, depreciation of ₹ 679 was charged on the building repair works and Wheel Washing Facility. The above capitalization was not in accordance with the recognition criteria prescribed under paragraph 7 of Ind AS 16. Further, the Company disclosed Capital Work-in-Progress of ₹ 49.44 lakh by adjusting the unutilized advance of ₹ 122.60 lakh (₹ 285.42 lakh - ₹ 162.82 lakh) paid to South Eastern Railway for railway track renovation against building repair works (₹ 46.33 lakh), STP (₹ 10.87 lakh) and Wheel Washing Facility (₹ 15.97 lakh). In the absence of execution of the remaining railway track work, the amount should have continued to be shown as an advance/deposit. Consequently, Capital Work-in-Progress was overstated by ₹ 43.87 lakh (₹ 49.44 lakh - ₹ 5.57 lakh). This resulted in overstatement of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net Block) by ₹ 78.59lakh, Capital Work-in-Progress by ₹ 43.87 lakh and Depreciation by ₹ 0.14 lakh, with corresponding understatement of Advances by ₹ 122.60 lakh as on 31 March 2026.	
(iii)	Note 7 (C)- Interest accrued on term deposit: ₹ 208.83 lakh The above includes ₹ 204.68 lakh towards accrued interest on Fixed Deposits maintained against Bank Guarantees furnished to the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) towards Mine Closure obligations. As per the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017, such Fixed Deposits are earmarked	The figures are correct and are not in dispute. The Fixed Deposits of ₹1,403.50 lakh are disclosed as Non-Current and the accrued interest of ₹204.68 lakh thereon as Current at Note 9 to the financial statements, and neither total assets, profit nor

	for Mine Closure obligations and are not freely available for the Company's operational use. Audit noted that while the related Fixed Deposits of ₹ 1,403.50 lakh were classified as Non-Current Assets, the accrued interest of ₹ 204.68 lakh thereon was classified as Current Assets. Since the accrued interest is also subject to the same restriction and is realizable only on maturity of the respective Fixed Deposits, its classification as a Current Asset was not in conformity with the asset classification requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1. This resulted in overstatement of Current Assets and corresponding understatement of Non-Current Assets by ₹ 204.68 lakh as on 31 March 2026.	is equity affected either way, the matter being confined to presentation between two headings within assets. As to the source cited for the restriction on the Fixed Deposits, Rule 27 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules 2017, being the only rule of those Rules that governs financial assurance for mine closure, requires the financial assurance to be furnished in the form of a bank guarantee and is silent on Fixed Deposits and on interest accruing on any Fixed Deposit placed as margin for such a guarantee. The restriction, to the extent one exists, accordingly arises from the Fixed Deposit and the banks own margin arrangement securing the guarantee, a matter between the Company and its banker, and not from the Rules themselves. Paragraph 66(c) of Ind AS 1 classifies an asset as current where the entity “expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period.” That test is applied to the accrued interest as an asset in its own right, separately from the Fixed Deposit on which it arises, so that a deposit maturing beyond twelve months does not of itself place the interest accruing on it outside the twelve month test. On above basis, the Company's classification of the accrued interest of ₹204.68 lakh as a Current Asset is maintained, and no consequential adjustment to Non-Current Assets or to the current ratio arises.

(iv)	Note 11- Trade Receivables: ₹ 712.99 Lakh. Ind AS 109 requires trade receivables to be measured at lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) using the simplified approach. The company's accounting policy (note 4.4) also states that impairment of trade receivables is measured at lifetime ECL. However, Note 13.1 states that ECL is recognized only on a case-to-case basis where receivables remain outstanding beyond the credit period and recovery becomes uncertain due to customer disputes. As On 31 March 2026, the company had gross trade receivables of ₹ 1,242.48 lakh, including receivables outstanding for more than three years amounting to ₹ 140.70 lakh, against which ECL allowance of ₹ 529.49 lakh was recognized (note 13.2). Audit observed that no impairment allowance was recognized against trade receivables of ₹ 110.12 lakh (₹ 54.28 lakh + ₹ 55.84 lakh) overdue from six months to two years and ₹ 20.30 lakh under more than three years category. Further, the company neither disclosed nor furnished to audit any provision matrix, historical credit loss analysis, ageing-based default rates or probability-weighted assessment incorporating forward- looking information as per the requirement of Ind AS. Thus, the methodology adopted for measurement of impairment loss on trade receivables was inconsistent with the accounting policy disclosed by the company and was not in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 109.	The audit observation is accepted. It is assured that necessary corrective steps will be taken in the next Financial Year.
B	**Comments on Consolidated Statement Of Cash Flow**	
	Paragraphs 44A and 44B of Ind AS 7 — Statement of Cash Flows require an entity to disclose a reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from financing cash flows and non-cash changes, between the opening and closing balances of such liabilities. Audit noted that the Company has disclosed current maturities of long-term borrowings amounting to 1,500 lakh under current borrowings as on 31 March 2026. Further, as disclosed in Note 19.2, the Company has been in default of	The observation is accepted. Paragraph 44A of Ind AS 7 mandatorily requires disclosure enabling users to evaluate changes in liabilities from financing activities, including cash and non-cash changes. Accordingly, the Company will include a tabular reconciliation in the next financial year, in the form contemplated by paragraph 44D, showing the opening

	repayment of loan instalments since 2014, with aggregate unpaid principal and interest amounting to ₹ 1,500 lakh and ₹ 1,233.21 lakh, respectively, as on 31 March 2026. However, the financial statements do not include the reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities as required under paragraphs 44A and 44B of Ind AS 7, disclosing the movements between the openings and closing balances of such liabilities, including changes arising from financing cash flows and non-cash changes. This resulted in non-disclosure of information required under paragraphs 44A and 44B of Ind AS 7	balance, nil financing cash flows, non-cash interest accrual, and closing balance for the Eastern Investments Limited loan and related interest, duly cross-referenced to Note 19.2 and the Statement of Cash Flows.
C	**Comments on Consolidated Disclosure**	
	Notes 28- Other Expenses- ₹ 13,193.84 lakh : As per Ind AS 1, paragraphs 41, 45 and 46, an entity is required to retain the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements from one period to the next unless a change in presentation is considered more appropriate or is required by an Ind AS. Where the presentation or classification is changed, the comparative amounts are required to be reclassified, along with disclosure of the nature of reclassification, amount of each item or class of items reclassified and the reason for such reclassification. However, it was noted that during 2023-24 and 2024-25, the Contractual Expenses were disclosed separately under Note 27 in the financial statements of BSLC. During 2025-26, BSLC changed the presentation and clubbed contractual expenses under Note 31- Other Expenses, amounting to ₹ 55.51 crore, of which ₹ 25.18 crore (45.36 per cent) pertained to contractual expenses. The Company did not disclose the basis and reason for changing the presentation of Contractual Expenses and regrouping the comparative figures for 2024-25.	It is accepted that the disclosure of reason was not given. The same shall be given in the next financial year.

Earlier Comment dropped by CAG.

Note 17 - Provisions: 18,982.15 lakh **(para was related to OMDC)**

The dead rent represents a statutory obligation arising in respect of the mining lease. OMDC was liable to pay statutory dead rent in respect of the non-operative Bhadrasahi Iron & Manganese Ore Mine. Audit noted that dead rent of ₹ 94.10 lakh for the period July 2021 to March 2026 had neither been provided nor accounted for in the financial statements.

Audit noted that ₹ 74.29 lakh relates to the period July 2021 to March 2025 and ₹ 19.81 lakh relates to FY 2025-26. The liability relating to earlier years constitutes a prior- period error and is required to be corrected retrospectively under Ind AS 8 by adjustment against opening retained earnings, along with the prescribed disclosures. The liability of ₹ 19.81 lakh relating to FY 2025-26 is required to be recognised in the current year.

Thus, non-recognition of the statutory liability resulted in understatement of -provisions/liabilities by ₹ 94.10 lakh as at 31 March 2026, with current year loss understated by ₹ 19.81 lakh and opening retained earnings overstated by ₹ 74.29 lakh.

Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of statement of subsidiaries/Associate companies / joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

Name of the Subsidiary	The Orissa Minerals Development Company Company (Rs. In lakhs)	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Lime Company (Rs. In lakhs)
1. Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	N.A.	N.A.
2. Reporting Currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial Year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A.	N.A.
3. Share Capital	60.00	8,728.63
4. Reserves & Surplus	(5523.75)	(19985.98)
5. Total Assets	57,953.41	6415.61
6. Total Liabilities	63,417.16	17672.96
7. Investments	2.42	0
8. Turn Over	10,000.20	8694.05
9. Profit Before Taxation	(539.97)	1494.63
10. Provision for taxation (Deferred)	(249.20)	218.53
11.Current Tax	-	265.80
12. Profit after Taxation	(290.77)	1010.30
13. Proposed Dividend	NIL	NIL
14. % shareholding	50.01%	49.65%-President of India 50.01%-EIL

The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

a. Names of Subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations- N.A.

b. Names of Subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year- N.A.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Sl. No.	Particulars	Notes	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
	ASSETS			
1)	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	1,695.27	1,422.26
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	18,723.95	11,340.36
	(c) Investment properties		-	-
	(d) Intangible assets	4	1,500.87	1,580.68
			21,920.09	14,343.30
	(e) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	5	166.28	223.69
	(a) Other investments	5.1	166.28	223.69
	(ii)Loans	6	27.89	25.97
	(iii) Trade receivables	11	-	-
	(iv)Other financial assets	7	1,736.69	5087.50
	(f) Non-current tax assets	8	246.85	241.90
	(g) Deferred tax assets (Net)	18	20,348.08	20,378.33
	(h) Other non-current assets	9	-	-
	Total non-current assets		**44,445.88**	**40,300.69**
2)	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	10	4,971.70	3,337.53
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i)Other investments	5	-	-
	(ii)Trade Receivables	11	712.99	588.93
	(iii)Cash and cash equivalents	12.1	1,177.57	6,635.32
	(iv)Bank balances other than (ii) above	12.2	4.83	309.30
	(v)Loans	6	-	-
	(vi)Other financial assets	7	5,oo7.39	874.43
	(c) Current tax assets	8	4692.92	4,654.60
	(d) Other current assets	9	5,042.82	5,134.70
	Total current assets		21,615.22	21,534.84
	Assets classified as held for sale	13	-	-
	Total assets		66,061.10	61,835.50
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1)	Equity			
	(a)Equity share capital	14	141.90	141.90
	(b)Other equity	15	(8,945.44)	(9,390.71)
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company		(8,803.54)	(9,248.81)
	Non-controlling interests	16	(4,450.78)	(4,876.30)
	Total equity		(13,254.32)	(14,125.11)
	Liabilities			
2)	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i)Borrowings	16a	14,115.03	17,798.88
	(b) Provisions	17	2,962.75	3,483.75
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	18	436.13	445.89
	Total non-current liabilities		17,513.91	21,728.52
3)	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	i) Trade payables			
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	374.21	510.07
	(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than microenterprises and small enterprises		1,465.83	1,647.42
	ii) Borrowings	16b	-	-
	iii) Other financial liabilities	20	7,241.52	6,918.52
	(b) Provisions	17	18,982.15	11,577.18
	(c) Current tax liabilities	8	175.85	175.85
	(d) Other current liabilities	21	33,561.95	33,403.05
	Total current liabilities		61,801.51	54,232.09
	Total liabilities		79,315.42	75,960.61
	Total equity and liabilities		66,061.10	61,835.50

Notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For B. Chhawchharia &Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No:305123E

Sd/-
(CA Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia)
Partner
Membership No:008482
UDIN NO: 26008482DABLLJ4419
Place: Kolkata, 1408.2026

For & On Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(MNVS Prabhakar)
Chairman
DIN: 11711977

Sd/-
(A K Bagchi)
Managing Director
DIN:09835584

Sd/-
(Puspen Sarkar)
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
(M Jagadeeshwara Rao)
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of profit and loss for the Year ended 31.03.2026

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Sl. No.	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
I	Revenue from operation	22	18,192.82	12,952.81
II	Other income	23	501.02	533.36
III	Total revenue (I + II)		18,693.84	13,486.17
IV	EXPENSES			
	(a) Cost of Material Consumed		10.16	21.59
	(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods & work-in progress	24	(1,643.36)	(586.85)
	(e) Employee benefits expense	25	3,812.84	4,007.89
	(f) Finance costs	26	2,213.64	2,626.44
	(g) Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	132.92	423.76
	(g) Other expenses	28	13,193.84	11,054.45
	Total expenses (IV)		17,720.04	17,547.28
V	Profit before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		973.80	(4,061.11)
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	Profit before Tax (V + VI)		973.80	(4,061.11)
VIII	Tax Expense			
	(1) Current tax	29	265.80	125.61
	(2) Deferred tax	29	(31.03)	(705.40)
	(3) Income Tax from earlier years		-	-
	Total tax expense (VIII)		234.77	(579.79)
IX	Profit for the year (VII - VIII)		793.03	(3,481.32)
X	Other comprehensive income			
	(i) Items that will not be recycled to profit or loss			
	- Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		185.51	(7.78)
	- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(53.75)	0.65
	Total other comprehensive income for the year (X)		131.76	(7.13)
XI	Total comprehensive income for the year (IX + X)		870.79	(3,488.45)
	Profit for the year attributable to :			
	- Owners of the Company		379.38	(1,708.44)
	- Non-controlling interests		359.65	(1,772.88)
			739.03	(3,481.32)
	Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		65.89	(3.57)
	- Non-controlling interests		65.87	(3.56)
			131.76	(7.13)
	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		445.27	(1,712.01)
	- Non-controlling interests		425.52	(1,776.44)
			870.79	(3,488.45)
XII	Earnings per equity share:			
	Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	30	26.74	(120.40)

Notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For B. Chhawchharia &Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No:305123E

Sd/-
(CA Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia)
Partner
Membership No:008482
UDIN NO: 26008482DABLLJ4419
Place: Kolkata, 1408.2026

For & On Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(MNVS Prabhakar)
Chairman
DIN: 11711977

Sd/-
(A K Bagchi)
Managing Director
DIN:09835584

Sd/-
(Puspen Sarkar)
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
(M Jagadeeshwara Rao)
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31.03.2026

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

		For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
A.	Cash flows from operating activities		
	Profit before tax for the year	973,80	(4,061.11)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	132.92	423.76
	Provision for leave encashment written back in profit or loss	-	-
	Fair value gain/(loss) arising from the investment classified as FVTPL	57.30	29.86
	Liabilities no longer required written back	478.22	317.88
	Amortisation of land lease premium		
	Provision for impairment losses on property, plant and equivalent and intangibles	-	-
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances	-	-
	Provision for capital work in progress	-	-
	Impairment loss recognised on non-financial assets	-	-
	Interest income recognised in profit or loss	(569.21)	(383.84)
	Interest expenses recognised in profit or loss	2,213.64	2,626.44
		3,286.67	(1,047.01)
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(670.03)	(3,910.58)
	(Increase) / decrease in other assets	91.88	(555.31)
	(Increase) / decrease in loans	-	-
	(Increase) / decrease in bank balances other than Cash & cash equivalents	304.47	1,721.71
	(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(1,634.17)	(597.29)
	Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(317.45)	393.30
	(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(124.06)	238.73
	Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	323.00	(1,083.96)
	Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	158.90	1,121.69
	Increase / (decrease) in provisions	6,591.25	5,169.86
	Cash generated from operations	8,010.46	1,451.14
	Income taxes paid	(316.30)	(122.65)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	7,694.16	1,328.48
B.	Cash flows from investing activities		
	Payment for purchase of financial assets	0.12	(16.59)
	Payments for property, plant and equipment	(7,709.71)	(11,350.76)
	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
	Interest received from banks and others	455.17	678.31
	Payments for intangible assets	-	-
	Proceeds/(payments) on sale/(purchase) of financial assets and investments	-	-
	Net cash generated from investing activities	(7,254.42)	(10,689.04)
C.	Cash flows from financing activities		
	Interest on Borrowings	(2,213.64)	(2,626.44)
	Repayment of Borrowing	(3,683.85)	17,798.88
	Net cash used in financing activities	(5,897.49)	15,172.44
Net increase or (decrease) in cash or cash equivalents		(5,457.75)	5,811.88
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,635.32	823,44
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		1,177.57	6,635.32

Notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For B. Chhawchharia &Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No:305123E

Sd/-
(CA Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia)
Partner
Membership No:008482
UDIN NO: 26008482DABLLJ4419
Place: Kolkata, 1408.2026

For & On Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(MNVS Prabhakar)
Chairman
DIN: 11711977

Sd/-
(A K Bagchi)
Managing Director
DIN: 09835584

Sd/-
(Puspen Sarkar)
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
(M Jagadeeshwara Rao)
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31.03.2026

A. Equity share capital

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at 31.03.2025	14,18,953.00	141.90
Changes in equity share capital during the year		
Balance as at 31.03.2026	14,18,953.00	141.90

B. Other equity

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Other equity	Reserves and surplus					Items of other comprehensive income		Total
	Capital Reserve	Reserve fund (Special reserve)	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings			
					Profit and loss	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	
Balance as at 01.04.2024	13,874.24	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(47,657.94)	(229.43)	-	(7,678.70)
Transfer to General Reserve								
Profit for the year					(1,708.44)			(1,708.44)
Other comprehensive income, net of Income tax						(3.57)		(3.57)
Total comprehensive income					(49,366.38)	(233.00)		(49,599.38)
Payment of dividend								
Appropriation to reserves								
Balance as at 31.03.2025	13,874.24	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(49,366.38)	(233.00)	-	(9,390.71)
Balance as at 01.04.2025	13,874.24	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(49,366.38)	(233.00)	-	(9,390.71)
Transfer to General Reserve								
Profit for the year					379.38			379.38
Other comprehensive income, net of Income tax						65.89		65.89
Total comprehensive income					(48,987.00)	(167.11)		(49,154.11)
Payment of dividend								
Appropriation to reserves								
Balance as at 31.03.2026	13,874.24	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(48,987.00)	(167.11)	-	(8,945.44)

IND AS Accounting Policies

4. 1 General Information	Eastern Investments Limited (hereinafter referred as "EIL" or "The Company "or "The holding company") together with its subsidiaries the Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (hereinafter referred as "OMDC") and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (hereinafter referred as "BSLC") are referred as "The Group". The holding company is classified as Union Government company and is registered at Registrar of Companies, Kolkata. It was nationalized by the Government of India by virtue of the Bird & Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking and other Properties) Act, 1980 and it became a PSU w.e.f 19th March, 2010, it is a shell company, so not classified by DPE. EIL is listed at Calcutta Stock Exchange. The Company had alsobecome a subsidiary company of RINL (Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited) on 5th January, 2011.
1.2 Material accounting policies	The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
1.2.1.i.Statement of compliance	The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 Up to the year ended 31st March, 2018, Eastern Investment Ltd. had prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirement of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. The date of transition to Ind AS is 1st April,2018.
1.2.1.ii.Application of new and revised Ind Ass	Any revision on Ind AS has been considered for financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026. As the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified IND-AS – 116 –"Leases" from Financial Years beginning on 1st April, 2019, superseding the IND-AS -17-"Leases", OMDC & BSLC adopted IND-AS-116 from the Financial Year commencing on 1st April, 2019 using the modified Retrospective approach for transitioning to IND- AS - 116.
1.2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation	Prior to adoption of Ind AS , the Group had been preparing its consolidated financial statements for all periods up to and including year ended 31st March, 2018 in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the India, including accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Indian GAAP"). The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and the year ended 31st March, 2020 are prepared in accordance with Ind AS. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per Group's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule-III of the Companies Act 2013. Based on the nature of business, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of Current-noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities. The Company has adopted all the issued Ind ASs and such adoption was carried out in accordance with IND AS 101 – First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The Company has transited from Indian GAAP which is its previous GAAP, as defined in Ind AS 101. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or

	estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosures in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102 – Share based Payments, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17 - Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 – Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 – Impairment of Assets. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows: • Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date; • Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and • Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The principal accounting policies are set out below.
1.2.3 Basis of Consolidation	The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company: • has power over the investee; • is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and • has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including: • the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders; • potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties; • rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and • any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

	When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.
1.2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment	Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/ and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. **Initial Measurement** The initial cost at cash price equivalent of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location and present value of any asset restoration obligation or obligatory decommissioning costs for its intended use. Expenditure incurred on development of freehold land is capitalized as part of the cost of the land. In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of overheads, directly attributable borrowing costs. **Subsequent expenditure** Subsequent expenditure on day- to- day servicing of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. However, expenditure on major maintenance or repairs including cost of replacing the parts of assets and overhaul costs where it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will be available to the Group, are capitalized and the carrying amount of the item so replaced is derecognised. Insurance spares that are specific to a fixed asset and valuing more than Rs. 1 lakh per unit are capitalised along with the main assets. All other spares are recognised as inventory, except for spares which are having a useful life greater than a year and can to be identified as components in an asset are capitalised. **Capital work-in-progress** Assets in the course of construction for production or/and supply of goods or services or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are included under capital work in progress and are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and for qualifying asset, borrowings costs capitalised in accordance with the group's s accounting policy. Such capital work in progress is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed or starts operating as per management's intended use. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a period of commissioning has been completed. **Depreciation** Depreciation on assets is provided over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation on assets is provided on a straight line basis over the useful life of the asset in the manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Each component of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is material in relation to the total cost of that item is depreciated separately if its useful life differs from the others components of the asset. Property, plant and equipment which are subject to componentisation, comprises of main assets, componentised assets and remainders, if any. The useful life of remainders carry the life of main assets unless the same based on technical evaluation is considered to be lower than that of the main asset, in which case, such lower useful life is considered.

The residual value of property, plant and equipment are maintained at 5% of the original cost except for assets costing up to Rs. 5,000 which are fully depreciated in the year of capitalization.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is prospectively depreciated over the revised useful life of respective assets.

The estimated range of useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Buildings	30 - 60
Plant and machinery	8- 15
Railway Siding, pipelines	15
Motor Vehicles	8
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computer	3-10
Electric Machinery & Plant and General Electrification	10
Water Supply and Sewerage System	5 - 12

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciated assets on property, plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation thereon are retained fully until they are derecognised or classified as non-current assets held for sale.

Disposal of assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Stripping cost

In open pit mining operations, overburden and other waste materials must be removed to access ore from which minerals can be extracted economically. The process of removing overburden and waste materials is referred to as stripping. During the development of a mine (or pit), before production commences, stripping costs are capitalised as part of the cost of construction of the mine (or pit) and are subsequently amortised over the life of the mine (or pit) on a units of production basis.

Stripping costs are allocated and included as a component of the mine asset when they represent materially improved access to ore provided all the following conditions are met:

(a) It is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the stripping activity will be realized;
(b) The component of the ore body for which access has been improved can be identified; and
(c) The costs relating to the stripping activity associated with the improved access can be reliably measured.

