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Chartered Accountants
Unit No.2, Second Floor,
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VAPS & Company
Chartered Accountants
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New Delhi-110049

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of APL Apollo Building Products Limited (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of APL Apollo Building Products Limited (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private 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 Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information 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 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 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 the 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 specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

5. The accompanying 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 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

6. In preparing the 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. 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.

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

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

   - Conclude on the appropriateness of 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; and

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

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9. 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.

Other Matter

10. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 were audited by the predecessor auditor, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, who have expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements vide their audit report dated 06 May 2025.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

12. 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 I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

13. Further to our comments in Annexure I, 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 financial statements;

    b) Except for the matter stated in paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

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

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 13(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

    g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2026 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed unmodified opinion; and

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

        i. The Company, as detailed in note 34(a) to the 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 were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026;

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Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements of APL Apollo Building Products Limited (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Cont'd)

iv.

a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 42(g) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any persons or entities, 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 42(h) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the 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 management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2026.

vi. As stated in Note 43 to the financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, except for matter mentioned below, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 01 April 2025, 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 other than the consequential impact of the exception given below. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Nature of exception noted	Details of Exception
Instances of accounting software for maintaining books of account for which the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.	The audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes, used for maintenance of all accounting records by the Company.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Abhishek Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No.: 502667
UDIN: 26502667RSOJPJ8348

Place: Noida
Date: 01 May 2026

For **VAPS & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003612N

Praveen Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 082515
UDIN: 26082515ZOGTUW3069

Place: Noida
Date: 01 May 2026

Chartered Accountants

Annexure I referred to in paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of APL Apollo Building Products Limited (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited) on the 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) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically verified once in every two years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with the programme no physical verification was due during the year and accordingly the question of reporting on material discrepancies noted on verification does not arise.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

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

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods-in-transit. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records. In respect of goods-in-transit, these have been confirmed from subsequent delivery challans.

(b) As disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of Rs. 5 crores by banks or financial institutions based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods, which were subject to audit.

(iii) The Company has not made any investment, provided any guarantee or security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships during the year. Further, the Company has granted unsecured loans or advances in the nature of loans to other parties during the year, in respect of which:

(a) The Company has provided loans or advances in the nature of loans to others during the year as per details given below:

(Amount Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	**Loans**	**Advance in nature of loans**
Aggregate amount provided/granted during the year: - Others	0.84	0.25
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date: - Others	0.04	0.19

(b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

Chartered Accountants

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

VAPS & COMPANY New Delhi CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of APL Apollo Building Products Limited (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited) on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (cont'd)

(c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments of principal are regular. Further, no interest is receivable on such loans and advances in the nature of loans.

(d) There is no overdue amount in respect of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to other parties.

(e) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans which has fallen due during the year. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans that existed as at the beginning of the year.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans and investments made and guarantees and security provided by it, as applicable.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits 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) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that 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:

(Amount Rs. in Crores)

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount	Amount paid under Protest	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1.58	-	2022-23	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal)

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

Chartered Accountants

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of APL Apollo Building Products Limited (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited) on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (cont'd)

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, 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 including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, 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 section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., 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. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under section 177 of the Act.

(xiv)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations 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 explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors 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.

Chartered Accountants

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Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of APL Apollo Building Products Limited (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited) on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (cont'd)

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and based on the information and explanations given to us by the management and the response received by us pursuant to our communication with the outgoing auditors, there have been no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility pertaining to other than ongoing projects as at end of the current financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(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 Company has transferred the remaining unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act, in respect of ongoing project, within a period of 30 days from the end of financial year to a special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Act,

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Abhishek Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No.: 502667
UDIN: 26502667RSOJPJ8348

Place: Noida
Date: 01 May 2026

For **VAPS & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003612N

VAPS & COMPANY New Delhi CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Praveen Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 082515
UDIN: 26082515ZOGTUW3069

Place: Noida
Date: 01 May 2026

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of APL Apollo Building Product Limited (Formerly (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited) on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of APL Apollo Building Products Limited (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited) ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 financial statements were 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 controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

VAPS & COMPANY * New Delhi * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Chartered Accountants

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of APL Apollo Building Product Limited (Formerly (formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited) on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (cont'd)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Abhishek Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No.: 502667
UDIN: 26502667RSOJPJ8348

Place: Noida
Date: 01 May 2026

For **VAPS & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003612N

Praveen Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 082515
UDIN: 26082515ZOGTUW3069

Place: Noida
Date: 01 May 2026

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I.	**ASSETS**			
(1)	**Non-current assets**			
(a)	Property, plant and equipment	2	1,529.34	1,330.69
(b)	Capital work-in-progress	3	205.69	161.81
(c)	Right of Use Assets	4	25.16	26.13
(d)	Financial assets			
	(i) Investment	5	21.54	22.07
	(ii) Other financial assets	6	11.42	13.71
(e)	Non-current tax assets (net)	7	7.93	5.01
(f)	Other non current assets	8	149.24	48.59
	Total non-current assets		**1,950.32**	**1,608.01**
(2)	**Current assets**			
(a)	Inventories	9	341.19	398.79
(b)	Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	10	42.63	14.38
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	39.33	5.00
	(iii) Loans	12	0.04	0.52
	(iv) Other financial assets	13	32.27	27.69
(c)	Other current assets	14	48.34	118.94
	Total current assets		**503.80**	**565.32**
	Total Assets		**2,454.12**	**2,173.33**
II.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
(1)	**Equity**			
(a)	Equity share capital	15(a)	980.00	980.00
(b)	Other equity	15(b)	514.32	189.46
	Total equity		**1,494.32**	**1,169.46**
	Liabilities			
(2)	**Non-current liabilities**			
(a)	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	16	215.21	357.74
	(ii) Lease liabilities	4	26.11	26.40
(b)	Provisions	17	4.29	3.13
(c)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	18	53.82	36.02
(d)	Other non-current liabilities	19	64.92	52.09
	Total non-current liabilities		**364.35**	**475.38**
(3)	**Current liabilities**			
(a)	Financial liabilties			
	(i) Borrowings	20	136.67	149.45
	(ii) Lease liabilities	4	1.86	1.86