The stripping cost incurred during the production phase of a surface mine is allocated to the existing mine asset to the extent the current period stripping cost exceeds the stripping ratio.

The stripping activity asset is subsequently depreciated on a unit of production basis over the life of the identified component of the ore body that became more accessible as a result of the stripping activity and is then stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Stripping costs include such activities as removal of vegetation as well as digging the actual pit for mining the ore.

Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS

For transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant & equipment recognized as of 1st April, 2018 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

1.2.5 Intangible Assets	**Intangible assets acquired separately**

Intangible assets acquired are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets having finite useful life are amortised over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Internally-generated intangible assets – research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The group has not recognised any internally-generated intangible assets.

Mining Rights

The costs of mining rights includes amounts paid for afforestation and wild life conservation as determined by the regulatory authorities are capitalised as “Mining rights” in the year in which they are incurred. Cost of pre-production primary development expenditure other than land, buildings, plant and equipment are capitalised as part of the cost of the mining property until the mining property is capable of commercial production. Capitalised mining properties are amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the total estimated remaining commercial reserves of mining property and are subject to impairment review.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after the group has obtained legal rights to explore in a specific area such as exploration and production licenses, researching and analyzing historical exploration data, exploratory drilling, trenching, sampling and the costs of commercial feasibility studies.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure for each area of interest is capitalised when the expenditure is expected to be recouped from future exploitation or sale of the area of interest and it is planned to continue with active and material operations in relation to the area, or at the reporting period end, the activity has not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of commercially recoverable reserves. In all other cases such expenses is charged to profit and loss.

Purchased exploration and evaluation assets are recognised at their fair value at acquisition.

As the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure asset is not available for use, it is not depreciated. All capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is monitored for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, an assessment is performed for each area of interest or at the CGU level. To the extent that capitalised expenditure is not expected to be recovered it is charged to profit and loss.

Administration costs that are not directly attributable to a specific exploration area are charged to profit and loss. License costs paid in connection with a right to explore in an existing exploration area are capitalised and amortised over the term of the permit.

	When commercially recoverable reserves are determined and such proposed development receives the appropriate approvals, capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is transferred to capital work in progress. All subsequent development expenditure of underground mines is similarly capitalised, provided commercial viability conditions continue to be satisfied. Proportionate cost of product extracted during the development phase is netted against development expenditure. Upon completion of development and commencement of production, capitalised development costs are further transferred to Mining Reserves, Resources and Rights and depreciated using the unit of production method. **Derecognition of intangible assets** An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised. **Amortisation** The estimated useful lives for the main categories of intangibles assets having finite useful life are as follows: (a) Acquired computer software is classified as intangible assets and carries a useful life of 4 years. (b) Mining Rights comprising of NPV and related payments made to government authorities for iron ore and manganese mines are amortised over the period of lease from the date of payment or date of renewal/ deemed renewal of mining lease whichever is earlier. **Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS** For transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of its intangible assets recognized as of 1st April, 2018 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.
1.2.6 Investment Property	Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/ or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16's requirements for cost model, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with Ind AS 105. An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.
1.2.7 Investments in joint ventures	A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Investment in joint ventures are accounted for at cost.
1.2.8 Impairment	**Impairment of tangible & intangible assets** At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-

	generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.
1.2.9 Provisions and contingencies	**Provisions** Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money in that jurisdiction and the risks specific to the liability. **(a) Restoration, rehabilitation and decommissioning** An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the development or ongoing production of a mine and other manufacturing facilities. Such costs, discounted to net present value, are provided for and a corresponding amount is capitalised at the start of each project, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. These costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss over the life of the operation through the depreciation of the asset and the unwinding of the discount on the provision. The cost estimates are reviewed periodically and are adjusted to reflect known developments which may have an impact on the cost estimates or life of operations. The cost of the related asset is adjusted for changes in the provision due to factors such as updated cost estimates, changes to lives of operations, new disturbance and revisions to discount rates. The adjusted cost of the asset is depreciated prospectively over the lives of the assets to which they relate. The unwinding of the discount is shown as finance and other cost in the statements of profit or loss. **(b) Environmental liabilities** Environment liabilities are recognised when the group becomes obliged, legally or constructively to rectify environmental damage or perform remediation work. **(c) Litigation** Provision is recognised once it has been established that the group has a present obligation based on consideration of the information which becomes available up to the date on which the group's consolidated financial statements are finalized and may in some cases entail seeking expert advice in making the determination on whether there is a present obligation. **Contingent Liabilities** Contingent liabilities arising from past events the existence of which would be confirmed only on occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Group or contingent liabilities where there is a present obligations but it is not probable that economic benefits would be required to settle the obligations are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote. **Contingent Assets**

	Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Group of companies. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefit is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefit is probable.
1.2.10 Leasing	On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 has become effective w.e.f. 1 April 2019, which eliminates the classification of leases as either finance or operating lease as required by Ind AS 17, Leases. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. The Group of companies would be recognizing a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability in its balance sheet. Apart from the balance sheet, statement of profit & loss of a company would also undergo a change as operating lease expenses will be bifurcated into depreciation on the right-of-use asset and interest expense on the lease liability. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, i.e. the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition: • Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. • Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application. Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as: • Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement of the date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or • An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application. Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods. On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the group of companies is proposing to us the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Group has elected certain available practical expedients on transition. <u>Applicability of Ind AS 116:</u> This standard applies to all leases, including leases of right-of-use assets in a sublease, except for: (a) Leases to explore for or use minerals, oil, natural gas, and similar non-regenerative resources; (b) Leases of biological assets within the scope of Ind AS 41, Agriculture, held by a lessee (c) Service concession arrangements within the scope of Appendix D, Service Concession Arrangements, of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customer

	(d) Licenses of intellectual property granted by a lessor within the scope of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers Rights held by a lessee under licensing agreements within the scope of Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets, for such items as motion picture films, video recordings, plays, manuscripts, patents and copyrights Note: A lessee may, but is not required to, apply this Standard to leases of intangible assets other than those described in above point (v) <u>Identifying a lease:</u> Below conditions need to be fulfilled if the contract is to be classified as lease: Identified asset. Lessee obtains substantially all of the economic benefits. Lessee directs the use. Thus from the above classification, the standard under IND AS 116 cannot be made applicable for the OMDC & BSLC as the main purpose of the business is exploring minerals or similar non-regenerative resources. Intangible Assets do not cover items such as motion picture films, video recordings, plays, manuscripts, patents and copyrights and there is no such contract where asset has been identified against economic benefits. Hence IND AS 116 could not be made applicable in FY 2025-26.
1.2.11 Inventories	Inventory of raw material, stores and spares are valued at cost net of credit wherever applicable. Cost is determined on moving weighted average price on real time basis. Inventories of finished goods, semi-finished goods and work in process are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is generally determined at moving weighted average price of materials on real time basis, appropriate share of labour and related overheads. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost necessary to make the sale. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Provision is made for old/ obsolete/ surplus/ non- moving inventories as well as other anticipated losses considered wherever necessary. Where physical stock is more than the book stock, book stock is considered for valuation of stock. However, surplus stock is valued at Rs. 1 per LOT for the surplus stock available as on the date of closing. The excise duty payable on closing stock of finished goods at the time of sale is not considered in valuation of closing stock.
1.2.12 Trade receivable	Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expect to be collected within a period of 12 months or less from the reporting date (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets otherwise as non-current assets. Trade receivables are measured at their transaction price unless it contains a material financing component in accordance with Ind AS 18 (or when the entity applies the practical expedient) or pricing adjustments embedded in the contract. Loss allowance for expected life time credit loss is recognised on initial recognition.
1.2.13 Financial Instruments	All financial assets are recognised on trade date when the purchase of a financial asset is under a contract whose term requires delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for

those financial assets which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at inception. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified as 'equity instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer (under Ind AS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*). All other non-derivative financial assets are 'debt instruments'.

Financial assets at amortised cost and the effective interest method

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with interest recognised on an effective yield basis in investment income.

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

Debt instruments are measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on measurement recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income. When the debt instrument is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss account as a reclassification adjustment.

At initial recognition, an irrevocable election is made (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments other than held for trading purpose at FVTOCI.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. Where the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is directly reclassified to retained earnings.

For equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income no impairments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Other Financial Assets (Contract Assets)
Accounts Receivables is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services, transferred to the Customer. If the Company performs by transferring the goods or services to a Customer before the Customer pays consideration or payment is due, Accounts Receivables (in the nature of Contract Asset) is recognized for the Earned Consideration that is conditional.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria of classifying as amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive incomedescribed above, or that meet the criteria but the entity has chosen to designate as at FVTPL at initial recognition, are measured at FVTPL.

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an investment that is not held for trading at FVTOCI at initial recognition.

Financial assets classified at FVTPL are initially measured at fair value excluding transaction costs.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on measurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

Interest income on debt instruments at FVTPL is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVTPL is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost. Trade and other receivables which does not contain any material financing component are stated at their transaction value as reduced by impairment losses, if any.

Loans and other receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Impairment of financial assets

On initial recognition of the financial assets, a loss allowance for expected credit loss is recognised for debt instruments at amortised cost and FVTOCI. For debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income in the statement of profit and loss and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the balance sheet.

Expected credit losses of a financial instrument is measured in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

At each reporting date, the Group assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased materially since initial recognition.

When making the assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of material increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased materially since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If, the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased materially since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition, of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities ‘at FVTPL’ or ‘other financial liabilities’.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

	Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if: ➢ it has been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or ➢ on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or ➢ It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may also be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if: ➢ such designation eliminates or materially reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or ➢ the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or ➢ It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability which is recognised in other comprehensive income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability. **Other financial liabilities** Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Trade and other payables are recognised at their transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost. **Offsetting financial instruments** Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.
1.2.14 Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.
1.2.15 Borrowing cost	Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. The

	Group considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.
1.2.16 Accounting for government grants	Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that we will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the group recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Government grants whose primary condition is that the group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income. Other government grants (grants related to income) are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of providing immediate financial support with no future related costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable. Grants related to income are presented under other income in the statement of profit and loss except for grants received in the form of rebate or exemption which are deducted in reporting the related expense.
1.2.17 Employee Benefits	**Retirement benefit and termination benefits** A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. For defined benefit retirement the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out for half pay leave at the end of each annual reporting period? The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds. In countries where there is a deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the market rate on those bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation are used. However, for retirement benefits like gratuity the provision is made on the basis of 15 days of salary (i.e. Basic + DA) for the month of September (i.e. 15/26 x (Basic + DA) for the month of September). This amount of provision is for the entire year and is recognised proportionately in every quarter whereas for superannuation fund the provision is recorded on a monthly basis, which is calculated @ 15% of Salary (i.e. Basic + DA) of each month. These are charged to statement of profit and loss at the end of each period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Past service cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows: ➢ service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements); ➢ net interest expense or income; and ➢ remeasurement

	The Group presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the statement of profit and loss in the line item employee benefits expense. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. When the benefit of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expenses is recognized immediately in statement of profit and loss. The Group provides retiring benefits in the nature of provident fund, superannuation and gratuity to its employees. Obligations for contribution to provident fund and superannuation fund are classified as defined contribution plans whereas retiring gratuity is classified as defined benefit plans. A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value. In the case where the acceptance of requests made by employees under the scheme is at the sole discretion of the Group, the expenditure incurred on acceptance of the request is charged off to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which it is incurred. **Short-term and other long-term employee benefits** A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service. **Other long-term employee benefits** Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit retirement plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries. The Group is providing benefits in the nature of compensated absences to its employees which are classified as other long-term employee benefits.
1.2.18 Income Taxes	Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Subject to exceptions below, deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes: ➢ tax payable on the future remittance of the past earnings of subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and ➢ deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.
Deferred Tax Assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which likely to give future economic benefits in the form of set off against future income tax liability. MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.
Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over Income Tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the Appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.
The standard permits two possible methods of transition – (i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and (ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.
The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be immaterial in the consolidated financial statements.
Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.
The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.
Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the consolidated financial statements.
Amendments to Ind AS 19 : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.
The amendments require an entity :

- To use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- To recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Group does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

1.2.19 Revenue recognition	Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenues are reduced for estimated rebates and other similar allowances. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue from sale of goods is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and pricing incentives, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customer. GST is not received by the company for its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on sale on behalf of the Government. Accordingly, it is excluded from Revenue. **Sales of Goods** The group derives revenue principally from sale of limestone and dolomite. The group recognizes revenue when all the following criteria are satisfied: (i) material risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred to the customer; (ii) there is no continuing management involvement with the goods usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold has been retained; (iii) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (iv) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the group; (v) recovery of the consideration is probable; and Revenue is inclusive of royalty, taxes on royalty and other amounts charged by State Government like district mineral foundation and National mineral exploration trust, but exclusive of GST, welfare cess, entry tax, liquidated damages and penalties, if any. These are accounted for expenses at the time when revenue is recognized. **Income from dividend and interest and rents** Dividend Dividends income from investments is to be recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established. Interest Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Claims are accounted for in the statement of Profit and Loss based on certainty of their realization.

1.3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Group is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the

revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

1.4.1 Critical judgments in applying accounting policies:

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations (see note 4.2 below), that the management have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most material effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

1.4.1.1 Financial assets at amortised cost:-

The management has reviewed the Group's financial assets at amortised cost in the light of its business model and has confirmed the Group's positive intention and ability to hold these financial assets to collect contractual cash flows. Details of these assets are set out in Note 32.

1.4.1.2 Provision for Restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites:-

Provisions are recognised for costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Such restoration and closure costs are typical of extractive industries and they are normally incurred at the end of the life of the mines. The costs are estimated on the basis of mine closure plans and the estimated discounted costs of dismantling and removing these facilities and the costs of restoration are capitalised when incurred reflecting the group's obligations at that time.

A corresponding provision is created on the liability side. The capitalised asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss over the life of the asset through depreciation over the life of the operation and the provision is increased each period through unwinding the discount on the provision. Management estimates are based on local legislation and/or other agreements. The actual costs and cash outflows may differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, changes in prices, analysis of site conditions and changes in restoration technology.

1.4.1.3 Ore reserve and mineral resource estimates

Ore reserves are estimates of the ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the group's mining properties. The group estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on informationcompiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological and technical data on the size, depth, shape and grade of the ore body and suitable production techniques and recovery rates. Such an analysisrequires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is basedupon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, andproduction costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade ofthe ore body.

The group estimates and reports ore reserves under the principles contained within the guidelines issued by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) – including:

- Future production estimates – which include proved and probable reserves, resource estimates and committed expansions;

As the economic assumptions used may change and as additional geological information is produced during theoperation of a mine, estimates of reserves may change. Such changes may impact the group's reportedfinancial position and results which include:

- The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, mine properties, property and plant and equipment may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows;
- Depreciation and amortisation charges in profit or loss may change where such charges are determinedusing the units of production method, or where the useful life of the related assets change;
- Capitalised stripping costs recognised in the Balance Sheet or charged to Statement of Profit or Lossmay change due to changes in stripping ratios;
- Provisions for rehabilitation and environmental provisions may change - where changes to the reserveestimates affect expectations about when such activities will occur and the associated cost of these activities; and

- The recognition and carrying value of deferred income tax assets may change due to changes in thejudgments regarding the existence of such assets and in estimates of the likely recovery of such assets.

1.4.1.4 Deferred stripping expenditure

The group defers stripping (waste removal) costs incurred during the production phase of its operations. Thiscalculation requires the use of judgments and estimates relating to the expected tons of waste to beremoved over the life of the mining area and the expected economically recoverable reserves to be extracted asa result. This information is used to calculate the average life of mine strip ratio (expected waste to expected mineral reserves ratio). Changes in a mine's life and design will usually result in changes to the average life ofmine strip ratio. These changes are accounted for prospectively.

1.4.1.5 Production start date

The group assesses the stage of each mine under construction to determine when a mine moves into theproduction stage. This being when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. The criteriaused to assess the start date are determined based on the unique nature of each mine construction project,such as the complexity of the project and its location. The groupconsiders various relevant criteria to assesswhen the production phase is considered to commence. At this point, all related amounts are reclassified from "Mines under construction "to" Producing mines" and/or "Property, plant and equipment". Some of the criteriaused to identify the production start date will include, but are not limited to:

- Level of capital expenditure incurred compared to the original construction cost estimates;
- Completion of a reasonable period of testing of the mine plant and equipment;
- Ability to produce material in saleable form (within specifications); and
- Ability to sustain ongoing production of material

When a mine development/construction project moves into the production stage, the capitalization of certain mine development/construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as forming part of the cost ofinventory or expensed, except for costs that qualify for capitalisation relating to mining asset additions orimprovements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development. It is also at this point that depreciation/amortization commences.

1.4.1.6 Units of production depreciation

Estimated economically recoverable reserves are used in determining the depreciation and/or amortization of mine specific assets. This results in a depreciation/amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining life of mine production. Each item's life, which is assessed annually, has regard to both its physical life limitations and present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which the asset is located. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of recoverable reserves and estimates of future capital expenditure. Numerous units of production (UOP) depreciation methodologies are available to choose from.

1.4.1.7 Mine rehabilitation provision

The group assesses its mine rehabilitation provision at each reporting date. Material estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate amount payable. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases as compared to the inflation rates and changes in discount rates. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required.

1.4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a material risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

1.4.2.1 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

As described in note 2.4 above, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

1.4.2.2 Fair value measurements and valuation processes:

Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Property, plant and equipment

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Carrying Amount:	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Freehold land	11.10	11.10
Leasehold Land	156.10	158.09
Buildings	893.03	871.73
Roads	12.30	12.30
Furniture and fixtures	15.99	15.84
Plant and equipment	280.24	191.08
Electrical installation	22.55	18.77
Block & Development	1.01	1.01
Vehicles	14.26	3.22
33 KV/ 11KVA substation	2.96	2.96
Railway sidings	275.70	129.19
Computer	10.02	6.96
Total	1,695.27	1,422.26
Less : Provision for impairment against acquisition cost of asset	-	-
Total property, plant and equipment (Net)	1,695.27	1,422.26

Particulars	Cost			
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions during the year	Deletion/ Adjustments for the year	As at 31.03.2026
Freehold land	11.10	-	-	11.10
Leasehold Land	196.77	-	-	196.77
Buildings	1,486.39	46.33	-	1,532.72
Roads	246.05	-	-	246.05
Furniture and fixtures	230.87	0.76	-	231.63
Plant and equipment	3,419.71	94.63	-	3,514.34
Electical installation	345.94	5.02	-	350.96
Block & Development	1.01	-	-	1.01
Vehicles	66.29	11.45	(6.81)	70.93
33 KV/ 11KVA substation	59.44	-	-	59.44
Railway sidings	693.34	162.82	-	856.16
Computer	98.60	4.34	-	102.94
Total	6,855.51	325.35	(6.81)	7,174.05
Less : Provision for impairment against acquisition cost of asset	-	-	-	-
PPE (Net)	6,855.51	325.35	(6.81)	7,174.05

Particulars	Deletion/ Depreciation/ Amortisation				Carrying Amount (Rs.)	
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions during the year	Deletion/ Adjustments for the year	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2026
Freehold land	-	-	-	-	11.10	11.10
Leasehold Land	38.68	1.99	-	40.67	158.09	156.10
Buildings	614.66	25.03	-	639.69	871.73	893.03
Roads	233.75	-	-	233.75	12.30	12.30
Furniture and fixtures	215.03	0.61	-	215.64	15.84	15.99
Plant and equipment	3,228.63	5.47	-	3,234.10	191.08	280.24
Electrical installation	327.17	1.24	-	328.41	18.77	22.55
Block & Development	-	-	-	-	1.01	1.01
Vehicles	63.06	-	(6.40)	56.66	3.22	14.26
33 KV/ 11KVA substation	56.48	-	-	56.48	2.96	2.96
Railway sidings	564.15	16.31	-	580.46	129.19	1275.70
Computer	91.64	1.28	-	92.92	6.96	10.02
Total	5,433.25	51.93	(6.40)	5,478.78	1,422.26	1,695.27
Less : Provision for impairment against aquisition cost of asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPE (Net)	5,433.25	47.05	(42.47)	5,478.78	1,422.26	1,695.27

2.1. **EIL:**

2.1.1 The company has continued with the carrying value of its Property, Plants and Equipment's(PPE), Tangible Assets, recognized as on April 1, 2018 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date.

2.1.2 Consequent upon the acquisition of the undertakings of the dissolved companies under the scheme of amalgamation, the company acquired under noted landed properties which are in the process of transfer in its own name.

2.1.2 (a) Land

The Lawrence Investments and Property Co. Ltd. had a landed property of 76.77 Acres of land at Chackasi, Bauria, Howrah, housing its Jute Mills (demolished and disposed of in 1980). The Government of West Bengal had acquired land measuring an approximate area of 27.58 Acres on 25.08.76. Company's appeal for award of compensation towards such acquisition has been upheld by District Judge, Howrah on 07.03.83.

The balance portion of the land however, is under unauthorised occupation of local inhabitants which includes construction of permanent nature, as well. Necessary correspondences have already been made with the concerned authorities together with lodgement of complaint with the concerned police station for eviction of unauthorised occupants.

2.1.2 (b) Block and Development Sonepore Property

The Assets described under the heading 'Block and Development' known as Sonepore property belonging to the Ondal Investments Co. Ltd. were the subject matter of a sub-lease between them and Sonepore Coalfields Ltd. which the company took possession of the property in 1946. The sub-lease agreement could not be completed due to implications involved under the Mineral Concession Rules in 1960. The said company served re-entry notice on the sub-lessees and on obtaining permission from the Coal Board took possession of the property and started prospecting operation for which purpose the sum of Rs. 0.72 lakhs was spent. The Company's re-entry notice was challenged by the Sonepore Coalfields Ltd. and in January, 1966 after hearing both the parties the Calcutta High Court held that the sub-lessees were the 'owners' of the property and re-entry permission granted by the Coal Board should be quashed. The said company preferred an appeal but the same was decided against them in 1970 and the matter was forwarded by the Court to the Coal Board for fresh decision. No development has taken place since then. Amount of Rs. 2.56 lakhs was also received from Business Development Corporation Ltd. in the year 1946 on account of sub-lease of the Moujas 'Hassadih', 'Jote Khan Khan', 'Nabagram' & 'Sonepore', pending finalization of the sale deed and the final outcome of the re-entry case, this amount has been kept under Current Liabilities'. 'Development' represents' the expenditure incurred towards the development of a property, the possession of which is under dispute.

2.1.2 (c) Buildings

The Building belonging to the Sendra Investments Co. have been taken over in January, 1973, by the Coal Mines Authority in terms of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. A claim for compensation for take-over has been made. No adjustment has been made pending determination of the claim.

2.1.2 (d) Railway Siding

The Railway Siding known as 'Chora Mangalpore Siding' belonging to Ondal Investments Co. Ltd. stretches over approximately three miles taking off from Sonachora Station lying between Ondal and Garandih. Following the nationalization of Non-Coking Coal Collieries in 1973. all the collieries around the siding have been taken over by the Coal Mines Authority though the ownership of the Siding rests with the said company.

2.1.2 (e) Depreciation on Block & Development- OndalProperty, Building - Sendra Property have neither been ascertained nor provided for.

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

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (Rs. lakhs)	Title deeds held in the name of Company	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
Freehold land	2.18	No	No	1984	As per EIL, the Company had a land of 76.77 Acres in the name of previous Company. Out of this , the Govt. of West Bengal had acquired 27.58 acres on 25.08.1976 under the provisions of section 6(3) of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act'1953.

2.2. BSLC:

2.2.1 Machinery spare-parts which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed assets and whose use, as per technical assessment, is expected to be irregular are capitalized and depreciated over the residual life of the respective assets.

2.2.2 Expenditure incurred for obtaining required clearance to operate the mines subsequent to the allotment of their lease is capitalized as intangible assets & amortised over the useful life.

2.2.3 The supplementary lease deed of Birmitrapur Limestone and Dolomite Mines of M/s Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited having Mining Lease area of 793.043 Hectares was executed on 18.12.2015 and registered on 30.03.2016 for period of 01.03.2000 to 31.03.2020. Further Govt. of Odisha has extended the validity period for another 20 years with effect from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2040 vide letter No. III(LD)SM-77/2013-3249/SM dated 30.03.2020 for the area 793.043 Hectares (Non Forest Area). The supplementary lease was executed on 26.06.2020 and registered 30.06.2020. Out of 793.043 Hectares the surface right area for mining and allied activities area 571.121 Hectares.

2.2.4 Free Hold Land

Description of Property	**Gross Carrying Value (Rs In lakh)**	**Held in Name**	**Whether promoter, Director or their relative or employee**	**Period held indicate range, where appropriate**	**Reasons for not being held in name of the Company also indicate if in dispute**

Free hold land of 16.04 Acres	8.64	Various seller	No	Acquired through sale deed prior to 1976 and Company possession since 1976	Mutation is pending. All Mutation cases are pending at District Magistrate / Collector, Sundargarh, Odisha. Due to fact that sale deeds are executed prior to 1976 for which mutation cannot be allowed by Tahasildar due to lack of jurisdiction.

Free hold lands include land of area 8.37 acres having Gross value of Rs.0.46 Lacs where the right , title and possession vest with the company, however some disputes has been raised by the earstwhile legal heirs of sellers of such land, which is pending before the different courts.

2.3. OMDC:

2.3.1 Machinery spare-parts which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed assets and whose use, as per technical assessment, is expected to be irregular are capitalized and depreciated over the residual life of the respective assets.

2.3.2 Leasehold Properties (land) has been shown as carrying cost for the balance amount as on 31.03.2026. Depreciation has been charged over the Lease period i.e. 99 years on SIP Leased.

2.3.3 Total Free Hold Land of 206.865 Acres has been included under Land out of which 3.023 Acres are in the name of OMDC, 3.910 Acres in the Name of Bird & Co., 3.393 Acres has been encroached by OMDC and 196.539 Acres in the name of BPMEL.

2.3.4 Depreciation on assets are provided on a straight line basis over the useful life of the asset in the manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

2.3.5 Adjustment of residual value of asset of previous years to 5%.

2.3.6 Title Deed 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 (Amt.in Lakh	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is promoter, director or relative # of promoter / director or employee of promoter / director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company **
PPE	Land	0.28	BPMEL	196.539 Acre - No	1991	
	Land		Bird & Co.	3.910 Acre - No	1991	
	Land		Encroachment	3.393 Acre - No	1991	
	Land		OMDC	3.023 Acre	1991	

3. Capital work-in-progress

3.1. OMDC

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03. 2025
Capital work-in-progress	11,388.73	313.57
Add: Addition during the year	7,566.64	11075.16
Less: Capitalised during the year	183.05	-
Less: Impairment loss on capital work-in-progress recognized in profit and loss	48.37	48.37
Total capital work in progress	18,723.95	11,340.36

CWIP as on 31.03.2026	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	7,583.37	11,107.87	-	81.08	18,772.32
Projects temporarily suspended					
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful non-financial assets				48.37	47.37
Net CWIP	7,583.37	11,107.87	-	32.71	18,723.95

CWIP as on 31.03.2025	To be Completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	11,307.65	-	32.71	48.37	11,388.73
Project temporarily suspended					-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful non-financial assets				48.37	48.37
Net CWIP	11,307.65	-	32.71	-	11,340.36

3.1.1Capital work-in-progress includes other fixed assets to be installed and unfinished construction and erection materials.

3.1.2 Building , Road, Rly. Siding and other permanent structure constructed on mining lease have been depreciated as per the rate prescribed in Schedule - II of the Companies Act, 2013 and not ammortised over the mining lease period.

3.1.3 Payment towards NPV, IBM processing fees and interest on inter corporate loan availed from RINL for the above purposes are considered as expenses towards Mining Rights and kept as capital work in progress in FY 2025-26.

3.14 Correction of Prior Period Error in OMDC

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company reviewed the accounting treatment of stripping costs incurred following recommencement of mining operations in December 2023.

Upon review, it was found that the company does not have any mechanism to distinguish whether any future economic benefit will be derived from this activity. Hence

it was concluded that stripping costs aggregating to Rs.91.32 lakh, comprising Rs.13.46 lakh incurred during FY 2023-24 and Rs.77.86 lakh incurred during FY 2024-25, which had been capitalised under Capital Work-in-Progress / Mining Development Asset, should have been recognised as part of production cost and considered in the valuation of inventories in the respective periods.

Accordingly, the Company has corrected the error retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Comparative financial statements for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 and the related Balance Sheet balances have been restated.

Impact on FY 2023-24

Stripping cost of Rs.13.46 lakh incurred during the year 2023-24 has been recognised as production cost instead of Capital Work-In-Progress and necessary effect thereof has been given by restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the year 2024-25 wherever necessary. Due to such correction, the Inventory has been increased by Rs.13.46 lakh and the Capital Work-In-Progress has been reduced to the extent of Rs.13.46 lakh.

Impact on FY 2024-25

Stripping cost of Rs.77.86 lakh incurred during the year 2024-25 has been recognised as production cost instead of being capitalised to Intangible Asset and necessary effect thereof has been given by restating the comparative amounts for the year 2024-25. Due to such correction, in profit & loss account for the year 2024-25, Other Expenses has been increased by Rs.77.86 lakh, Depreciation and Amortisation has been reduced by Rs.4.86 lakh, Change-In-Inventory has been increased by Rs.49.83 lakh, resulting in an increase of Rs.23.17 lakh in Loss Before Tax. Further, Deferred Tax has been increased by Rs.1.65 lakh, resulting in an increase of Rs.21.52 lakh in Loss After Tax for which, the Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share has been reduced by Rs.0.36. For such correction in Profit & Loss Account, Intangible Assets/ Mining Development Asset has been reduced by Rs.86.46 lakh, Closing Inventory has been Increased by Rs.63.29 lakh, Deferred Tax Asset has been increased by Rs.1.65 lakh and Other Equity has been reduced by Rs.21.52 lakh as on 31.03.2025.

4. Intangible Assets

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Carrying amount:	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Prospecting and development	-	-
Mining rights	1,499.69	1,580.68
Computer software	1.18	-
Total property, plant and equipment	1,500.87	1,580.68

Particulars	Cost

	As at 01.04.2025	Additions during the year	Deletion/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31.03.2026
Prospecting and development	150.67	-	-	150.67
Mining rights	8,201.82	-	-	8,201.82
Computer softwares	3.49	1.18	-	4.67
Total	8,355.97	1.18	-	8,357.15
Less : Provision for impairment against aquisition cost of asset	-	-	-	-
PPE (Net)	8,355.97	1.18	-	8,357.15

Particulars	Deletion/ Depreciation/ Amortisation				Carrying Amount	
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions during the year	Deletion/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2026
Prospecting and development	150.67	-	-	150.67	-	-
Mining rights	6,621.14	80.99	-	6,702.13	1,580.68	1,499.69
Computer software	3.49	-	-	3.49	-	1.18
Total	6,775.29	80.99	-	6,856.28	1,580.68	1,500.87
Less : Provision for impairment against acquisition cost of asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPE (Net)	6,775.29	80.99	-	6,856.28	1,580.68	1500.87

Notes:

4.2 OMDC

4.2.1 Prospecting and development expenses incurred to prepare the mines ready for commercial exploration (i.e. in the nature of preliminary and preoperative expenses) are capitalized.

4.2.2 Expenditure incurred for obtaining required clearance to operate the mines subsequent to the allotment of their lease is treated as intangible assets under the heads Mining Rights.

4.2.3 Amortisation of Intangible Asset(Mining Rights), amortisation amount with respect to running Bagiaburu Mines is based on the unit of production basis. At the same time, amortisation of capital expenses for in-opearative two mines (Belkundi & Bhadrasai) is not done for current year 2025-26 as the mines are still non-operation.

5. Investments

5.1 Other investments

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Non-current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i) Quoted investments at Fair Value		
a) Investments in equity instruments (all fully paid)		

H.D.F.C. Bank	43.89	54.85
I.T.C. Limited (Ordinary Shares of Re. 1/- each)	64.73	92.19
ITC Hotels Limited	3.10	4.45
DPSC Ltd (Formally Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd.)	24.41	39.03
Steel Authority of India Limited	1.51	1.15
JIO Financial Services Limited	0.39	0.39
Reliance Industries Limited	4.62	2.19
BEML LAND ASSETS LIMITED	0.31	0.41
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	5.48	6.44
The Associated Cement Company Limited.	5.02	7.77
J S W Limited (formerly, Jindal Vijaynagar Steel)	0.33	0.27
Titagarh Wagon Limited (Formarly Titagarh Industries Limited)	3.54	4.90
Total - quoted investments in equity instruments (a)	157.33	214.04
b) Investments in mutual funds at Fair Value		
Master Share - Unit Trust of India	1.62	1.76
Capital Growth Unit Scheme 1992 (Master Gain 1992)	7.23	7.69
Total - quoted investments in mutual funds (b)	8.85	9.45
Total - quoted non-current investments (i=a+b)	166.18	223.49
(ii) Unquoted investments at cost		
a) Investments in equity instruments (all fully paid)		
Ispat Profiles Limited *	0.06	0.06
Woodland Multispecialty Hospital Limited *	0.20	0.20
The Burrakur Coal Company Limited (In Liquidation) *	40.87	40.87
The Kinnison Jute Mills Company Limited *	27.07	27.07
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited *	20.09	20.09
East India Minerals Limited	281.10	281.10
Kalinga Cement Limited	0.12	0.12
The Karanpura Development Company Limited *	5.87	5.87
Birds Jute & Exports Limited *	4.99	4.99
Sijua (Jherriah) Electric Supply Company Limited. *	0.01	0.01
Total - unquoted investments in equity instruments (a)	380.38	380.48
b) Investments in preference shares at cost		
7% Birds Jute & Exports Limited *	0.15	0.15
5.5% Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited (2nd Preference)*	0.92	0.92
9.5% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited *	0.04	0.04
Total - unqouted investments in preference shares (b)	1.11	1.11
c) Investments in debentures at cost		
8% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited *	0.27	0.27
Total - unqouted investments in debentures (c)	0.27	0.27
Total - unquoted non-current investments (ii=a+b+c)	381.76	381.86
Total - other non-current investments [(i)+(ii)]	547.94	605.35
Additional information		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof (i)	166.18	223.49
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (ii)	381.76	381.86
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	381.76	381.66

5.2 Category-wise other investments - as per Ind AS 109 classification

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Financial assets mandatorily carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	166.18	223.49
Financial assets mandatorily carried at Amortised cost	381.76	381.86
Less: Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	(381.76)	(381.66)
Total	166.18	223.69

5.3 Details of other investment of Eastern Investments Limited

Name of investment	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2026	
	No of Shares	Market Value	No of Shares	Market Value
Investments valued at Fair Value				
Master Share - Unit Trust of India	2,880	1.76	2,880	1.62
Capital Growth Unit Scheme 1992 (Master Gain 1992)	3,000	7.69	3,000	7.22
DPSC Ltd (Formally Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd.)	3,44,770	39.03	3,44,770	24.41
The Associated Cement Company Limited.	400	7.77	400	5.02
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	200	6.44	200	5.48
BEML LAND ASSETS LIMITED	200	0.41	200	0.31
Reliance Industries Limited	172	2.19	172	4.62
JIO Financial Services Limited	172	0.39	172	0.39
Steel Authority of India Limited	1,000	1.15	1,000	1.51
I.T.C. Limited (Ordinary Shares of Re. 1/- each)	22,500	92.19	22,500	64.73
ITC Hotels Limited	2250	4.44	2250	3.10
H.D.F.C. Bank	3000	54.85	1500	43.89
J S W Limited (formerly, Jindal Vijaynagar Steel)	30	0.27	30	0.33
Titagarh Wagon Limited (FormarlyTitagarh Industries Limited)*	615	4.90	615	3.54
Investments in unquoted equity shares valued at Cost				
Ispat Profiles Limited *	500	0.06	500	0.06
Eastern News Paper(Formaly Chora Investment Co. Ltd.) *	83	0.10	83	-
Woodland Multispecialty Hospital Limited *	950.00	0.10	950.00	0.10
The Burrakur Coal Company Limited (In Liquidation) *	4,75,300	40.87	4,75,300	40.87
The Kinnison Jute Mills Company Limited *	25,645	27.07	25,645	27.07
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited *	1,46,764	20.09	1,46,764	20.09
The Karanpura Development Company Limited *	79,850.00	5.87	79,850	5.87
Birds Jute & Exports Limited *	4,650.00	4.99	4,650.00	4.99
Investments in preference shares valued at Cost				
7% Birds Jute & Exports Limited *	263.00	0.15	263.00	0.15
5.5% Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited (2nd Preference)*	1,260.00	0.92	1,260.00	0.92
9.5% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited *	50.00	0.04	50.00	0.04
Investments in debentures valued at Cost				

8% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited *	58.00	0.27	58.00	0.27

5.4. Details of other investment of Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs			
	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2026	
	No of Shares	Market Value	No of Shares	Market Value
Non-current				
Unquoted investments				
Investments in equity instruments (all fully paid shares of Rs 10 each)				
Sri Aurobindra Sahayog Samity Limited*	1	0	1	0
Kalinga Cement Limited*	6,000	0.12	6,000	0.12
The Sijua (Jherriah) Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	100	0	100	0
Quoted Investments				
Woodland Multispeciality Hospital Limited	500	0.05	500	0.05

5.5. Details of other investment of Orissa Mining Development Corporation

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2026	
(Non-Current)	No of Shares	Market Value	No of Shares	Market Value
Unquoted Investments				
Investments in equity instruments (all fully paid shares of Rs 10 each)				
East India Minerals Limited	2811010	281.10	2811010	281.10
The Sijua (Jherriah) Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	100.00	0.01	100.00	0.01
Quoted Investments				
Woodlands Multi-speciality Hospital Limited	500.00	0.05	500.00	0.05

5.6. The undertakings of the following companies have been taken over by the Government:-

a) Bird & Company Limited
b) Dishergarh Power Supply Company Limited (Bihar Unit).
c) Kinnison Jute Mills Company Limited.
d) Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited.
e) Sijua (Jherriah) Electric Supply Company Limited.
f) Union Jute Company Limited."

5.7 Compensation receivable by the company in respect of its investments in shares and debentures, as the case may be, in the above companies has not yet been determined. However, investments in Bird & Co. Ltd. in debentures, preference shares and ordinary shares have already been written off. Investment in other companies are fully provided for.

5.8. *Mark represents investments which have been provided for impairment.

5.9. In case of OMDC: The Company had entered into a joint venture with M/s Usha (India) Ltd. for managing the assets of M/s East India Minerals Ltd. (EIML). The matter is under dispute and present status of the company and loss if any on account of diminution in value has been provided for. As the JV agreement expired on 04.10.2013, investment on JV has been shown as Other Investment. Investment in Woodland Multi-speciality Hospital Limited and The Sijua (Jherriah) Electric Supply Company Ltd. has also been provided for.

6. Loans Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Non-Current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a)Loans to employees		
Unsecured, considered good	27.89	25.97
(b)Loans to others		
Unsecured, considered doubtful	7.24	7.24
Gross other financial assets	35.13	33.21
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful loans		
(i)Loans to others	(7.24)	(7.24)
(ii)Loans to employees	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful loans	(7.24)	(7.24)
Net other financial assets	27.89	25.97
Current		
(a)Loans to employees		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful loans (i) Loans to related parties	(1500.00)	(1500.00)
Total allowance for bad and doubtful loans	-	-
Net loans	-	-

Notes

The financial assets are carried at amortised cost.

6.1. Movement in amounts of provision for bad and doubtful loans

	Amount Rs. in lakhs
Balance as at 01.04.2025	7.24
Addition/(Reversal)	(0.00)
Balance as at 31.03.2026	7.24

7. Other financial assets Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Non-current		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a)	Term deposits with banks with maturity of more than 1 year	-	-
	Secured, considered good	1,667.71	5,018.91
(b)	Security deposits		
	Unsecured, considered good	68.59	69.08
(c)	Other receivables		
	Unsecured, considered good	-	-

	Unsecured, considered doubtful		1.15	1.15
Gross other non-current financial assets			1,737.84	5,088.65
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful other financial assets				
	(a)Other receivables		(1.15)	(1.15)
Net other current financial assets			1,736.69	5,087.50
Current			As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a)	Security deposits and earnest money deposits			
	Unsecured, considered doubtful		123.38	163.77
(b)	Term deposits with banks with maturity less than 1 year		4,541.50	448.09
(c)	Interest accrued on			
	(1)	Term deposits	-	-
		Unsecured, considered good	208.83	153.32
	(2)	Other investments		
		Unsecured, considered good	58.33	-
		Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
(d)	Other receivables			
	(1)	Amount receivable from related party		
		Unsecured, considered good	44.22	24.30
		Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
	(2)	Other receivables		
		Unsecured, considered good	-	54.02
		Unsecured, considered doubtful	50.95	50.95
	(3)	Rent receivables		
		Unsecured, considered good	-	-
(e)	Balance with bank against guarantees and other commitments		30.93	30.93
(f)	Amount recoverable from employees		-	-
Gross other financial assets			5,058.34	925.38
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful other financial assets				
(a)	Security deposits and earnest money deposits		-	-
(b)	Interest accrued on other investments		-	-
(c)	Other receivables		-	-
	1	Other Receivable	(50.95)	(50.95)
	2	Amount receivable from related party	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful other financial assets			(50.95)	(51.07)
Net other current financial assets			5,007.39	874.43

7.1. The financial assets are carried at amortised cost.

7.2. Movement in amounts of provision for bad and doubtful other financial assets

	Security deposit & earnest money deposit	Interest accrued on other investments	Other receivables
Balance as at 01.04.2025	-	-	52.10
Addition/(Reversal)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2026	-	-	52.10

7.3 EIL - For dues from directors / KMPs - Refer Note 34.

7.4 BSLC - The financial assets are carried at amortised cost.

8. Tax assets and tax liabilities

A. Tax assets

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Non-current		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a)	Advance income tax		
	Unsecured, considered good	246.85	241.90

Total non-current tax assets	246.85	241.90
Current	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Advance income tax Unsecured, considered good	4,697.92	4,654.60
Total current tax assets	4,697.92	4,654.60

B. Tax liabilities

Current		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a)	Income tax payable		
	Unsecured, considered good	175.85	175.85
Total current tax liabilities		175.85	175.85

9. Other assets

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Non-current			As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a)	Capital advances		-	48.37
(b)	Advance with public bodies		-	-
	(i)	Customs, Excise, Sales Tax , Port Trusts etc.	-	-
(c)	Prepaid lease payments		-	-
	(i)	Prepaid lease payments cost	-	-
(d	Prepaid expenses towards employee loans		-	-
(e)	Advance to vendors		-	-
Total non-current other assets			-	106.33
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful non financial assets				
(a)	Capital advances		-	(48.37)
(b)	Customs, Excise, Sales Tax , Port Trusts etc		-	(57.96)
Total provision for bad and doubtful non financial assets			-	(106.33)
Net non-current other assets			-	-
Classification of other non-current assets:				
Secured, considered good				-
Unsecured, considered good			-	232.49
Doubtful			-	106.33
Gross non-current other assets			-	338.82

Current			As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
	(a)	Advances		
		(i) Advances to employees	14.13	44.74
		(ii) Advances to suppliers and service providers	195.92	179.45
		(iii) Advances to related party	-	-
		(iv) Other advances	3,265.42	3,101.17
	(b)	Prepaid expenses	1.17	1.17
	(c)	Prepaid lease payments	-	-
		(i) Prepaid lease payments cost	-	-
	(d)	Prepaid expenses towards employee loans	1.26	1.46
	(e)	Others	1,769.49	2,011.28
Total current other assets			5,247.39	5,339.27
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful non financial assets				
(i)	Advances			
	(a)	Advances to suppliers and service providers	(55.47)	-
	(b)	Advances to related party	-	-
	(b)	Other advances	(149.10)	(204.57)
Total provision for bad and doubtful non financial assets			(204.57)	(204.57)
Net current other assets			5,042.82	5,134.70

Classification of current other assets:		
Secured, considered good	-	-

Unsecured, considered good	5,042.82	5,134.70
Doubtful	204.57	204.57
Gross current other assets	5,247.39	5,339.27

9.1. Movement in amounts of provision for bad and doubtful other assets

	Capital advances	Advances to suppliers and services	Other Advances	Advances to related party
Balance as at 01.04.2025	48.37	-	204.57	57.96 -
Addition/(Reversal)	(48.37)	55.47	(55.47)	(57.96)
Balance as at 31.03.2026	-	55.47	149.10	-

9.2. OMDC

Other Advances of Rs.3164.05 Lakhs includes Royalty Advance of Rs.298.77 Lakhs, Advance to others of Rs. 149.10 Lakhs, payment of advance with protest amounting Rs. 2,715.14 Lacs to DDM, Joda against compensation of excess mining for BPMEL Leases as per the Order of Supreme Court dated 02.08.2017. OMDC was operating the BPMEL Mines upto 2010 and extracted the minerals under the Power of Attorney. The payment made under protest on behalf of BPMEL Mines of Rs.2715 Lac is shown under advance and provision was created in FY 24-25 for an equivalent amount in the books of account.

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9.3. OMDC

Prepaid expenses towards employee loans represents difference amount between actual interest charge from employee and notional interest at a Standard Rate of 9.25% for Motor Vehicle Loan and 8.55% for House Building Advances. The said amount is being ammortised over the period of loan amount.

9.4. BSLC

Others under current includes Royalty on mineralof Rs. 317.31 (P.Y. 303.89) Lacs represents the balance of the excess payments being the differential amount of Royalty deposited between the permission quantity applied for and actual quantity despatched over a period of years .Whole of the above amount is either refundable or adjustable against future Royalty payments.

10. Inventories

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

(Lower of cost or net realisable value)			
		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a)	Raw materials	47.40	47.41
(b)	Finished goods	4,777.18	3,133.80
(c)	Stores and spares	147.12	156.32
Total inventories		4,971.70	3,337.53

Note:

10.1. The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 1.2.11 of Accounting Policies

10.2. OMDC had been operating the BPMEL mines up to 2010 and extracting minerals under a Power of Attorney arrangement, wherein OMDC was the beneficial owner of the mining leases. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its judgment dated 17 May 2024 in the matter

relating to renewal of the BPMEL mining leases filed by the Government of Odisha, upheld the judgment and order of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa passed in Writ Petition No. 1852 of 2010, thereby rejecting OMDC's request for renewal of the Kolha-Roida lease. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court clarified that the applications filed and pending for renewal of the Thakurani and Dalki leases shall be treated as rejected/dismissed.

Subsequently, OMDC filed a Review Petition on 8 July 2024 against the aforesaid judgment, which was also rejected by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 21 May 2025. Accordingly, the stock lying in the Kolha-Roida, Thakurani and Dalki areas of BPMEL (currently under liquidation) has been valued at Re. 1.00 in the books of accounts of OMDC.

10.3. Iron Ore: In respect of Thakurani, the book stock of iron ore lying at Thakurani mines is 1,77,337.347 MT which includes Belkundi stock at Thakurani 55253.626 MT, stock at railway siding 1742.821 MT, stock at Thakurani crusher plant 96038.68 MT, stock at Bhadrasahi Roida 21897.34 and Kolha Roida 2404.88 MT , whereas the corresponding quantity as per i3MS (Government Portal) records is 1,64,818.333 MT. The variation is attributable to non-updation of data in the i3MS portal due to sudden stoppage of mining operations. The said stock has been valued at Re. 1.00 in the books of accounts of OMDC as the mines cannot be operated by OMDC pursuant to the aforesaid Hon'ble Supreme Court Order.

10.4. Iron Ore: At Bhadrasai mines, excess quantity of iron ore amounting to 65,186.450 MT, having Fe content below 58%, was reported by the independent physical verifier. The said quantity is not reflected in the Government portal, i.e., i3MS. The difference is attributable to non-updation of data in the i3MS portal due to sudden stoppage of mining activities in the mines.

10.5. Iron Ore: Physical verification of iron ore stock at Thakurani mines and Railway Siding-2 was conducted by an independent external verifier. The physical stock was found to be 1,22,076.489 MT (comprising 96,035.74 MT at Thakurani Crusher Plant, 21,893.991 MT at Bhadrasahi-Roida, 2,404.847 MT at Kolha-Roida and 1,741.911 MT at Railway Siding-2) against the corresponding book stock of 1,22,083.721 MT (comprising 96,038.68 MT at Thakurani Crusher Plant, 21,897.34 MT at Bhadrasahi-Roida, 2404.88 MT at Kolha-Roida and 1,742.821 MT at Railway Siding-2), resulting in a difference of 7.232 MT. Physical verification of iron ore stock at Railway Siding-2 could not be carried out as the materials are lying scattered and buried under the railway platform and tracks. The book balance of such material at Railway Siding-2 amounting to 16,998.140 MT has been carried forward from earlier years.Further, there is a difference of 3,746.869 MT between the aggregate book stock of 1,39,081.861 MT (Thakurani crusher plant 96038.68 MT, Bhadrasahi Roida 21897.34 MT, Kolha roida 2404.88 MT, and Railway Sidings-2 18740.961 MT) and the i3MS stock of 1,42,828.733 MT, which is attributable to spillage and wastage in the non-operational mines since December 2009.The entire book stock of 1,39,081.861 MT has been valued at Re. 1.00 in the books of accounts of OMDC as the mines cannot be operated by OMDC pursuant to the aforesaid Hon'ble Supreme Court Order.

10.6. Manganese: At Bhadrasahi mines, the book stock of manganese ore is 3,336.621 MT as against physical stock of 3,332.948 MT. At Belkundi mines, the book stock is 5,502.322

MT as against physical stock of 5,501.170 MT.Due to sudden stoppage of mining activities, the corresponding quantities could not be updated in the i3MS portal, wherein the quantities reflected are 458.530 MT and 4,866.270 MT respectively.

10.7 Manganese: At Thakurani mines, the book stock of manganese ore is 14,415.896 MT as against physical stock of 14,414.013 MT. Due to sudden stoppage of mining activities, the corresponding quantity reflected in the i3MS portal could not be updated and stands at 2,845.494 MT.The entire book stock has been valued at Re. 1.00 in the books of accounts of OMDC as the mines cannot be operated by OMDC pursuant to the aforesaid Hon'ble Supreme Court Order.

10.8. Store Stocks includes stationary items (Rs. 0.21 Lakhs), medicines(Rs. 0.05 Lakhs), parts of sponge iron plant(Rs. 21.45 Lakhs) and various parts and accessories of mining equipenent (Rs. 76.38 Lakhs). Broad Gauge line stores (Rs. 43.87 Lakhs) item are also included in stores stock.

10.9. :Valuation of inventory has been carried out based on the Average Sale Price published by IBM or cost price, whichever is lower, in respect of book stock.

10.10. Raw material stock comprising coal and dolomite lying at the Sponge Iron Plant (which has remained closed since the year 2010) has been valued at cost amounting to Rs. 47.41 lakhs. The quantity of coal and dolomite is 2,764.768 MT and 18.790 MT respectively, with corresponding values of Rs. 47.18 lakhs and Rs. 0.23 lakhs.Physical verification of the aforesaid raw materials, including both quantity and quality, was carried out by an independent verifier and no discrepancy was observed. Raw material stock also includes 79.526 MT mixed coal fines lying at Sponge Iron Plant which has been valued at Re. 1.00 in the books of accounts of OMDC. On physical verification stock of mixed coal fines is 79.106 MT. The difference is attributable to natural climatic causes.

10.11. Correction of Prior Period Error in OMDC

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company reviewed the accounting treatment of stripping costs incurred following recommencement of mining operations in December 2023.

Upon review, it was found that the company does not have any mechanism to distinguish whether any future economic benefit will be derived from this activity. Hence it was concluded that stripping costs aggregating to Rs.91.32 lakh, comprising Rs.13.46 lakh incurred during FY 2023-24 and Rs.77.86 lakh incurred during FY 2024-25, which had been capitalised under Capital Work-in-Progress / Mining Development Asset, should have been recognised as part of production cost and considered in the valuation of inventories in the respective periods.

Accordingly, the Company has corrected the error retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Comparative financial statements for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 and the related Balance Sheet balances have been restated.

Impact on FY 2023-24

Stripping cost of Rs.13.46 lakh incurred during the year 2023-24 has been recognised as production cost instead of Capital Work-In-Progress and necessary effect thereof has been given by restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the year 2024-25 wherever necessary. Due to such correction, the Inventory has been increased by Rs.13.46 lakh and the Capital Work-In-Progress has been reduced to the extent of Rs.13.46 lakh.

Impact on FY 2024-25

Stripping cost of Rs.77.86 lakh incurred during the year 2024-25 has been recognised as production cost instead of being capitalised to Intangible Asset and necessary effect thereof has been given by restating the comparative amounts for the year 2024-25. Due to such correction, in profit & loss account for the year 2024-25, Other Expenses has been increased by Rs.77.86 lakh, Depreciation and Amortisation has been reduced by Rs.4.86 lakh, Change-In-Inventory has been increased by Rs.49.83 lakh, resulting in an increase of Rs.23.17 lakh in Loss Before Tax. Further, Deferred Tax has been increased by Rs.1.65 lakh, resulting in an increase of Rs.21.52 lakh in Loss After Tax for which, the Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share has been reduced by Rs.0.36. For such correction in Profit & Loss Account, Intangible Assets/ Mining Development Asset has been reduced by Rs.86.46 lakh, Closing Inventory has been Increased by Rs.63.29 lakh, Deferred Tax Asset has been increased by Rs.1.65 lakh and Other Equity has been reduced by Rs.21.52 lakh as on 31.03.2025.

1. Trade receivables

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Non-Current		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Trade receivables			
(a)	Unsecured, considered good	-	-
	i) Related Party	-	-
	ii) Others	-	-
(b)	Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
	i) Related Party	-	-
	ii) Others	216.82	216.82
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables (expected credit loss allowance)		-	-
(c)	Trade Receivable which have significant incrase in credit risk	-	-
(d)	Credit impaired	(216.82)	(216.82)
Net trade receivables		-	-
Current		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Trade receivables			
(a)	Unsecured, considered good	-	-
	i) Related Party	3.91	91.54
	ii) Others	1,190.25	581.09
(b)	Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-

	i) Related Party	-	-
	ii) Others	48.32	48.32
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables (expected credit loss allowance)		(529.49)	-
(c)	Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(d)	Credit impaired	-	(132.02)
Net trade receivables		712.99	588.93

Notes

11.1. Trade receivables

The above trade receivables represent the trade receivables of The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited11.2. The sale of goods is made to the parties on credit for a credit period of 15 days. No interest is charge even if the amount remains over due for more than the credit period. The trade receivable appearing in the books represents amount receivable recognised against the sale of goods made during the credit period. These are certain customer from whom the amount is remaining uncollected for more than the credit period. However, the same has been provided for in the books.

The Company has used a practical approach by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivable on a case to case basis. The Company makes provision for allowances based on the industrial credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information on a case to case basis. The amount of provision that has been recognised as allowance for doubtful trade receivables (expected credit loss allowance) represents the cases where the amount has become due over the credit period and due to the dispute with customer it has become uncertain that when the amount will be collected.

With respect to the trade receivables of The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited

The sale of goods is made against advances received from customer. The advance received from customer is adjusted on supply of material. There is no credit period allowed for such sales and accordingly no interest is to be charged.

11.3. Trade Receivables ageing Schedule (Rs Lakhs)

As at 31.03.2026							
Particulars	Within Credit Period	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	397.47	-	-	11.62	120.40	529.49
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	582.33	54.28	55.84	0.24	237.12	929.81
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31.03.2025							
Particulars	Within Credit Period	Less then 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More then 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	512.55	55.84	0.24	15.50	4.80	588.93
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	11.62	32.16	306.06	348.84
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

11.4. Movement in amounts of provision for doubtful trade receivables

	Amount Rs. in lakhs
Balance as at 31.03.2025	348.84
Addition/(reversal)	132.02
Balance as at 31.03.2026	216.82

12.1. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks at the end of the reporting period as shown below:

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	Particulars		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a)	Cash on hand		0.31	0.50
(b)	Balances with banks		-	-
	(1)	Balance with scheduled banks		
		(i)In current account	1,177.26	6,634.82
		(ii)In deposit account (in deposit account with original maturity of 3 months or less)	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents			1,177.57	6,635.32
12.2 - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents				
Particulars			As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025

Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent				
	(1)	Balance with scheduled banks		
		(i) Earmarked Balance with scheduled banks * (Margin Money)	-	-
		(ii)Unpaid Dividend	4.83	16.30
		(iii)In deposit account (in deposit account with original maturity of more than 3 months and upto 12 months)	-	293.00
	(2)	Balance with banks against guarantees and other commitments	-	-
		- Maturity more than 12 months	-	-
		- Maturity less than 12 months	-	-
	(3)	Earmarked Balance with Other banks	-	-
		*(i)*In Current Account	-	-
		*(ii)*In Deposit Account	-	-
Total other bank balances			4.83	309.30

Note:

* Earmarked balance with Scheduled Bank other than cash and cash equivalent of The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited represents amount deposited in scheduled banks towards unpaid dividends.

13. Assets classified held for sale Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Property, plant and equipment		
Carrying amount	10.99	10.99
Less: Provision for impairment for assets held for sale	(10.99)	(10.99)
Net assets held for sale	-	-

13.1. The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited intends to dispose off the property, plant and equipment no longer to be utilised in the next 12 months. The Company does not expect any value on sale, hence the provision has been made for the carrying amount of the asset.

14. Share capital Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Equity share capital	141.90	141.90
	141.90	141.90
Authorised share capital:		
13,500,000 fully paid shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,350.00	1,350.00
	1,350.00	1,350.00
Issued and subscribed share capital comprises:		
1,418,953 fully paid shares of Rs. 10/- each	141.90	141.90
	141.90	141.90

14.1. Fully paid equity shares

	No. of shares	Amount in Rs. lakhs
Balance as at 31.03.2025	1,418,953.00	141.90
Issue of shares	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2026	1,418,953.00	141.90

(a) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of shareholders, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

14.2. Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of shares

Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares specifying the number of shares held.

	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of shares held	% of holding of shares	No. of shares held	% of holding of shares
1. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	736,638.00	51.91%	736,638.00	51.91%
2. President of India	228,114.00	16.08%	228,114.00	16.08%
3. Life Insurance Company of India	78,517.00	5.53%	78,517.00	5.53%
4. Others	375,684.00	26.48%	375,684.00	26.48%
	1,418,953.00	100.00%	1,418,953.00	100.00 %

14.3. The details of shares held by the holding company is also covered in the note no. 14.2.

14.4. There is no movement in the equity share capital during the current period.

14.5. A reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Particulars	Equity Shares		
	Number	Face Value (Rs.)	Rs. in lakhs
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	1,418,953	Rs. 10/-	141.90
Shares outstanding as at the end of the year	1,418,953	Rs. 10/-	141.90

14.6. Issued and subscribed

i) 5,12,000 No. of Equity Shares have been allotted as fully paid up pursuant to a contract without payment being received in cash.

ii) 2,57,419 No. of Equity Shares were allotted for consideration other than cash in cancellation of 59,340 Ordinary equity share in terms of the scheme of amalgamation

pursuant to the Order No.688E dated 04.09.84 passed by the Government of India, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. in terms of Section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956, whereby the undertakings of the Companies, viz. (i) The Sendra Investments Co. Ltd., (ii) The Ondal Investments Co. Ltd., (iii) Garuda Investments Co. Ltd., (iv) The Lawrence Investments and Property Co. Ltd., (v) The General Investments and Trust Co. Ltd., (vi) Birds Trading and Investments Co. Ltd. were dissolved and vested in this Company, the Resulting Company, with effect from 10th September, 1983 (the Appointed Day).

iii) 4,77,035 No. of Equity Shares were allotted on preferential basis for consideration other than cash towards acquisition of 85,219 no. of Equity shares of The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd. and 4,34,49,605 no. of Equity shares of The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. from Government of India in terms of duly approved restructuring scheme (Refer Note below).

14.7. Restructuring scheme

i) In terms of the Scheme of Restructuring approved by the Union Cabinet, Eastern Investment Ltd. (EIL) had acquired 96219 no. of Equity shares of (including 85,219 Shares from the Govt. of India) in The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.(OMDC) and 4,34,49,605 no. of Equity shares from The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.(BSLC) during the year ended 31.03.2010

ii) Consequent to the above arrangement, total holding of the Government of India in the paid capital of EIL had become 66.79% and the holding of EIL in OMDC and BSLC had become more than 50% of paid capital of respective companies, accordingly, EIL had become Government Company and also the holding company of OMDC and BSLC with effect from 19th March, 2010.

iii) In continuation to the above arrangement, on 5th January, 2011, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) has acquired 7,36,638 no. of Equity shares representing 51% of Share Capital of EIL from the Govt. of India and thereby EIL has become subsidiary of RINL. As a result, direct holding of the Govt. of India has thus come down to 15.79%.

15. Other equity Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Capital reserve	13,874.24	13,874.24
Investment reserve	-	-
Reserve fund (Special reserve)	1,088.83	1,088.83
Securities premium	23,334.34	23,334.34
General reserve	4,314.91	3,763.39
Profit and loss	(49,172.65)	(49,617.92)
Total	(6,560.33)	(7,557.12)

Other equity

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Other equity	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income		Total
	Capital Reserve	Investment reserve	Reserve fund (Special reserve)	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings Profit and loss	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	
Balance as at 01.04.2024	13,874.24	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(47,657.94)	(229.43)	-	(7,678.70)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,726.98)-	(3.57)	-	(1,730.55)
Other comprehensive income, net of Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(49,384.92)	(233.00)	-	(49,617.92)
Payment of dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2025	13,874.24	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(49,384.92)	(233.00)	-	(9,409.25)
Balance as at 01.04.2025	13,874.24	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(49,384.92)	(233.00)	-	9,409.25)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	379.38	65.89	-	445.27
Other comprehensive income, net of Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(49,005.54)	(167.11)	-	(49,172.65)
Payment of dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2026	13,874.24	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(49,005.54)	(167.11)	-	(8,963.98)

OMDC:

15.1.1: The General Reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

15.1.2: The amount in the General Reserve that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based upon the Company's financial statements and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

15.1.3: In view of the company incurred loss in the Financial Year 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20,2020-21 and 2021-22, 2022-23, 2024-25 no dividend was declared by the company. For the year 2023-24 the company made a nominal profit, however no dividend was declared by the company due to negative free reserves. For the year 2025-26, dividend was not paid due to negative free reserves and inadequate funds.

15.1.4 Correction of Prior Period Error in OMDC

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company reviewed the accounting treatment of stripping costs incurred following recommencement of mining operations in December 2023.

Upon review, it was found that the company does not have any mechanism to distinguish whether any future economic benefit will be derived from this activity. Hence it was concluded that stripping costs aggregating to Rs.91.32 lakh, comprising Rs.13.46 lakh incurred during FY 2023-24 and Rs.77.86 lakh incurred during FY 2024-25, which had been capitalised under Capital Work-in-Progress / Mining Development Asset, should have been recognised as part of production cost and considered in the valuation of inventories in the respective periods.

Accordingly, the Company has corrected the error retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Comparative financial statements for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 and the related Balance Sheet balances have been restated.

Impact on FY 2023-24

Stripping cost of Rs.13.46 lakh incurred during the year 2023-24 has been recognised as production cost instead of Capital Work-In-Progress and necessary effect thereof has been given by restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the year 2024-25 wherever necessary. Due to such correction, the Inventory has been increased by Rs.13.46 lakh and the Capital Work-In-Progress has been reduced to the extent of Rs.13.46 lakh.

Impact on FY 2024-25

Stripping cost of Rs.77.86 lakh incurred during the year 2024-25 has been recognised as production cost instead of being capitalised to Intangible Asset and necessary effect thereof has been given by restating the comparative amounts for the year 2024-25. Due to such correction, in profit & loss account for the year 2024-25, Other Expenses has been

increased by Rs.77.86 lakh, Depreciation and Amortisation has been reduced by Rs.4.86 lakh, Change-In-Inventory has been increased by Rs.49.83 lakh, resulting in an increase of Rs.23.17 lakh in Loss Before Tax. Further, Deferred Tax has been increased by Rs.1.65 lakh, resulting in an increase of Rs.21.52 lakh in Loss After Tax for which, the Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share has been reduced by Rs.0.36. For such correction in Profit & Loss Account, Intangible Assets/ Mining Development Asset has been reduced by Rs.86.46 lakh, Closing Inventory has been Increased by Rs.63.29 lakh, Deferred Tax Asset has been increased by Rs.1.65 lakh and Other Equity has been reduced by Rs.21.52 lakh as on 31.03.2025.

16. Non-controlling interests Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Balance at beginning of year	(4,876.30)	(3,099.86)
Share of profit for the year	425.52	(1,776.44)
Balance at end of year	(4,450.78)	(4,876.30)

16a. Non-current borrowings Amount in Rs. Lakhs

		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
	Unsecured - at amortised cost		
(i)	Loan from Union Bank including against payment to Government Odisha towards Compensation including interest	-	-
(ii)	Term loans from related parties	14,115.03	17,798.88
	Total non-current borrowings	14,115.03	17,798.88

16a.1 In respect of BSLC, Terms of re-payment of term loan from Eastern Investments Ltd (EIL):

(a) Principal amount of Rs. 1,375 lakhs disbursed till 31.03.2013 is repayable in 120 equal monthly instalments starting from April 2013 and Principal amount of Rs. 125 lakhs disbursed after 31.03.2013 is repayable in 120 equal monthly instalments starting next month from the month of disbursement.

(b) As per the terms, Simple interest on the term loan is payable on monthly basis at RBI interest rate prevailing on the date of disbursement for the year of disbursement and for subsequent years at the prevailing RBI interest rate.

16a.2 BSLC, Due to acute financial crisis, the Company could not pay any monthly instalment towards repayment of principal since 2014. Aggregate amount of principal and interest falling due for payment but remaining unpaid as at the

year ended 31.03.2026 is Rs. 1500 lakhs and Rs. 1233.21 lakhs respectively.

16a.3 Current maturities of long-term borrowings has been reported as a part of short term borrowings.

16b. Borrowings Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Current		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
1	Loan from Union Bank against payment to Government Odisha towards Compensation including interest	-	-
Total current Borrowings		-	-

Notes: Refer notes of Schedule 16a

17. Provisions Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Non-current				As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a)	Provision for employee benefits				
	(1)	Retirement benefits obligations			
		(i)	Retiring gratuity	1,085.57	1,283.78
	(2)	Other Long-term employee benefits		-	-
		(i)	Superannuation Fund	0.66	0.66
		(ii)	Half pay leave	47.14	235.83
		(iii)	Provision for Leave Encashment	492.34	354.38
	(3)	Other provisions		-	-
		(i) Provision for rates and taxes		48.52	69.03
		(ii) Provision for site reclamation		259.22	138.26
		(iii) Provision for Progressive mines closure plan		1029.30	1401.81
		(iv) Lease liabilities		-	-
Total non-current provisions				2,962.75	3,83.75

Other provisions

Balance as at 01.04.2025	1,609.10
Additional provision recognised / (reversed)	(272.06)
Balance as at 31.03.2026	1,337.04

Current			As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a)	Provision for employee benefits			
	(1)	Other Long-term employee benefits		
		Retiring Gratuity	1,745.97	1,623.05
		- Compensated absences	663.78	621.95
	(2)	Other employee related provisions		
		- Provision for pay revision	4,751.11	4,575.54
		- Provision for Bonus	0.97	0.97
		- Provision for Leave Encashment	114.14	84.56

	(3)	Other provisions			
		(1)	Provision for site reclamation	-	-
		(2)	Provision for wildlife conservation plan	-	-
		(3)	Lease liabilities	-	-
		(4)	Provision for other legal obligations	-	-
		(5)	Provision for Judicial Award	1,740.98	877.22
		(6)	Other provisions	9,965.20	3,793.89
Total non-current provisions				19,982.15	11,577.18

17.1 - Other provisions	Provision for site reclamation [See note 18.04]	Provision for wildlife conservation plan	Provision for Judicial Award	Other provisions	Provision for lease renewal fees
Balance as at 01.04.2025	-	-	877.22	3,793.89	
Additional provision recognised / (reversed)	-	-	863.76	6,171.31	
Balance as at 31.03.2026	-	-	1,740.98	9,965.20	-

17.2. EIL- Rent and cess on land revenue

1.The company paid Rent and Cess on Land Revenue on Lawrence Property at Bauria @ Rs. 2,012 per year till 31.03.2001 with the office of the Revenue Inspector.

2. The company had not accepted the substantial increase in such charges from 2001-02, therefore continued to provide liability on the basis of claims received. In absence of any formal claim by the concerned department, amount of such claim, (if any), has neither been ascertained nor considered in the accounts from the financial year 2008–09 onwards.

3. A letter reference no: EIL / Lawrence property / 01 dt. 14.03.2018 has been issued to Block Land & Land Reform office with a copy to District Land & Land Reform office and Director of Land Record and Service. It has been requested in the letter to provide the land tax dues by BL&LRO for payment by EIL and also requested to consider the compensation for the land acquired by the Govt. of W.B .which is yet to be received in accordance with the judgment passed by Additional District Judge. Subsequently, letter dated 5.4.2018. issued to Additional District Magistrate, LR & DLLRO, Govt. of W.B with a copy to Principal secrtary and Land Reform Commissioner , Govt. of W.B to expedite the matter.

4. Information through RTI Act has been sought on 11.06.2018, by which it has been asked the due land tax for 49.19 Acres and whether any notice for the same has been issued by the department. A reply was received on 28.06.2018 on the RTI application which states Quote " The matter of realisation of land revenue in case of subject land does not arise and as such there is no question of raising demand of land revenue in respect of said land" Unquote.

17.3. BSLC

"(i) Provision for :

a) Gratuity: Gratuity Payable on separation @ 15 days' pay for each completed year of service to eligible employees who has render continuous service of 5 years or more. Maximum amount in the case of separation is Rs.20.00 Lac for each Employee. The gratuity is being covered under "Group Gratuity-cum-Life Insurance Scheme" with LIC of India and the provision on account of gratuity is being made as per the actuarial valuation.

b) Leave Encashment payable on separation to eligible employees who have accumulated earned and half pay leave totalling up to 300 days. Encashment of accumulated earned leave for executives is allowed up to 30 days once in a financial year."

17.4. OMDC

"(i) Pay Revision of employees:

The provision is recognised with respect to the pay revision of the employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises, the same is provided for in the books of accounts with effect from 1st April, 2010 on basis of the difference in Basic Pay and Industrial Dearness Allowance between 1997 and 2007 Pay Scale Calculation made on basis of the present basic pay and IDA component of the existing employees."

(ii) Provision for site reclamations & Restoration:

Provisions for site reclamation is made with respect to the restoration of the mines and are made against the demand raised by the various mining related departments of Government for site reclamation and restoration as required under the Mining laws. Balance amount for site reclamations based on revised calculation is provided in contingent liability."

(iii) Provision for Legal obligation:- Provision available for Legal Obligation is Rs. 1,740.98 Lakh.

(iv) Gratuity Provision as on 31.03.2026 for 4 tenure based employees as per New Labour Code has been considered for actuarial valuation.

18. Deferred Tax Liabilities

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Deferred tax assets	20,348.08	20,378.33
Deferred tax liabilities	(436.13)	(445.89)
Total	19,911.95	19,932.44

2025-26 Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Deferred tax liabilities / assets:	Opening balance as at 01.04.2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at 31.03.2026
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	400.36	2.16	-	402.52
Tax impact on fair value gain/(loss) on investment classified as FVTPL	45.53	(11.92)	-	33.61
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities	445.89	(9.76)	-	436.13

Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Deferred tax liabilities / assets:	Opening balance as at 01.04.2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at 31.03.2026
On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Provision for compensated absences, gratuity and other employee benefits	(163.16)	(1.06)	-	(164.22)
Tax impact on Remeasurement gain/(loss) arising from defined benefit obligation	22.78	-	(53.75)	(30.97)
Provision for doubtful debts / advances	20,223.28	243.09	-	20,466.37
Disallowance under Section 43B of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
MAT Credit	295.43	(218.53)	-	76.90
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets	20,378.33	23.50	(53.75)	20,348.08
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) (net)	(19,932.44)	(33.26)	53.75	(19,911.95)

2024-25 Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Deferred tax liabilities / assets:	Closing balance as at 01.04.2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at 31.03.2025
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	554.33	(153.97)	-	400.36
Tax impact on fair value gain/(loss) on investment classified as FVTPL	48.29	(2.76)	-	45.53
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities	602.62	(156.73)	-	445.89

Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets

Deferred tax liabilities / assets:	Closing balance as at 01.04.2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at 31.03.2025
On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Provision for compensated absences, gratuity and other employee benefits	149.05	(312.21)	-	(163.16)
Tax impact on Remeasurement gain/(loss) arising from defined benefit obligation	22.13	-	0.65	22.78
Provision for doubtful debts / advances	19,254.21	969.07	-	20,223.28
Disallowance under Section 43B of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
MAT Credit	426.81	(131.38)		295.43
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets	19,852.20	525.48	0.65	20,378.33
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) (net)	(19,249.58)	(682.21)	(0.65)	(19,932.44)

Note:- Deferred Tax Calculation is made based on temporary difference of depreciation as per Company's Act, 2013 and Income Tax Act,1961 disallowances U/s 40 A(7) & 43 B and Business Loss / unabsorbed depreciation upto the Assessment Year 2025-26

19. Trade payables

Current			As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
1	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (See note below)		374.21	510.07
2	Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			
	(a)	Trade payables for supplies and services	1,465.83	1,647.42
	(b)	Others	-	-
		- Creditors for accrued wages and salaries	-	-
Total current trade payables			1,840.04	2,157.49

Notes:

19.1 The credit period on purchases varies from contract to contract based on the terms of payment in each contract. In none of the contract interest is charged. The company has financial risk management policy in place to ensure that all payables are paid as per agreed terms.

19.2 Trade Payables ageing Schedule

Outstanding for following period from due date of payment

As at 31.03.2026						
Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More then 3 years	Total
MSME	-	366.57	0.18	0.24	7.72	374.71
Others	-	861.42	159.66	-	444.25	1,465.33
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31.03.2025						
Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More then 3 years	Total
MSME	-	502.04	0.14	0.96	6.93	510.07
Others	-	744.38	58.13	0.50	844.41	1,647.42
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

BSLC:

19.3.1 The dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The said payment will be made on prioroty basis on available fund.

19.3.2 The credit period on purchases varies from contract to contract based on the terms of payment in each contract. In none of the contract interest is charged. The company has financial risk management policy in place to ensure that all payables are paid as per agreed terms.

EIL:

19.3.3 There are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

OMDC

19.3.4 Dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company**.**

20. Other financial liabilities

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Current			As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a	Creditors for other liabilities			
	(i)	Employee related payables	1,957.05	2,273.34
	(ii)	Security deposits from contractors	1,126.02	1,126.20
	(iii)	Employees' recoveries	-	-
	(iv)	Royalty payable	256.73	256.97
	(v)	Unpaid dividends (refer note 17.1 below)	37.16	48.60
	(vi)	Amount payable to related party	266.69	227.52
	(vii)	Unclaimed amount on redemption of preference shares	-	2.09
	(viii)	Creditors for other liabilities	-	-
		(a)Earnest monetary deposit and security deposits from customers	-	-

		(b) Others	3,597.87	2,983.90
Total non-current other financial liabilities			7,241.52	6,918.52

Notes:

20.1 EIL

i) Unpaid Dividend relating to F.Ys. 2015-16 to 2017-18 aggregating Rs. 4.82 lacks is required to be deposited with the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) under the provision of Sec 125 of Companies Act. 2013 . EIL is on the process of udating the KYC for all the unpaid accounts . All the documents have been submitted to the banks . The entire amount will be transferred shortly.

ii) Service cost aggregating Rs. 266.69 lac is due and payable to RINL being the Holding Company, a related party.

iii) Other Current Liability consists of L-Remittance (OMDC PF Institution: Rs.1.80 lacs), Liability Professionl Fees (Rs 1.24 Lacs), Tiffin Expenses (Rs 0.02 lac), Telephone exp (Rs 0.60 Lacs), Statutory Auditor (Rs. 1.99 Lakhs), Paper Publications (0.54 Lakhs), Office Electricity (Rs. 0.70 Lakhs) and L-Internal Audit Fees (Rs. 0.30 Lacs).

20.2 OMDC

1. Unpaid dividend includes Rs. 32.34 lakhs for disputed dividend as on March 31, 2025.
2. Other current liabilities amounting Rs. 1974.22 Lakhs includes Inoperative Account(Rs.197.51 Lakhs), Liability toward General Mines Expenses (Rs.421.01 Lakhs) and Liabilities toward Hospital, General(SIP), Railway (DC & Punitive), Stores for Mines & SIP etc (Rs.2.45 Lakhs), SAF, Law Charges etc & Pending Salary (1353.25 Lakhs).
3. Inoperative Payable Accounts amounting to Rs.197.51 Lakhs are being reviewed on regular basis.
4. Dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

21. Other Current liabilities Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Current		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(i)	Advances received from customers	27,697.77	27,727.93
(ii)	Statutory dues		
	(a)Electricity duty and interest thereon	-	-
	(b)Provident fund	32.31	30.67
	(c) EPF Penal Damage & Interest	-	-
	(d)Tax deducted at source	17.54	17.09
	(e)Others	4,147.37	3,881.46
(iii)	Other liabilities	1,664.40	1,743.34

(iv)	Other credit balances	2.56	2.56
Total other liabilities		33,561.95	33,403.05

21.1 Note - Other credit balance includes Rs. 2.56 lakhs compensation received from property under disputes 1946.

22. Revenue from operations

22.1 Revenue from operations Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
(a)	Sale of products		
	i) Dolomite and limestone	8,209.90	6,103.37
	ii) Minor mineral	-	-
	iii)Iron Ore	9,409.85	6,460.13
	iv)Manganese Ore	-	1.46
	v)Sponge	-	-
(b)	Dividend received from other investments	3.86	4.01
(c)	Interest Income from		
	i)Bank deposits	497.58	306.72
	ii)Security deposits	4.06	4.22
	iii)Non-current investment	-	-
	iv)Income Tax Refund	-	18.41
	v)Others	16.66	1.26
	vi)Bonds	-	-
(d)	Interest income from term deposits	50.91	53.23
Total revenue from operations		18,192.82	12,952.81

22.2 Break up of Sale of products

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Limestone	1,887.26	792.55
Dolomite	6,322.64	5,310.82
Minor Mineral	9,409.85	6,461.59
	17,619.75	12,564.96

22.3 EIL - Dividend Received from: HDFC-Rs.0.73 Lacs , ITC - Rs.2.92 Lacs , Reliance - Rs. 0.02 Lacs , ACC Ltd - Rs. 0.03 Lakhs , IPCL - Rs. 0.15 lakhs and Rs 0.01 Lakhs from BEML.

22.4 Quantitative details: BSLC

Class of Goods	Licensed / EC Capacity (per Annum)	Actual Production During FY 2025-26

Limestone (MT)	2.83	0.25
Dolomite (MT)	2.43	0.77

23. Other income

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
(a)	Interest benefits on amortisation of employee loans	-	-
(b)	Liabilities no longer required written back	478.22	317.88
(c)	Licence fee	-	-
(c)	Provision for leave encashment written back	-	-
(d)	Fair value gains/(loss) arising from financial instrument classified as FVTPL	(57.30)	(29.86)
(e)	Other miscellaneous income	80.10	245.34
(f)	Dividend received from other investments	-	-
Total other income		501.02	533.36

23.1. Note: Fair value gain (loss) represents change in fair value on the reporting date as compared to previously reported fair value of the financial instruments classified as Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

24. Changes in Inventories of finished goods and work in progress

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Inventories at the end of the year: Finished goods and work in progress	4,824.57	3,181.21
Inventories at the beginning of the year: Finished goods and work in progress	3,181.21	2,594.36
Total	(1,643.36)	(586.85)

In case of OMDC:

24.1 OMDC had been operating the BPMEL mines up to 2010 and extracting minerals under a Power of Attorney arrangement, wherein OMDC was the beneficial owner of the mining leases. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its judgment dated 17 May 2024 in the matter relating to renewal of the BPMEL mining leases filed by the Government of Odisha, upheld the judgment and order of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa passed in Writ Petition No. 1852 of 2010, thereby rejecting OMDC's request for renewal of the Kolha-Roida lease. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court clarified that the applications filed and pending for renewal of the Thakurani and Dalki leases shall be treated as rejected/dismissed.

Subsequently, OMDC filed a Review Petition on 8 July 2024 against the aforesaid judgment, which was also rejected by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 21 May 2025. Accordingly, the stock lying in the Kolha-Roida, Thakurani and Dalki areas of BPMEL (currently under liquidation) has been valued at Re. 1.00 in the books of accounts of OMDC.

25. Employee benefit expense Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
(a)	Salaries and wages, including bonus	2,710.71	2,787.06
(b)	Contribution to provident and other funds	-	-
	(1) Provident fund and other funds	259.77	241.22
	(2) Superannuation fund	75.53	71.76
	(3) Gratuity	397.27	569.92
	(4) Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme	2.25	2.85
(c)	Staff welfare expenses	367.31	335.08
(d)	Transfer Expenses- Employees	-	-
(e)	Transfer Grant- Employees	-	-
Total employee benefit expense		3,812.84	4,007.89

26. Finance costs Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Interest cost	1,934.76	2,195.48
Other Borrowing Cost	278.88	430.96
Total finance costs	2,213.64	2,626.44

28.1. OMDC

B. G. Commission-Rs.10.48 Lakh and Interest on trade advance from RINL-Rs.1934.76 Lakh.

27. Depreciation and amortisation expense Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Depreciation of plant, property and equipment	51.93	47.05
Amortisation of intangible assets	80.99	59.71
Amortisation of investment property	-	-
Impairment, Adjustments	-	317.00
Amortisation of CWIP	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	132.92	423.76

Notes:

27.1 OMDC

Notes:(i) Expenditure incurred for obtaining required clearances to operate the mines subsequent to the allotment of their lease and production is capitalised as Intangible Assets.

(ii) Considering the verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 16.05.2024, net intangible asset (Mining Rights) w.r.t. the three BPMEL mines has been considered asset impaired in the previous FY 2024-25 and charged to revenue accordingly.

28. Other expenses Amount in Rs. Lakhs

S.no	Description	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
1	Stores and spares consumed	-	-
2	Repairs to buildings	49.03	53.44
3	Repairs to machinery	63.22	64.81
4	Repairs to others	243.89	264.93
5	Consumption of fuel oil	11.87	12.28
6	Purchase of power	395.08	371.78
7	Rent expenses	25.73	37.87
8	Rates and taxes	67.70	56.42
9	Insurance charges	6.79	6.50
10	Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses (Refer no. 30.1)	11.37	11.67
11	Advertisement expenses	7.50	6.11
12	Travelling expenses	21.20	16.57
13	Security and fire fighting expenses	271.05	353.60
14	Corporate Social Responsibility expenses (Refer note no. 31.2)	14.62	14.80
15	Environment protection expenses	328.96	157.39
16	Hotel and incidental expenses	5.48	3.46
17	Legal and judicial expenses	120.64	34.52
18	Printing and stationery expenses	8.33	7.24
19	Communication expenses	4.37	4.93
20	Amortisation of prepaid expenses on employee loans	0.20	0.24
21	Amortisation of Prepaid Lease Hold Properties	-	-
22	AGM / Annual Day / Board Meeting Expenditure	0.20	0.43
23	Consultancy Charges	30.26	13.18
24	Motor Car Expenses	60.61	50.30
25	Service Charges (OFA)	-	-
26	Railway siding charges	39.34	8.93
27	Licence fees	-	-
28	Hire charges	16.35	8.54
29	Professional expenses	44.45	26.23
30	Misc Provision	397.47	581.83
31	Compensation paid against excess Mining	-	2,715.14
32	Contractual Expense	3,376.76	2,742.63
33	Royalty	5,769.27	3,093.60
34	User Fee	4.09	2.73
35	Interest on statutory liabilities	76.51	70.68
6	Other general expenses	1,721.50	261.67
Total other expenses		13,193.84	11,054.45

28.1. Note:-

OMDC

1. During the year, pursuant to the Order dated 08.05.2026 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dismissing the Special Leave Petitions filed by the Company in the matter of arbitration award in favour of Jai Balaji Industries Limited, the Company has reassessed the Liability and recognised an additional provision of Rs.863.77 lakh during FY 2025–26. Accordingly, the total provision standing as at 31.03.2026 amounts to Rs.1740.99 lakh including earlier provision of Rs.877.22 lakh. Though the event has occurred after the reporting period, provision has been made as the judgement was received before signing of financial statements as per Ind AS 10.

Compensation against Excess Mining:-Pursuant to the Judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 02.08.2017, Dy. Director of Mines, Odisha had issued different demand notices dated 02.09.2017, 23.10.2017 & 23.12.2017 to BPMEL towards compensation. The amount of Demand for BPMEL Leases is Rs. 86157.12 Lacs towards EC, FC and MP/CTO. OMDC had operated BPMEL Leases backed by Power of Attorney to sign and execute all mining leases and other mineral concessions from time to time.

OMDC paid a sum of Rs. 2715.14 Lakhs (Rs. 2515.14 Lakhs on 29.12.2017 and Rs. 200.00 Lakhs on 16.11.2018) towards compensation for BPMEL Leases as an advance under protest. The remaining amount of compensation including interest upto 31.03.2026 against BPMEL Leases amounting Rs.202951.00 Lakh are shown under Contingent Liability. A provison had been created in the previous FY 2024-25 against the advance of Rs. 2715.14 Lakhs by charging off to revenue.

1. Leasehold Properties has been reclassified as operating lease. Ammortisation of prepayment of Leasehold Properties has been shown under Ammortisation of Prepayment Leasehold Properties.

28.2 Details of Auditor's remuneration for the year ended: Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
(i)As Auditors	9.35	9.65
(ii)For Taxation matters	-	-
(iii)For Other services	2.02	2.02
(iv)For reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	11.37	11.67

29. Income taxes

29.1. Income taxes recognised in profit and loss

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	265.80	125.61

In respect of prior years	-	-
	265.80	125.61
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(31.03)	(705.40)
	(31.03)	(705.40)
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	234.77	(579.79)

29.2. Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Deferred tax		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income	(53.75)	0.65
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	(53.75)	0.65
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(53.75)	0.65
	(53.75)	0.65

30. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
	Rs. per share	Rs. per share
Basic and diluted earnings per share	26.74	(120.40)

30.1. Basic and diluted earnings per share

The Earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	379.38	(1,708.44)
Earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	379.38	(1,708.44)
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
	Quantity in lakhs	Quantity in lakhs
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share	14.19	14.19

31. Employee benefit plan

33.1 Defined contribution plan

a) **Provident fund:** Company pays fixed contribution to Provident Fund at the rate of 12 % on Basic and dearness allowance.

The company has no further obligation for future provident fund benefits in respect of the employees other than its monthly contributions remitted to Provident fund authorities in accordance with the relevant statues and charged to statement of profit and loss in the period in which the related employee services are rendered.

33.2 **Defined benefit plans**

a) **Gratuity**: Payable on separation @ 15 days pay for each completed year of service to eligible employees who render continuous service of 5 years or more and maximum payable amount is calculated as per Gratuity Act. The gratuity amount is not covered and the provision on account of gratuity is being made as per the actuarial valuation.

b) **Earned Leave Benefits**: Payable on separation for a maximum allocation of 300 days salary (Definition of Salary is last drawn Basic+IDA). This is as per the guidelines issued for the CPSE.

c) **Half Privilege Leave Benefits**: Payable on separation for a maximum allocation of 300 days salary (Definition of Salary is last drawn Basic+IDA). This is as per the guidelines issued for the CPSE.

These plans typically expose the group to actuarial risks such as actuarial risk, investment risk, interest risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

i. **Actuarial risk**: It is the risk that benefits will cost more than expected. This can arise due to one of the following reasons:

Adverse Salary Growth Experience: Salary hikes that are higher than the assumed salary escalation will result into an increase in Obligation at a rate that is higher than expected.

Variability in mortality rates: If actual mortality rates are higher than assumed mortality rate assumption than the Gratuity benefits will be paid earlier than expected. Since there is no condition of vesting on the death benefit, the acceleration of cashflow will lead to an actuarial loss or gain depending on the relative values of the assumed salary growth and discount rate.

Variability in withdrawal rates: If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rate assumption than the Gratuity benefits will be paid earlier than expected. The impact of this will depend on whether the benefits are vested as at their assignation date."

ii. **Investment risk**: For funded plans that rely on insurers for managing the assets, the value of assets certified by the insurer may not be the fair value of instruments backing the liability. In such cases, the present value of the assets is independent of the future discount rate. This can result in wide fluctuations in the net liability or the funded status if there are significant changes in the discount rate during the inter-valuation period.

iii. **Liquidity risk**: Employees with high salaries and long durations or those higher in hierarchy, accumulate significant level of benefits. If some of such employees resign/retire from the company there can be strain on the cashflows.

iv. **Market risk**: Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. One actuarial assumption that has a material effect is the discount rate. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in Defined Benefit Obligation of the plan benefits and vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate/government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

v. **Legislative risk**: Legislative risk is the risk of increase in the plan liabilities or reduction in the plan assets due to change in the legislation/regulation. The government may amend the Payment of Gratuity Act thus requiring the companies to pay higher benefits to the employees. This will directly affect the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation and the same will have to be recognized immediately in the year when any such amendment is effective.

vi. **Interest risk**: A decrease in interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan assets.

vii. **Longevity risk**: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

viii. **Salary risk**: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

"No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2026 by M/s. Kapadia global Actuaries, a firm with fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were measured using the projected unit credit method."

Description of any amendment, curtailment and settlements:

There are no changes in the benefit scheme since the last valuation. There are no special event such as benefit improvements or curtailments or settlements during the inter valuation period.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the accrual valuations were as follows:

Valuation as at Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Discount rate(s)		
- The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	6.60%	6.55%
- The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited	6.75%	6.60%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
- The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	5.00%	5.00%
- The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal rate		
- The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	0.3% at younger ages reducing to 0.2% at older ages	0.3% at younger ages reducing to 0.2% at older ages
- The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited	3% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages	3% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefits plans are as follows:-

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Service cost		
Current service cost	92.65	96.71
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	172.12	171.65
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	264.77	268.36
Re-measurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	(12.25)	43.98
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(10.26)	62.11
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	(163.01)	(98.31)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(185.52)	7.78
Total	79.25	276.14

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the "Employee benefits expense" line item in the statement of profit and loss.

The re-measurement of the net defined liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Amount in Rs. lakhs
March 31, 2025	
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	3,924.67
Fair value of plan assets	(1,149.35)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	2,775.32
March 31, 2026	
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	3,783.96
Fair value of plan assets	(1,082.13)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	2,701.83

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

	Gratuity
Opening defined benefit obligation as at April 1, 2024	3,924.06
Current service cost	96.71
Interest Cost	243.25
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	62.11
Past Service Cost	-

Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	(98.31)
Benefits paid	(303.15)
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2025	3,924.67
Current service cost	92.65
Interest Cost	241.84
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(10.26)
Past Service Cost	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	(163.00)
Benefits paid	(301.92))
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2026	3,783.96

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

	Gratuity
Closing fair value of plan assets as at April 1, 2024	1,099.48
Interest income	71.60
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(43.98)
Contribution from the employer	132.00
Expenses deducted from the Fund	-
Benefits paid	(109.75)
Closing fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2025	1,149.35
Interest income	69.72
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	12.25
Contribution from the employer	-
Expenses deducted from the Fund	50.05
Benefits paid	(199.24)
Closing fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2026	1,082.13

The fair value of the plan assets for India and overseas plan at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows

Fair value of plan assets as at		
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Life Insurance of India	1,082.13	1,149.35
Total	1,082.13	1,149.35

BSLC - The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the acturial valuations for Earned Leave Benefits were as follows:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Discount rate(s)	6.60%	6.55%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	4.50%	4.50%
Withdrawal rate:	0.3% at younger ages reducing to 0.2% at older ages	0.3% at younger ages reducing to 0.2% at older ages

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefits plans are as follows:- Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Service cost		
Current service cost	12.64	16.53
Past service cost	-	34.21
Net interest expense	18.44	15.02
Net Value of measurement on the obligation and plan assets	(28.29)	8.41
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**2.79**	**74.17**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.31)	37.95
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	(27.98)	(29.54)
Net Value of remeasurements on the obligation and plan assets	(28.29)	8.41
Total	**(25.50)**	**82.58**

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the "Employee benefits expense" line item in the statement of profit and loss.
The remeasurement of the net defined liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

As at 31.03.2026	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	237.55
Fair value of plan assets	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	237.55

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

As at 31.03.2025	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	300.67
Fair value of plan assets	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	300.67

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

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2025	**300.67**
Current service cost	12.64
Past service cost	-
Interest Cost	18.44
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.31)
Past Service Cost	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	(27.98)
Benefits paid by an entity	(65.91)
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2026	**237.55**

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2024	**247.47**
Current service cost	16.53
Interest Cost	15.02
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	37.95
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	(29.54)
Past Service Cost	34.21
Benefits paid by an entity	(20.97)
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2025	**300.67**

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Opening value of plan assets	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
Contribution from the employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Expenses deducted from the Fund	-	-
Closing value of plan assets	-	-

The fair value of the plan assets for India and overseas plan at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows

Particulars	Fair value of plan assets as at

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Total	-	-

Expected Future Cashflows (Undiscounted)

Particulars	Rs	%
Year 1 Cash flow	10380570	42.60%
Year 2 Cash flow	4647812	19.10%
Year 3 Cash flow	2527841	10.40%
Year 4 Cash flow	2842117	11.70%
Year 5 Cash flow	1695095	7.00%
Year 6 to Year 10 Cash flow	3712322	15.20%

BSLC - The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations for Half Privilege Leave Benefits were as follows:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Discount rate(s)	6.60%	6.60%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal rate:	Age 25 Below: 0.3 % p.a	Age 25 Below: 0.3 % p.a
	25 to 35 : 0.3 % p.a	25 to 35 : 0.3 % p.a
	35 to 45 : 0.2 % p.a	35 to 45 : 0.2 % p.a
	45 to 55 : 0.1 % p.a	45 to 55 : 0.1 % p.a
	55 & above : 0.1 % p.a	55 & above : 0.1 % p.a

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefits plans are as follows:-

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Service cost		
Current service cost	0.75	0.75
Past service cost	-	(7.85)
Net Value of measurement on the obligatio and plan assets	4.50	(0.42)
Net interest expense	0.48	0.95
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**5.73**	**(6.57)**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.01)	0.16
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	4.51	(0.59)
Net Value of remeasurements on the obligation and plan assets	4.50	(0.43)

Total	**10.23**	**(7.00)**

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the "Employee benefits expense" line item in the statement of profit and loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

As at 31.03.2026	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	6.34
Fair value of plan assets	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	6.34

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

As at 31.03.2025	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	7.62
Fair value of plan assets	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	7.62

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

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2025	**7.62**
Current service cost	0.75
Interest Cost	0.48
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	0
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.01)
Past Service Cost	4.51
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	(7.01)
Benefits paid by an entity	-
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2026	**6.34**

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2024	**14.19**
Current service cost	0.75
Interest Cost	0.95
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.16
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	(0.59)
Past Service Cost	(7.84)
Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2025	**7.62**

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Opening value of plan assets	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
Contribution from the employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Expenses deducted from the Fund	-	-
Closing value of plan assets	-	-

The fair value of the plan assets for India and overseas plan at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows

Particulars	Fair value of plan assets as at	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Total	-	-

Expected Future Cashflows (Undiscounted)

Particulars	**Rs**	**%**
Year 1 Cashflow	**460999**	**49.30%**
Year 2 Cashflow	**172971**	**18.50%**
Year 3 Cashflow	**14790**	**1.60%**
Year 4 Cashflow	**78807**	**8.40%**
Year 5 Cashflow	**10078**	**1.10%**
Year 6 to Year 10 Cashflow	**52698**	**5.60%**

32-33 Financial Instruments

32.1 Categories of financial instruments

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Financial Assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Mandatorily measured		
(i) Other investments	166.28	223.69
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	1,177.57	6,635.32
(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	4.83	309.30
(c) Other investments	-	-
(d) Trade receivable	712.99	588.93
(e) Loans	27.89	25.97
(f) Other financial assets	6,744.08	5,961.93
	8,833.64	13,745.14
Financial Liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Trade payables	1,840.04	2,157.49
(b) Other financial liabilities	7,241.52	6,918.52
	9,081.56	9,076.01

32.2 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise financial liabilities and financial assets. The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises trade payable and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage short-term cash flow and raise finance for the Company's capital expenditure program. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivable and cash and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations.

Risk exposures and responses

The Company manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with the Company's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Company's financial targets while protecting future financial security. The main risks that could adversely affect the Company's financial assets, liabilities or future cash flows are market risks, comprising commodity price risk, cash flow interest rate risk and foreign currency risk and liquidity risk and credit risk. Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below."

32.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company's financial instrument Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk which include equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The sensitivity analyses have not been prepared as there is no amount outstanding as debt, having either fixed or floating interest rates, no derivatives financial instruments and no financial instruments in foreign currencies."

32.4 Foreign currency risk management

The Company does not undertake any transaction in foreign currency, consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuation does not arise. The Company has all entered all the transaction in currency which is the functional currency and accordingly the foreign currency risk has been minimised to a very low level.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis has not been performed considering the fact that there will not be any impact on the profit or loss of the Company, as there are no foreign currency monetary items.

32.5 Interest rate risk management

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. As the Company

does not have any borrowings there is not a significant exposure to the interest rate risk but only to the extent of recognition interest portion of financial instrument classified at amortised cost. The Company manages it interest risk exposure relating to the financial instrument classified at amortised cost by using the market interest rate as the effective interest rate and the changes in the assets liabilities is accounted for as interest income/expenses with respect to financial assets/financial liabilities respectively.

However, as there is no primary exposure to the interest rate risk the sensitivity analysis has not been performed by the Company."

32.6 Other price risks

The Company is exposed to other price risks which include equity price risk and commodity price risks. The Company holds investment for strategic rather than trading purposes. The sensitivity analysis on the profit due changes in equity prices has been performed below:-

32.6.1 Equity price sensitivity analysis

The Company's listed and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments which is made subject to the approval of Board of Directors. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions. At the reporting date, the exposure to unlisted equity securities was Rs. 380.28 lakhs including investment in joint ventures at cost amounting to Rs. 281.10 lakhs. The sensitivity analysis based on the equity price risk at the end of the reporting period for the investment in these equity securities other than investment in joint venture is given below:-

32.7 Credit risk management

The Company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties and only on advance payment basis. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade are required to pay the entire amount in advance. The Company does not perceive any risk of default as there is no instance of credit sale. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis, with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash, bank balances, short-term investments and other receivables, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Refer to Note 15 for analysis of trade receivables ageing.

32.8 Liquidity risk management

The Company has huge investment in term deposits with banks and has sufficient owned funds to finance its existing and continuing commitments. New investments and advances are likely to be funded similarly. Major capital investments, if any, would be funded by through the terms deposits and further requirement if any will be addressed through the use of bank overdrafts and bank loans. The Company has deposited significant amount in term deposits and have sufficient funds required to meet the liquidity requirements of the Company and accordingly the Company has not applied for any short-term financing facilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments."

34.8.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. the inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

Expected maturity for Non-derivative financial assets

March 31, 2025

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Amount
Non-interest bearing								
a) Trade receivables		-	-	588.93	-	-	588.93	588.93
b) Loans		-	-	-	25.97	-	25.97	25.97
c)Other financial assets		-	-	43.98	3,711.40	2,206.55	5,961.93	5,961.93
d) Other Investment		-	-	-	-	223.69	223.69	223.69
March 31, 2026								
Non-interest bearing								
a) Trade receivables		-	-	712.99	-	-	712.99	712.99
b) Loans		-	-	-	27.89	-	27.89	27.89
c) Other financial assets		-	-	4.15	4,165.99	2,573.94	6,744.08	6,744.08
d) Other Investment		-	-	-	-	166.28	166.28	166.28

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn based on the undiscounted cashflows of financial liability ies based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table include both interest and principal

cashflows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Expected maturity for Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Amount
March 31, 2025								
Non-interest bearing								
a) Trade payables		-	-	-	664.55	1,492.94	2,157.49	2,157.49
b) Other financial liabilities		-	-	6,413.42	296.45	208.65	6,918.52	6,918.52
March 31, 2026								
Non-interest bearing		-	-					
a) Trade payables		-	-	1,814.07	25.97	-	1,840.04	1,840.04
b) Other financial liabilities		-	-	3,366.70	3,711.36	163.46	7,241.52	7,241.52

33 Fair value measurements

33.1 Fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Financial assets and financial liabilities	Fair value		Fair value hierarchy levels	Valuation techniques and key inputs
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025		
a) Investments in mutual fund	8.85	9.45	Level - I	Quoted bid prices in an active market
b) Investments in equity instruments (quoted)	157.33	214.04	Level - I	Quoted bid prices in an active market
c) Investments in equity instruments (unquoted)	380.38	380.48	Level - III	Income approach - in this approach, the discounted cashflow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of the investment.
	546.56	603.97		

33.2 Fair value of the financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

The disclosure relating to the fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at other than fair value is not required as the management of the company determined that the carrying amounts of such assets and liabilities approximate their fair values.

34 Related party transactions

A) Parent company

(a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited

B) Subsidiary company

a) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited

b) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.

C) Other Associates in which Shares are held

a) The Karanpura Development Co. Ltd. (under liquidation)

b) The Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd. (under liquidation)

D) Key Managerial Personnel:

Eastern Investments Limited:

a) Shri Puspen sarkar CFO from 11th August'2022 onwards

b) Shri S Raja Babu CS from 11th Nov'2022 to 20.05.2026

c) Shri M Jagadeeshwara Rao CS from 21.05.2026

d) Shri S.C.Pandey MD from 24.01.2024 to 30.09.2025

e) Shri A.K.Bagchi MD from 30.10.2025 to 30.09.2026

The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited:

a) Shri A.K.Bagchi Non-executive Director & MD w.e.f 18/01/2024

b) Shri P Sarkar Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 01/05/2020)

c) Shri S Raja Babu CS from 11th Nov'2022 to 20.05.2026

d) Shri M Jagadeeshwara Rao CS from 21.05.2026

The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited :

a) Shri Vasudha Chandra Suratkal Managing Director (Addl. Charge w.e.f. 22.02.2025 to 21.02.2026)

b) Shri G V N Prasad Managing Director (Addl. Charge w.e.f. 22.02.2026)

c) Shri Arindam Maitra Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 10.02.2025)

d) Shri Pintu Kumar Biswal Company Secretary (w.e.f. 26.03.2025)

34.1 Eastern Investment Limited

34.1.1 Trading transactions

During the year, The Company entered into the following trading transactions with related parties.

Related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
(a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Board Meeting Expenses	-	-
	Salary of Deputed Employees	39.17	62.69
(b) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.	Dividend Received	-	-
	Co-Sharing Expenses paid	-	-
(c) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	Board Meeting Expenses	-	-
	Co-Sharing Expenses	-	-

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period

Related party	Nature of transaction	Amounts owed by/owed to Related parties as at	
		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Salary of Deputed Employees	266.69	227.52
(b) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd	-	-	-

(c) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	-	-	-

34.1.2 Compensation of Key Management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year are as follows:

Related party		For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
	Shri Puspen Sarkar	21.09	18.77

34.2 The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.

34.2.1 Trading transactions

During the year, The Company entered into the following trading transactions with related parties

Related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
(a) Eastern Investments Limited	Common expenses borne by Holding Company	-	-
	Dividend Paid	-	-
	Advance for director nomination fees received	-	-
	Advance for director nomination fees returned	-	-
	Advance for EIL's director nomination fees deposited	-	-
	Advance for EIL's director nomination fees refunded	-	-
(b) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	-	(0.06)
	Guest house Rent expense	-	-
(c) M/s Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Salary of Deputed Employees	(305.40)	(279.35)
	Sale of Material	(1,108.87)	(1,815.23)
	Inter Corporate Loan	3,683.85	17,798.88
	Earnest Money Deposit	13.89	-
	Rent of AG-104, 2nd Floor, Salt Lake, Kolkata	1.82	(24.99)

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period

Amounts owed by/owed to Related parties as at			
Related party	Nature of balance	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Eastern Investments Limited	Common Expenses at Corporate Office	9.52	9.52
(b) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	Old Loan, Hiring Charges, Deputations Employee's dues and common expenses at Corporate Office	(26.07)	(26.06)
	Guest House Rent payable	-	-
(c) M/s Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Rent of AG-104, 2nd Floor, Salt Lake, Kolkata	26.02	24.20
	Trade Advance	(22,115.45)	(21,006.58)
	Inter Corporate Loan	(14,115.03)	17,798.88
	Earnest Money Deposit	-	(13.89)
	Salary of Deputed Employees	(1,089.47)	(784.07)

34.2.2 Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year are as follows:

Related party	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Short-term benefits	-	3.75
Post Employment benefits	-	-
Other Long term benefits	-	-
Share based payments	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-

34.2.3 Loans to related parties

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Loans to key management personnel	-	-

34.3 The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited

34.3.1 Trading Transactions

During the year, the Company entered into the following trading transactions with related parties.

Related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the Year ended 31.03.2025
(a) Eastern Investments Limited	Interest on Loan from EIL	82.61	96.89
(b) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Sales of Dolomite	1,096.46	823.39
	Trade advance adjusted during the year	146.49	147.62
	Int. on trade advance	268.40	385.31
	Salary of Deputed Employees	117.80	55.58
(c) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited	Misc payment made during the year	0.00	0.00
	Advance given by BSLC	0.00	0.00
(d) KMP's	KMP's Salary,PF & other Fund and benefits	21.08	17.79

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Amounts owed by/owed to Related parties as at			
Related party	Nature of transaction	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a) Eastern Investments Limited	Borrowings from EIL and Interest Accrued & Due to EIL	2733.21	2650.59
(b) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Trade Receivable	3.91	91.54
	Trade Advance	3,249.71	3,349.06
	Interest on Trade advance	-	20.00
	Salary of Deputed Employees	329.81	212.71
(c) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited	Receivable	26.06	26.06
(d) Key Management personnel	Proportionate Employee Cost	21.08	17.83

34.3.2 Director's Remuneration	Shri. A K Shukla (Independent Director) - Sitting fees for attending Board Meetings	-	0.13

34.3.3 Compensation of Key Management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year are as follows:

Related party	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Short-term benefits	14.75	13.16
Post Employment benefits	6.33	4.63

Note: Compensation payable to Shri P sarkar , CFO BSLC has been considered in KMP's remuneration of BSLC . Compensation payable to Shri A.K.Bagchi appointed as the Non executive Director in additional charge of M.D BSLC & Shri M Jagadeeshwara , CS BSLC have not been considered in KMP's remuneration of BSLC as their share of cost of employment is being borned by the RINL (ultimate holding company) .

35 Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
1	Income Tax Tribunal Case	-	-
2	Odisha Sales Tax	35.21	35.21
3	Arbitration Cases	-	-
4	Income Tax, Service Tax, VAT, Entry Tax	628.72	602.33
5	Others	645.92	593.68
6	Provident Fund Claim	-	-
7	Audit Committee not formed	4.00	4.00
8	Mutation Cost of 49.19 Acre @ Rs.15000/- per acre	-	-
9	Legal	3,98,166.79	399,788.82
10	Interest against judicial award	-	-
11	Site Reclamation	3,299.36	3,299.36
12	Compensation against excess mining (BPMEL Leases)	2,02,951.00	192,938.00
13	Stamp Duty Claims	1,59,825.02	8,274.35
14	Rent & Cess on land Revenue	125.00	117.77
15	DDM Rourkela	3,281.68	3,281.68
16	Bank Guarantees	3,304.80	3,327.90
17	Liability towards (ORISED) Act, 2004	36,024.00	-
		8,08,291.50	**612,263.10**

Notes:

35.1 EIL

35.1.1 Rent and Cess on Land Revenue

(a) Rent and Cess on Land Revenue

Lawrence Jute Mill Co. Ltd was a company under the erstwhile BIRD & CO. LTD. This comapny had 76.77 Acres of land at Chackasi,mouza- Bauria , JL No:4 in the P.S Bauria, Dist: Howrah, W.B. The company acquired 27.58 Acres of land in the year 1976 uner the provision of Sec 6(3) of WB State Acquisition Act 1953. The name of the Jute Mill was subsequently changed to Lawrance Investment & Property comapany Ltd w.e.f

09.12.1970. In 1984 Lawrance Investment & Property comapany Ltd alongwith five other companies were dissolved and amalgamated with EIL, which is a comapny under erstwhile BIRD Group, by virtue of order of the Company Law Board under the provision of Sec 396 of the Comapanies Act vide No: SO/688E dated 04.09.1984. By virtue of this order all properties and asset including rights and interest as well as liabilities of Lawrance Investment & Property comapny Ltd were vested in EIL. The change of name of the owner of the property from Lawrance Investment & Property comapny Ltd to EIL on the basis of the order of amalgation is yet to be effected, i.e the property is not yet mutated in the name of EIL.

The company had paid Rent and Cess on Land Revenue on Lawrence Property at Bauria @ Rs. 2,012 per year till 31.03.2001 with the office of the Revenue Inspector. The company had not accepted the substantial increase in charges from 2001-02, therefore continued to provide liability on the basis of claims received upto the financial year 2008-09. From the Financial Year 2009 -10 onwards , the liability has been started booking in the contingent liability , which amounts to Rs. 117.77 Lakhs as on 31.03.2025.

Further letter ref No EIL/Lawrence Property/01 dated 14-03-2018 has been issued to Block Land & Land Reform Office with a copy to District Land & Land Reform Office and Director of Land Records & Service . It has been requested in the letter to provide the Land Tax dues by BL&LRO for payment by EIL and also requested to consider the compensation for the land acquired by the Govt of WB which is yet to be received in accordance with the judgement passed by Additional District Judge. Subsequently another letter dated 05-04-2018 issued to Additional District Magistrate (LR) & DLLRO, Govt. of West Bengal with a copy to Principal Secretary and Land Reforms Commissioner, Govt. of West Bengal requesting to expedite the matter. Subsequently, information through RTI Act has been sought on 11-Jun-18, wherein it has been asked the due Land Tax for 49.19 acres and whether any notice for the same has been issued by the department. A reply was received on 28.06.2018 on the RTI Application which states the following Quote" The matter of realisation of land revenue in case of subject land does not arise and as such there is no question of raising demand of land revenue in respect of said land" Unquote.

(b) Stamp Duty on Share Transfer

There was a demand from Addtional Commissioner of Stamp Revenue, Govt of West Bengal for Rs 58.45 Lacs as regards transfer of shares from President of India in The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd (BSLC) to Eastern Investments Ltd (EIL) to make both the companies as subsidiaries of EIL.The transaction is exempted from Stamp duty, which has been communicated to the Additional Inspector General of Registration and Addtional

Commissioner of Stamp Revenue, West Bengal and Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi by means of various correspondences. As the remission order is not yet received till date, the amount of Rs. 58.45 lacs is shown under contingent liability. Request letters were issued to Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, New Delh on 10.07.2018 , 14.05.2019, 16.08.2021,28.02.2022, 28.02.2023, 08.02.2024, 25.03.2025 and 25.02.2026 but no response has been received till finalisation of this Balance Sheet.

(c) Income Tax

As per the Income Tax Portal, tax demands aggregating to Rs. 1,05,67,134 (including interest) pertaining to Assessment Years 2009–10 and 2010–11 is outstanding. The management has disputed the said demands, and the matters are currently pending for rectification and appeal effect proceedings before the Income Tax authorities.

The Income Tax Department has adjusted refunds relating to subsequent assessment years against the aforesaid disputed demands. The demands primarily pertain to short credit of TDS, levy of interest under sections 234B, 234C and 234D, disallowance of ROC filing fees and disallowance under section 14A, against which the Company has filed rectification petitions, appeals and other necessary submissions with the relevant authorities from time to time.

Pending final disposal of the aforesaid matters and considering the refunds adjusted by the Department, taxes paid, appeal effects yet to be given and amounts recoverable as per the Company's records, the balances relating to the disputed assessment years as well as subsequent years continue to be carried in the books of account as recoverable. Based on the current status of the appellate and rectification proceedings, the management believes that the aforesaid demands are not sustainable and no material liability is expected to arise therefrom. Accordingly, no provision has been considered necessary in the books of account and the matter has been disclosed as contingent liability/disputed tax matter.

(D) (i) Penalty for contravention of section 177 of Companies Act 2013 :

For not complying with section 177 regarding formation of Audit committee, minimum Rs. 1 lac and maximum Rs. 5 lacs penalty may be imposed on EIL. Provision for Rs. 1 lacs has been provided in the books of accounts and balance Rs.4 lacs is being included in the Contingent Liability head.

(ii) As per section 203(3) of Companies Act 2013 ,a whole time Key Managerial Personnel shall not holld office in more than one company in its subsidiary company at the same time . In the Fy 2021-22 , CS & CFO of subsidiary company (PMDC) had been holding additional charge in the Holding company , which is contradiction of provision . As per provision , minimum one lakh and maximum 5 Lakhs penalty may be

imposed on EIL. Rs. 1 Lkakh has been provide in the books and balance Rs. 4 Lakhs have been considered as Contingent liability.

35.1.2 Other Information:

Eastern Investments Limited is a NBFC Company. As per RBI Revised Guidelines on Entry Point Norms, Principal Business criteria (PBC), a company to be registered as NBFC should fulfil both criteria (the assets and the income Pattern based on the last audited financial statement) for showing Financial activity as Principal Business, but the Company could not be complied one of the entry point norms as per RBI revised Guidelines issued by NBFC.

35.2 Claims against OMDC not acknowledged as debt includes

1. (A)(I) S. Panigrahi Vs OMDC (Case No: C.S. - 41/2018),

Pending before Civil Judge Sr. Division, Keonjhar.

The Case filed by one S. Panigrahi against OMDC claiming his unpaid remuneration for the period dated 01.04.2013 to 31.10.2014 alleging certain services (Liaison with state govt. officials w.r.t. work related to geology dept.) rendered by him for OMDC, on request by OMDC. The plaintiff being very old (nearly 90 years) is not taking interest to pursue the case further. The case is pending before the Court as a non-active case and the next date of posting is awaited since long.

1. (A)(II) Ishravati Rajbhar - Workmen Compensation Case No. 42/1998, [Pending before Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation- cum- ADM, Keonjhar].

The petitioner Ishravati Rajbhar is the widow of late Surajnath Rajbhar, who was an employee of OMDC and was working at OMDC Mines. Late Surajnath Rajbhar while returning from Mines to his house in the colony boarding a truck bearing Regd. No. OR-09- 6279 (engaged by a private agency M/s. K.M.T.C., for transporting Iron Ore from OMDC Mines to siding) met with an accident and died during that mishap. As the accident took place after office hour, Company didn't acknowledge the claim for which his widow Ishravati Rajbhar filed a case claiming Compensation. The matter is an old one (of the year 1998) and pending for adjudication. Neither the petitioner nor her advocate are pursuing the case.

1. (A)(III) SK Roy Choudhury Vs. OMDC & Ors [Case No. Money Suit - 46/2019],

Pending before the Commercial Court, Alipore, West Bengal.

Dispute relates to non-timely transmission of Shares and non-timely payment of Dividends. Vide order (Judgment) dated. 14.09.2021 the suit was decreed on contest against OMDC. The OMDC preferred an appeal (being FAT-58/2022) before the High Court, Calcutta on 15.11.2021 challenging the judgment and decree passed by the Ld.

Commercial Court, Alipore. Final hearing before the High Court, Calcutta is completed; the appeal is now pending for passing of judgment by the High Court, Calcutta. During the year 2025-26, claim amount has been increased by Rs.36.63 lakh towards interest cost and shown at Rs.647.02 lakh as on 31.03.2026.

1. (A)(IV) Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.(JBIL) Vs. The OMDC Ltd.

During the year, pursuant to the Order dated 08.05.2026 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dismissing the Special Leave Petitions filed by the Company in the matter of arbitration award in favour of Jai Balaji Industries Limited, the Company has reassessed the matter and recognised an additional provision of Rs.863.77 lakh during FY 2025–26. Accordingly, the total provision as on 31.03.2026 was shown as Rs.1740.99 lakh against earlier provision of Rs.877.22 lakh as on 31.03.2025 and Contingent Liability against such claim was shown as nil as on 31.03.2026.

1. (A)(V) East India Minerals Ltd. (EIML) Vs. OMDC (Arbitration Proceeding).

Upon violation of certain contractual obligations between the parties, EIML invoked the arbitration clause and the matter was referred to an Arbitral Tribunal consisting of three members. The first sitting of the arbitration proceedings was held on 24th May, 2007. The claimant EIML filed Affidavit of Evidence of its 1st witness and examined on 05.10.2024. The witness is being cross-examined by the Resp. No.1 (OMDC) from time to time on different dates.

1.(A)(VI) National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF),

(Award passed under arbitration).

OMDC floated a tender for sale of 10 lakh tonnes of Sub-Grade Iron Ore from its mines in 2007 for a period of 1 year and NCCF was awarded the tender. The contract became in-operative due to various reasons and subsequent to the direction of OMDC Board, the contract was terminated in April'2008. Aggrieved upon such decision, NCCF invoked arbitration clause and the dispute referred for adjudication through arbitration. After 28 Arbitration sitting award was passed on 01.09.2011 in favour of NCCF and against The OMDC, with a direction to pay Rs.1 .00 Crore to NCCF and to act upon the Specific Performance of Contract. OMDC's counter claim for Rs.1.48 crore was dismissed. Against this award, an appeal U/s.34 of the A&C Act, 1996 filed by OMDC is pending before the court at Barasat (WB) for disposal.

1.(A)(VII) Orissa Stevedores Limited (OSL),

[Claim for refund of EMD], Filed before the High Court, Orissa at Cuttack.

The High Court of Orissa (Cuttack) vide order date 01.03.2023, having heard learned counsel for the parties and after going through the records, however, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, disposed of this writ petition permitting the petitioners to file a fresh application claiming the benefit, as has been claimed in the present writ petition, before the opposite party no.2 (OMDC) within a period of 10 days hence. If such an application is filed, opposite party no.2 (OMDC) is directed to consider the same and pass appropriate order in terms of the agreement between the parties as expeditiously as possible, preferably within a period of three months from the date of production of such application along with a certified copy of this order. During the year 2025-26, claim amount has been increased by Rs.13.83 lakh towards interest and the Contingent Liability balance was shown as Rs.167.52 lakh as on 31.03.2026.

1.(A)(VIII) Visa Steel Limited,

Dispute and difference arose between the parties arose due to violation of terms and conditions of a long term agreement executed between the parties for supply of iron ore. Following which VISA STEEL LTD invoked the arbitration clause and the dispute was referred to arbitration. Both the parties mutually agreed to appoint a former chief justice, SCI as sole Arbitrator. The advocate for OMDC vide mail dated 11.05.2025 filed application for inspection of original documents relied on by Claimant in the proceeding. The Claimant pursuant to the direction of the Tribunal dated 13.05.2025 filed its reply to the petition of the OMDC on 27.05.2025. Thereafter, the OMDC filed its Rejoinder through mail dated 31.05.2025. Vide mail dated 02.07.2025, the Tribunal fixed the hearing on 05.07.2025 at 5.00 pm by virtual mode. However, at the request of the advocate for claimant the hearing got postponed till further order and no date as of is fixed thereafter.

2. In view of the judgement passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the State of Odisha through DDM, Joda has issued demand notices under section 21(5) of MMDR Act 1957 for realization of compensation towards unlawful production of minerals from BPMEL leases for violation of EC & FC. OMDC fought the cases in different judicial forum but could not succeed. As such, the demand /penalty raised by State of Odisha upto end of present FY is calculated and shown in the Sl. No.(B) which comes to Rs. 202951.00 Lakh including principal & interest. Out of the above amount of Rs. 202951.00 Lakh around Rs. 2189.56 lakh towards violation of MP & CTO has been raised by the State which are been challenged by OMDC before Revision Authority (RA), Ministry of Mines, Govt. of India being the appropriate authority and pending for adjudication.

3. Bank Guarantee is given to Indian Bureau of Mines, OSPCB & Baitarani Irrigation Division Rs.3304.80 Lakh (Sl No C)

4. Site Reclaimation charges of Rs. 3299.36 Lakh is shown in Sl. No. (D).

5. The Government of Odisha, vide the Indian Stamps (Odisha Amendment) Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder in 2013, had enhanced the stamp duty payable on execution of lease deeds.The Company, OMDC Limited, challenged the said notification before the Odisha High Court vide W.P.(C) No. 15377 of 2013 dated 08 July 2013. The Hon'ble High Court has granted a stay on the operation of the aforesaid notification, which continues as on 31 March 2026. The matter is sub judice.

The Company had already executed and registered the renewal of mining lease in respect of Bagiaburu Iron Ore Mines for the period from 11 October 2021 to 10 October 2041 and paid stamp duty amounting to Rs.610.22 lakh under the prevailing arrangements. Further, the Company has created a provision of Rs.4,399.93 lakh towards stamp duty liability in respect of Belgundi and Bhadrasahi mines, based on management assessment.

Pending final adjudication of the matter and considering the provisions of the aforesaid Act and Rules, the Company has estimated the potential exposure towards stamp duty on such lease deeds. Accordingly, an amount of Rs 1,48,951.55 lakh has been disclosed as contingent liability, as the outcome of the litigation is presently uncertain and no present obligation is considered to exist as at the reporting date as per Sl no (F) & (G)

6. For Demand from various statutory authorities towards sales tax, VAT, service tax, entry tax Rs.130.27 lakh respectively as per sl. no. (E). The Company is contesting the demand with appellate authorities. It is expected that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will be in favour of the Company and will not have any material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operation

7. The Government of Odisha had enacted the Orissa Rural Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Development (ORISED) Act, 2004 along with rules framed thereunder in 2005 for levy of tax on mineral-bearing land. The said Act was declared ultra vires by the Hon'ble Orissa High Court in December 2005, which was subsequently challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its judgments dated July 25, 2024 and August 14, 2024, has upheld the constitutional validity of the State's power to levy tax on mineral rights retrospectively from April 1, 2005 and, inter alia, provided that past dues shall be payable without interest or penalty.

Pursuant to the aforesaid judgments, the State Government has indicated its intention to take appropriate steps for implementation. However, as at the reporting date:

- the State legislation has not yet been revalidated / operationalised through a notified enforceable framework; and
- no demand has been raised by the competent authority on the Company.

In the absence of a crystallized obligation and considering the ongoing legal and procedural uncertainty, the Company has estimated the possible liability for the period from 2005-06 onwards based on available information. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.22747 lakh has been disclosed as a contingent liability, pending notification of enforceable legislation and issuance of formal demand by the State Government as per sl. no. (M).

8. Pursuant to the amendments of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, the Sub-Collector, Champua had served a Notice against the Company for alleged unauthorized possession of 10.79 acres of leasehold land on the ground that the said land belongs to Adivasis and based on that, the Revenue Inspector asked OMDC to vacate the land. The Company filed an appeal before the Addl. District Magistrate but the appeal was not allowed. During April, 1999 the Company filed a writ application and obtained Stay Order from the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa to maintain the status quo about the possession of the land until further order. No specific liability could be ascertained.

1.

35.3 Claims against BSLC not acknowledged as debt includes:

(I) (I) (a) Sales Tax and Entry Tax Demand -Demand of Rs. 93.17 Lac (Rs.93.17 Lac) in respect of Odisha Sales Tax and Odisha Entry Tax was received by BSLC. BSLC had challenged in appeal against the above demand and a sum of Rs.57.96 Lac (Rs.57.96 Lac) was deposited with the Sales Tax Authority .In most of the cases , the original orders passed have been quashed in appeal withthe direction for reassessment within stipulated time. The reassessment process although started ,but no orders have been passed . Now, since the cases are time barred , fresh demands can not be made and as such the interim payment made against stay orders turned as advance liable for refund. BSLC has filed an application for refund of the deposited amount of Rs.57.96 Lacs with the Commercial Tax Department and which is under process. No further communication is received towards balance of Rs.35.21 Lac (Rs.35.21 Lac) and hence it is considered as contingent liability till such time it is setteled.

(I) (I) ((b) Stamp Duty Claim - The Government had notified for increase of stamp duty for executing lease deeds @ 15% vide Indian Stamps (Odisha Amendement Act,2013 and Rules 2013). Accordingly the Govt. of Odisha demanded Rs 99.42 Crore for renewal of mining lease. BSLC has filed writ before Odisha High Court challenging the above said notification and demmand vide WP (C) case No 15307/2013 dated 08/07/2013 which is pending till date. The Hon'ble High Court of Odisha has given " STAY" on the operation of above said notification which continues till date. In the

meantime BSLC has made registration of renewal of mining lease for two lease period i.e 2000-2020 & 2020-2040 by paying the stampduty @ 5% which is completed by the Registration department and duly signed by the Collector, Sundergarh as per details given below: (1) Registration No 377 dated 30.3.2016 for the lease period 01.03.2000 to 31.03.2020. The stamp duty paid Rs 614.29 lacs . If Govt ordered to pay the balance, then BSLC has to pay the differential amount of Rs 1228.00 lacs (15% -5%). (2) Registration No 592 dated 30.06.2020 for the period of 01.4.2020 to 31.03.2040. The stamp duty paid Rs 409.43 lacs, If the Govt orders to pay the balance amount, then BSLC has to pay the differential amount of Rs 828.00 lacs . So the total differential amount will be Rs 2056.00 (Rs.1228+828 Lacs) lacs and BSLC will have to pay maximum to the amount of Rs 2056.00 Lacs . Though BSLC had shown Rs. 2056.00 Lacss in the previous year, but CAG during their audit raised concern about the balance amount of Rs.6862.39 Lakhs by saying that the Hon'able court has not vacated the order till date and as the the matter is pending in court as on 31 March 2026, thus, the entire amount of demand raised by State Government for Rs.9942.11 lakh except Rs.1023.72 Lacs (Rs.614.29 lacs +409.43 lacs) which has already paid by BSLC shouls have been considered as contigent liability . Accordingly BSLC has considered Rs.8918.39 Lakhs (Rs 9942.11 - 1023.72 Lacs) as contingent liability as on 31.03.2026 (I) (c) Deputy Director of Mines, Rourkela-BSLC received a notice from Dy Director of Mines Rourkela vide letter no 143 dated 15.01.2015 towards excess mining of Rs 9,55,06,402 for the period from 2000-01 to 2010-11. Subsequently DDM Rourkela revised the demand and issued a show cause notice vide letter no 3014 dated 15.11.2017 for Rs 40,89,64,739/- for the same period.

BSLC has stated in his reply that the reliance placed on judgment passed by the Hon’ble Supreme court dated 02.08.2017 in Common Cause Case for issuing the present show cause notice with regard to alleged excess production with respect to Mining plan and consent to operate is misplaced. It is submitted that the said judgment did not deal with the issue of alleged excess production with respect to Mining plan and consent to operate.

DDM raised the demand by considering the highest production from EC/MP/CTO from the period from 2000-01- to 2010-11. But as per Supreme Court order it will be calculated as per EC only. Hence BSLC revised the calculation and replied the show cause notice vide letter on dated 15.12.2017 by taking only EC quantity. Hence as per BSLC calculation the final demand amount arrived for Rs 8,07,96,051/- which has already been provided in the Books of Account and the balance of Rs. 3281.68 Lacs (Rs.4089.65 Lacs -Rs.807.96 Lacs) has been kept in contingent liability. No demand/ correspondence in this regard have been communicated to BSLC since then. In view

of enhance EC permissible quantity since 2010-11, there is no scope of increase in quantity by the company.

(II) (a) A work order was issued to the contractor on 24.10.2010 to provide security services round the clock at the different places of mines . After termination of work order , the agency submitted the final bills of Rs. 89.81 Lakhs. Rs. 21 Lakhs was paid to the agency leaving a pending amount of Rs. 68.81 Lakhs . A liability of Rs. 24.88 Lakhs have been showing as payable in the books apart from Security deposit of Rs 13.28 Lakhs. The agency filed a civil suit at Rourkrla. As per the civil suit filed by the contractor , 7 % interest was claimed p.a till realisation. The principal and interest , which comes to Rs, 102.09 Lakhs as on 31.03.2026. As the case is not yet over , the amount has been parked in the contingent liability account.

(II) (b) An agency had given their vehicle on hire basis as per contract. CRPF had taken the vehicle for patrolling and did not release the vehicle on due date but kept for more days. BSLC did not pay the hired amount for extra days to the agency.The agency went to the court and the court gave the verdict in favour of the agency and asked to pay Rs. 1.87 Lacs to BSLC. BSLC challenged the order at High Court, and as per the direction High Court BSLC deposited Rs.1.00 Lac at Civil Court , Rourkela . Balance amount of Rs.0.87 Lac is not paid till date as the final decision has not yet come, so the amount is kept as contingent liability.

(III) The Assessee has filed appeal against the order passed by the Assessing Officer mainly on three issues for the AY 2020-21:

a) Income Tax department has passed rectification order u/s 154 ignoring unabsorbed loss of Rs 67,79,89,869 though it is mentioned in rectification order.

b) Provision for gratuity Rs 1,90,56,000 has been added twice in section 36 as well as in section 40A(7).

c) Employees provident fund Rs 65, 83,837 has been added twice in section 36(1)(va) as well as in Section 43B.

BSLC challenged the above order and went for filing an appeal with the Income Tax Department. Next hearing date has not yet been received by the company. An amount of Rs.154.97 Lacs (101.28 Lacs as demand amount + Rs. 53.69 Lacs as accrued Interest) as on 31.03.2026 has been appeared in the Income Tax Portal and hence BSLC has kept the same amount as contingent liability till such time it is not finalised.

(IV) (IV) The Assessee has filed appeal against order passed by the learned Assessing Officer mainly on two issues for the AY 2015-16:

a) Expenditure of Rs 1,35,00,000 has been debited under the head of Finance Cost which is allowed under scrutiny asessment u/s 143(3) but disallowed invoking section 263 of the Income Tax Act 1961 on the ground that assessee did not pay the amount.

b) Ex-gratia payment of Rs 5,50,00,000 has been debited in profit & loss account but the assessing officer was invoking section 35DDA of Income Tax Act 1961 and allowed one-fifth in the assessment year 2015-16 and the balance shall be deducted in equal instalments for each of the four immediately succeeding previous years. That means no expenses has been disallowed in totality.

BSLC challenged the above order and went for filing an appeal with the Income Tax Department saying that:-

(i) liability for finance cost has to considered for deduction as it is charged to Profit & Loss account.

(ii) deduction for the whole ex-gratia amount of Rs. 5.50 cr has to be considered in the same year for deduction as it was allowed in totality.

Next hearing date has not yet been received by the company. An amount of Rs.237.81 Lacs (186.23 Lacs as demand amount + Rs. 51.58 Lacs as accrued Interest) as on 31.03.2026 has been appeared in the Income Tax Portal and hence BSLC has kept the same amount as contingent liability till such time it is not finalised.

(V) BSLC operates Limestone and Dolomite mines in the State of Odisha for which royalty on extracted mineral is paid. The State Government introduced the Orissa Rural Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Development (ORISED) Act, 2004 and the rules framed thereunder in 2005 for levy of tax on mineral-bearing land. The value of mineral being that as could have been fetched by the entire production of mineral during the said two immediately preceding years, had the owner of such mineral bearing land sold such mineral at the price or prices excluding the amount of tax, fee, duty, royalty, or any other amount as may be prescribed, that prevailed on the date immediately preceding the first day of that financial year. The rural infrastructure and socio-economic development tax shall be levied annually on all mineral bearing land at such rate, not exceeding twenty per centum of the annual value of such mineral bearing land. The State Government may, by notification, fix in that behalf, and different rates may be fixed for different mineral bearing land.The ORISED Act, 2004 has been declared ultra vires by the Orissa High Court in December 2005. The special leave petition (SLP) filed in the Supreme Court in 2006 by the State Government challenging the High Court order, which is still pending for disposal. The Constitution Bench in its decision dated 25 July 2024 stated that royalty is not a tax and allowed State Governments to levy tax. The Court on 14 August 2024 further permitted Companies to pay demand in 12 years starting from 1 April 2026, however, no interest or penalty was to be charged for demand raised prior to 25 July 2024. Supreme Court further allowed the State legislatures to determine whether to forego the dues for the period before 25 July 2024. However, the state legislation has not yet revalidated/operationalised through a notified enforceable framework and no damand has been raised by the competent authorioty on the

company.In the absence of a crystalised obligation and considering ongoing lagal and procedural uncertainity, the company has estimated the possible liability of Rs.132.77 crore towards tax on value of mineral bearing land for the period from 01 April 2005 to 25 March 2026. Calculation is based on 15% (as considered by Steel Authority of India for calculation of its dues in respect of Odisha Group of Mines under Rourkela Steel Plant in the State of Odisha) and which was suggested by C&AG during their audit of FY 2024-25. In the absence of a crystalised obligation , ongoing legal uncertainty surrounding the specific state legislation in Odisha and the definitive absence of a formal demand, classified Rs.132.77 crore as a contingent liability

36 egment information

36.1 Products from which reportable segments derive their revenues

"Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided, and in respect of the 'Limestone' and 'Dolomite' operations, the information is further analysed based on the different classes of customers. The directors of the Company have chosen to organise the Company around differences in products and services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Company."

"Specifically, the Company's reportable segments under Ind AS 108 are as follows:

Limestone segment

Iron ore segment

Manganese segment

Sponge iron segment

Dolomite segment

36.2 Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue and results from operations by reportable segment:

Particulars	Segment revenue		Segment profit	
	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Dolomite and limestone Segment	8,209.90	6,103.37	1,465.60	618.90
Iron ore segment	9,409.85	6,460.13	(508.09)	(4,404.05)
Manganese segment	-	1.46	-	(1.00)
Sponge iron segment	-	-	-	-
Unallocated	573.07	387.85	(484.73)	(808.32)
Total for operations	**18,192.82**	**12,952.81**	**472.78**	**(4,594.47)**

Other income	501.02	533.36
Profit before Tax	973.80	(4,061.11)
Tax expenses	234.77	(579.79)
Exceptional Items	-	-
Total profit from operations	**739.03**	**(3,481.32)**

36.3 Segment assets and liabilities

Particulars	**For the year ended 31.03.2026**	**For the year ended 31.03.2025**
Segment assets		
Dolomite and limestone Segment	6,410.33	6348.66
Iron ore segment	5,721.77	1,818.96
Manganese segment	257.86	257.86
Sponge iron segment	331.59	344.89
Total segment assets	**12,721.55**	**8,770.37**
Unallocated	53,339.55	53,065.13
Consolidated total assets	**66,061.10**	**61,835.50**

Segment liabilities		
Dolomite and limestone Segment	17,667.69	18,741.72
Iron ore segment	-	-
Manganese segment	-	-
Sponge iron segment	-	-
Total segment liabilities	**17,667.69**	**18,741.72**
Unallocated	61,647.73	57,218.89
Consolidated total liabilities	**79,315.42**	**75,960.61**

36.4 OMDC - The Company has identified Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Sponge Iron as their Business Segment. Though Iron Ore and Manganese Ore Mines (Bhadrasahi & Belkundi Mines) as well as Sponge Iron Plant are closed since Sept., 2010, however Bagiaburu mines reopened in Dec'2023 and started commercial production.

Presently Company's source of revenue is sale of fresh stock (Iron ore) from Bagiaburu mines. Companies other sources of incomes includes interest on Fixed deposits kept in Lien against Bank Guarantee and rental income.

The Assets have been allocated directly which are identifiable to the respective segment and the balance is put in the un-allocated segment. The total liabilities have been allocated to un-allocated segment.

36.5 Other segment information

Particulars	Depreciation and amortisation		Additions to non-current assets	
	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Dolomite and limestone Segment	36.13	36.90	315.17	-
Iron ore segment	85.74	-	-	-
Manganese segment	-	-	-	-
Sponge iron segment	4.54	4.22	-	-
Unallocated	6.51	382.64	7,394.95	11,159.02
Total for operations	**132.92**	**423.76**	**7,710.12**	**11,159.02**

36.6 Revenue from major products

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue from operations from its major products and services:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Dolomite and limestone Segment	8,209.90	6,103.37
Iron ore segment	9,409.85	6,460.13
Manganese segment	-	1.46
Sponge iron segment	-	-
Unallocated	573.07	387.85
	18,192.82	**12,952.81**

36.7 Geographical information

The Company operates mainly in principal geographical areas-India only and the Company does not have any other operation in any Country outside India. Accordingly, the Geographical information will only be applicable to India.

Particulars	Revenue from external customers		Total non-current assets	
	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
India	18,192.82	12,952.81	44,445.88	40,300.69
Outside India	-	-	-	-
	18,192.82	12,952.81	44,445.88	40,300.69

36.8 Information about major customers

OMDC: The company is currently operating Bagiaburu mines. The major customers for this mine are D.D Steel & Power Ltd, D.D Internationa Pvt.Ltd, PH Associates, Jagannath Steel, Vijaya Sopnge, Rastriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.

37 Disclosure of any transactions with struck off Companies

37.1 Transactions of EIL with companies struck off or under liquidation (Already provided for in the books of accounts):

Name of struck off company or company under liquidation	Nature of transactions with struck-off company	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2026	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2025
The Kinnison Jute Mills Co.Ltd.	Investments in securities	27.07	27.07
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.	Investments in securities	20.09	20.09
KumardhubiEngg. Works Ltd	Investments in securities	0.27	0.27
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.	Investments in securities	0.92	0.92
KumardhubiEngg. Works Ltd.	Investments in securities	0.04	0.04
Union Jute Co. Ltd.	Investments in securities	-	25.06
The Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd.	Investments in securities	40.87	40.87
The Karanpura Development Co. Ltd.	Investments in securities	5.88	5.88

37.2 Disclosure of any transactions of OMDC with struck off Companies

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of transaction with Struck-off Company	Balance Outstanding	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
	Investment in Securities	Nil	
	Receivables	Nil	
	Payables	Nil	
	Share held by stuck off company	Nil	
	Other Outstanding Balance (to be specified)	Nil	

37.3 Disclosure of any transactions of BSLC with struck off Companies

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of transaction with Struck-off Company	Balance Outstanding	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
	Investment in Securities	Nil	
	Receivables	Nil	
	Payables	Nil	
	Share held by stuck off company	Nil	
	Other Outstanding Balance (to be specified)	Nil	

38 Other Information

38.1 OMDC:

1. Bagiaburu Iron Ore Mines (21.52 Ha.)

Requirement	Status
Reserve (in Million Tonnes)	Iron-4.08
Capacity (EC Applied)	Iron - 0.36 Million Tonnes per Annum
Mining Lease	Supplementary lease deed executed on 06.07.2022 for the period from 11.10.2021 to 10.10.2041.

Forestry Clearance (FC)	Forest Clearance granted by MoEF&CC, integrated Regional office, Bhubaneswar on 17.09.2021 for total forest area of 21.52 hects. and valid up to 10.10.2041.
Environment Clearance (EC)	EC has been granted on 14.07.2023 by MoEF & CC , New Delhi and valid up to 13.07.2034.
Mining Plan	Mining Plan approved by IBM on 22.07.2021 and valid up to 31.03.2026
Consent to Establish	Consent to Establish (CTE) granted by SPCB, Odisha on 15.12.2020 and valid upto 14.12.2025
Consent to Operate(CTO)	Consent to Operate (CTO)) granted by SPCB, Odisha on 30.03.2025 and valid upto 31.03.2026
Active resumption of mining operation	14.12.2023

2. Bhadrasahi Iron & Manganese Ore Mines (998.70 Ha.)

Requirement	Status
Reserve (in Million Tonnes)	Iron-77.04, Manganese-12.17
Capacity(EC Applied)	Iron-1.8 Million Tonnes per Annum, Mn-0.12 Million Tonnes per Annum
Mining Lease extension	Govt. of Odisha vide order dated 06.02.2020 extended the mining lease validity period from 01.10.2010 to 30.09.2030.
Forestry Clearance(FC)	• OMDC paid Rs.78.41 crs to ORRISA CAMPA fund on 27.02.2025 towards balance NPV. • OMDC vide letter dated 28.02.2025 requested DFO, Keonjhar for facilitating grant of extension to FC co-terminus with ML. • DFO, Keonjhar vide letter dated 24.03.2025 forwarded the same to RCCF, Rourkela. • RCCF, Rourkela vide letter dated 29.03.2025 forwarded the same to Addl. PCCF for grant of FC. • Proposal is pending with Addl. Chief Secretary to Govt. of Odisha, Department of Forest, Environment & Climate Change.
Environment Clearance (EC)	Public Hearing (PH) scheduled to be held on 26.03.2025 was postponed by Collector, Keonjhar vide letter dated 25.03.2025 mentioning that “there is grumbling among the villagers against the company which may lead to law and order situation.
Mining Plan	Mining was approved by IBM on 24.03.2025 and valid up to 31.03.2030.
Consent to Establish	Application for CTE will be submitted after rescheduling of PH.

3. Belkundi Iron & Manganese Ore Mines (1276.79 Ha.)

Requirement	Status
Reserve (in Million Tonnes)	Iron-25.93, Manganese-11.73
Capacity (EC Applied)	Iron-1.8 Million Tonnes per Annum, Mn-0.30 Million Tonnes per Annum
Mining Lease extension	Govt. of Odisha vide order dated 03.02.2020 extended the mining lease validity period from 16.08.2006 to 15.08.2026.
Forestry Clearance(FC)	Forest Clearance co-terminus extension of Belkundi mines has been granted by MoEF & CC New Delhi on 14.09.2022 and valid up to 15.08.2026.
Environment Clearance(EC)	The Public Hearing which was scheduled twice earlier, once for 16.06.2023 and again for 25.10.2023, was postponed by the office of Collector & District Magistrate, Keonjhar. Date and venue for conducting Public Hearing (PH) is awaited from Collector, Keonjhar.
Mining Plan	Mining Plan approved by IBM on 29.01.2021 and valid up to 31.03.2026.
Consent to Establish	Presentation made before SPCB, Odisha on 25.02.2021 for obtaining CTE.

BPMEL LEASES:

OMDC had been operating BPMEL leases by virtue of power of attorney. Mining rights of BPMEL leases are subjudice. The status of BPMEL leases are as follows

1. Kolha-Roida Iron & Manganese Ore Mines (254.952 Ha.)

Requirement	Status
Renewal of Mining Lease	The 3rd RML application (15.08.1996 to 14.08.2016) was rejected by Govt. of Odisha on 16.11.2006.

Date of Expiry of 2nd RML / Date of filing of 3rd RML Application	14.08.1996 / 14.07.1995
Mines operated up to (under Deemed Renewal)	16.11.2006
Environment Clearance (EC)	EC was obtained on 23.07.2012 for 3 MTPA Iron ore & 0.24 MTPA Manganese ore.
Forestry Clearance (FC)	Not available
Approved Mining Plan	Not available
Consent to Establish (CTE	Not available
Consent to Operate (CTO)	Not available

2. Dalki Manganese Ore Mines (266.77 Ha.)

Requirement	Status
Renewal of Mining Lease	The 3rd RML application (01.10.1994 to 30.09.2014) was rejected by Govt. of Odisha on 24.08.2006
Date of Expiry of 2nd RML / Date of filing of 4th RML Application	30.09.1994/ 05.09.2013
Mines operated up to (under Deemed Renewal)	24.08.2006
Environment Clearance (EC)	EC was obtained on 11.09.2013 for 0.24 MTPA Manganese ore
Forestry Clearance (FC)	Not available
Approved Mining Plan	Not available
Consent to Establish (CTE	Not available
Consent to Operate (CTO)	Not available

3. Thakurani Iron & Manganese Ore Mines (1546.55 Ha.)

Requirement	Status
Renewal of Mining Lease	3rd RML from 01.10.2004 to 30.09.2024 is pending.
Date of Expiry of 2nd RML / Date of filing of 3rd RML Application	30.09.1994/ 05.09.2013
Mines operated up to (under Deemed Renewal)	09.12.2009
Environment Clearance (EC)	Not available
Forestry Clearance (FC)	Not available
Approved Mining Plan	Not available
Consent to Establish (CTE	Not available
Consent to Operate (CTO)	Not available

A DETAILED NOTE ON BPMEL CASES BFORE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

1. Challenging the order dated 03.03.2020 passed by the Division Bench, High Court, Calcutta to form a High Power Committee to take a decision for resumption of mining operation, the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha (on behalf of Steel & Mines Dept.) had filed SLP (Civil) No. 007315 - 7316/2021 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the order passed on 03.03.2020 in ACO No. 24/2019 & APO No. 196/2019 by the division bench of the High Court, Calcutta . OMDC is made a party to the above SLP(C) being respondent no. 4 along with other respondents viz. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Limited (BPMEL), TPG Equity Management Pvt. Ltd. (TPGEMPL), Official Liquidator (BPMEL), and Union of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries).

JUDGMENT PASSED BY SUPREME COURT OF INDIA:

2. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India hearing the parties to the proceeding, pronounced the judgment on 17.05.2024 in the above noted SLP (Civil) No. 007315 - 7316/2021.

a. The apex court allowed the appeal filed by Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha and set-aside the order dated 03.03.2020 passed by the division bench of the High Court at

Calcutta in which direction was made to constitute a High Powered Committee to consider the issue of revival of three mines of BPMEL and to hear the prayer of TPGEMPL.

b. The Hon'ble Apex Court in the said judgment also upheld the judgment & order of the High Court of Orissa passed in writ petition no. 1852 of 2010 rejecting the request of OMDC & TPG for renewal of Kolha-Roida lease, ignoring the fact that the Review petitions filed by OMDC before High Court, Orissa are still pending for adjudication.

c. The Hon'ble Supreme Court by the said judgment also clarified that the applications filed and

IMPLICATION OF THE JUDGMENT OF HON'BLE SUPREME COURT DTD. 17.05.2024

3. The effect of the Judgment of Supreme Court is that,

a. The OMDC is deprived of all its rights on BPMEL mines and the entire infrastructure created by OMDC in the leasehold area of the three mines under the nominal ownership of the BPMEL will be at stake.

b. Govt. of Odisha will be well within its rights to take coercive steps to evict The OMDC Ltd. as it will be treated as unauthorized occupant in the eye of Law.

4. The contention of OMDC is that, the orders of the Supreme Court of India under reference has been passed without taking into account the historical rights of The OMDC Ltd. over the Mines and has erroneously concluded that the Mines are owned by the BPMEL which is under liquidation. But the fact is that since inception, the OMDC was operating these mines and the Bird & Co. Ltd., the Govt. of India etc were only trustees / Benamidars. The liquidation of a trustee normally should not affect the rights of the original owner.

STEPS TAKEN FOLLOWED BY SC JUDGMENT

5. Considering the impact the judgment will have on OMDC, a Review Petition being Diary No. - 29806/2024 filed by OMDC before the Supreme Court on 08.07.2024, for review of the Judgment dated 17.05.2024. It is informed by the shareholder of OMDC that, a Review Petition being Diary No. - 29537/2024 is also filed on 08.07.2024 by one shareholder before the Supreme Court for review of the Judgment dated 17.05.2024. Both the review petitions have been rejected by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 21.05.2025.

38.1.2 Other Information:

a) There are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

b) Un-authorized occupation of some of the quarters has been made by contractor's employees in mines. Company is considering to take necessary action including legal course wherever necessary to take the ownership of the quarters.

c) The registration of the Building of the company at Kolkata is yet to be completed. The provision of Rs.84.03 lakhs has been made for registration of building. However, further payment will be made at the time of Registration as per actual.

d) As per the understanding with the employees, electricity consumed by them in the accommodation provided to them would be free of cost, hence any recovery is not made from employees."

38.1.3 The accounts have been prepared on Going Concern Basis. The Bagiaburu Iron Mines started operating from 14.12.2023. The Company is constantly following up for renewal of mining leases for remaining two mines i.e. Belhundi and Bhadrasai Mines.

38.1.4 Confirmation of balances in respect of advances, receivables etc. are sent on quarterly basis and annually. The effect of any adjustment, as may be required, on reconciliation with the confirmation of the parties will be done in future years, after receipt of confirmation.

38.1.5 The effective date for adoption of Ind-AS 116 is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. From the classification of applicability, in respect of OMDC, Ind-AS 116 can not be made applicable.

38.2 BSLC - Additional notes to Accounts

38.2.1 The Company owned freehold land of 104.925 Hectres and leasehold land of 466.196 Hectres (Govt. Land) in Block-XI at birmitrapur as surface right area which is 571.121 Hectres and balance land of lease is 221.568 Hectres (Private tenanted land, public road, NH, Temple etc) in Block -XI at birmitrapur. Company has purchased 0.354 Hectres of land outside lease hold area. Hence total Mining Lease area is 793.043 Hectres of Land (104.925+0.354+466.196+221.568) in Block-XI at Birmitrapur. As per mining plan (period from 2026-30) the the proposed mining area would be 274.64 hectres for period upto 31.03.2030. The proposed mining area is reduced by 5.72 Hectres compared to previous mining paln due to non fulfilment of EC capacity . Accordingly , in this reviewed mining plan (period from 2026-30), the production capacity is reduced due to lower market demand. As per MCDR Rules 2017, the company has given financial assurance in form of Bank Guarantee of Rs 1373.20 lakhs in regard to Progressive Mining Closure Plan (PMCP).

40.2.1.Provision for FMCP: In terms of requirements of Rule 24 to 27 of MCDR, 2017, the company is required to recognize a liability for final mine closure plan. However,

the time for preparation and submission of FMCP is not yet due and hence the amount of liability could not be determined at the present juncture. Hence, the liability is not recognized in the books of account and due to the fact that the amounts involved are not material.

38.02.2 In terms of Rules 24 to 27 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017 (MCDR), read with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Company is required to prepare and submit a Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP) to the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) two years prior to the proposed closure of the mine, which is presently scheduled for 2029-30. Accordingly, the FMCP is required to be submitted to IBM by 2027-28. The Company has estimated the total cost of implementing the FMCP at ₹13.73 crores (₹1,373 lakhs). As this reliable estimate has been determined during the current year, the recognition of the liability constitutes a change in accounting estimate in accordance with Ind AS 8 and is recognised prospectively. The liability has been measured at the present value of ₹1,029.30 lakhs, being ₹1,373 lakhs discounted at 6.6% per annum (based on market yields on Government of India bonds at the reporting date) over an expected settlement period of 4.5 years (mid-point of FY 2030-31 being the assumed date of expenditure). The company had already booked Rs.1401.81 Lakhs as the liability for Mines closure plan in the books of accounts as on 31.03.2025. So excess liability of Rs.372.51 Lakhs (Rs.1401.81 L - 1029.30 L) has been reversed and recognised in the profit and loss account as liability no longer required for the year ended 31 March 2026. The liability is classified as non current liabilities in the Balance Sheet (Note 17).

38.2.3 Environment Clearence-The Company pursuant to approval of Environmental Clearance from competent authority for enhancement of its annual production capacity from 0.96 MTPA to 5.26 MTPA, has received a total outlay plan of Rs 550.30 lakhs towards cost of implementation of site specific wild life conservation. The Company, as a matter of prudence has made necessary provision in the books of account accordingly.

38.2.4 The Company is not regular in repaying principal amount of term loan and interest thereon to its holding company Eastern Investments Ltd (EIL). The Company was accommodated with the loan to tide over financial crisis due to closure of the mines for some period during 2011-12. As per the terms, principal is repayable after one year from the resumption of mining operations in 120 equal monthly installments. Simple interest on the loan is payable on monthly basis at RBI interest rate prevailing on the date of disbursement for the year of disbursement and thereafter for subsequent years at the prevailing RBI interest rate. The loan was disbursed during 2012-13 on different dates aggregating to

Rs.1375 Lac and also in April 2013 for Rs.125 Lac. Effectively principal repayment falls due from April 2013 in respect disbursements during 2012-13 and from May 2013 for the disbursement in April 2013.

The Company is not in a position to pay any monthly installment towards repayment of principal due to financial crisis. Aggregate amount of principal falling due for payment but remaining unpaid as at the year-end is Rs.1500 Lac . The Company could not repay interest since September 2013. The holding company EIL a Non Banking Financial Company declared the entire loan as Non Performing Asset as on 30th Sep 2014 and stopped recognizing interest income thereon from October 2014. The Company has requested EIL to waive the loan amount as well as interest thereon in view of poor financial status of the company. The amount in default towards repayment of interest as at the year-end is Rs. 1233.21 Lac (Rs. 1150.59 Lac). Confirmation of the above balances of loan & interest from EIL are also obtained.

38.2.5 As per Tripartite Memorandum of Settlement dated 30th March 2009 with Recognised Workmen's Union and Regional Labour Commissioner, the wage revision is due from 1st January 2012. However, in view of Office Memorandum of Department of Public Enterprise Nos.2(11)/96-DPE(WC)-GL-1 dated 11th February 2004 and 2(70)/08-DPE(WC) dated 26th November 2008 the Company is barred to carry out wage revision due to recurring losses, negative networth and inability to pay incremental wages out of its own sources. In view of the above, no provision on account of pay revision has been made in the accounts. The possibility of wage revision being remote, the same is not considered even as Contingent Liability.

38.2.6 Input Tax Credit of Rs.1427.58 Lacs (Previous Year Rs.1688.12 Lacs) is lying in the books as other current assets .The whole of ITC is either elegible for adjustment against output tax liability or for refund in the ordinary course of business.

38.2.7 Company is subject to Secretarial Audit i.e.

I. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made thereunder;

II. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made thereunder;

III. the Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

IV. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

V. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') to the extent applicable to the Company:-

a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;

VI. We further report that that the Management has identified and confirmed the following laws as specifically applicable to the Company:

(a) The Mines Act, 1952;

(b) The Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulations) Act, 1957;

(c) The Legal Metrology Act, 1986

VII. Applicable clauses of Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

VIII. The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with the Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited.

The Company has paid the Listing fees for FY 2025-26 to Calcutta Stock Exchange ("CSE") Limited. Further, the management is responsible for various compliances under the Companies Act and the rules framed there under and all the applicable SEBI compliances. Any additional fees/penalties payable for non-compliances are accounted for as and when required.

38.2.8 Balance with some of the parties are subject to confirmation and reconciliation. The Management does not expect any material difference affecting the current year's financial statements due to the same.The company is strengthening its balance confirmation procedures , however on scrutiny of accounts , provision and allowances have been made in accounts whereever necessary.

38.2.9 The management has represented 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

38.2.10 The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

38.2.11 The Company has substantial carried forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation under the Income Tax Act, 1961 and accordingly Deferred Tax Asset of Rs. 1654.51 Lacs (previous year Rs. 1662.79 Lac) has arisen as on 31st March 2026 and it does not include the effect of Grauity and Leave encashment. However, as per IND AS-12 and in consideration of prudence, the Deferred Tax Asset has not been recognised in the financial statements owing to uncertainty of the availability of sufficient taxable income in future against which such Deferred Tax Assets can be realised. Deferred Tax Assets on Depreciation for the year ended 31st March 2026 is hereunder: Depreciation as per Income Tax Act Rs. 64.56 Lacs and Depreciation as per Company's Act Rs. 36.13 Lacs, Timing Difference being Rs. (28.43) Lacs and Tax Impact on the same Rs. (8.28) Lacs. Net Deferred Tax Assets as on 31.03.2026 Rs. 1654.51 Lacs.

38.2.12 The Company has made a profit of Rs.1494.63 Lacs before tax for the year ended 31st March'2026 and accumulated loss as on 31st March'2026 is Rs.19985.98 Lacs which is in excess of the entire Net Worth of the Company. The company has assessed the going concern assumption in preparing the financial statements keeping in view the recent improvements in the performance of the company and expected positive prospects in future. The Management expects that positive cash flow will be generated from operations which would enable the company to continue to operate as a going concern during the forthcoming 12 months period. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

38.2.13 SEGMENT- One common nomenclature used for both Dolomite and Limestone " carbonate Rocks"This term reflects that both minerals are composed primarily of carbonate minerals with Limestone being predominently composed of calcite (calcium carbonate) and Dolomite being composed of the mineral dolomite (calcium magencium carbonate). The company produces Dolomite and Limestone which belongs to a single segment product " carbonate Minerals" and sales it to the domestic market as such segment reporting under Ind As is not required.

38.2.14 During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company identified an error relating to the non-recognition of accrued interest income on fixed deposits amounting to ₹81,17,216.60 pertaining to the financial year 2024–25. The aforesaid error resulted in understatement of interest income and other financial assets in the previous year.

The error has been corrected retrospectively in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Accordingly, the comparative figures for the financial year 2024–25 have been restated to give effect to the correction of the error.

38.2.15 Previous year's figures have been re-grouped and re-arranged wherever necessary.

38.2.16 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief, COVID-19 relief and rural development projects.

Sno	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
i	Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	14.62	14.80
ii	Amount of expenditure incurred	0.00	NIL
iii	Shortfall at the end of the year	14.62	14.80
iv	Total of previous year shortfall	14.80	0.00
v	Reason for shortfall	Due to non-availability of members in the CSR committee & Due to critical financial condition of BSLC	Due to critical financial condition of BSLC
vi	Nature of CSR Activities	NA	NA
vii	Details of related party transaction relating to CSR expenditureas per the relevant accounting standards	Nil	NIL

As per our report of even date attached
For B. Chhawchharia &Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No:305123E

Sd/-
(CA Sushil Kumar Chhawchharia)
Partner
Membership No:008482
UDIN NO: 26008482DABLLJ4419
Place: Kolkata, 14.08.2026

For & On Behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-
(MNVS Prabhakar)
Chairman
DIN:11711977

Sd/-
(A K Bagchi)
Managing Director
DIN:09835584

Sd/-
(Puspen Sarkar)
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
(M Jagadeeshwara Rao)
Company Secretary


ईस्टर्न इन्वेस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड
Eastern Investments Ltd.
EIL
भारत सरकार का उपम
A GOVT. OF INDIA ENTERPRISE
राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड की सहायक कंपनी
A SUBSIDIARY OF RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.
Estd. - 1927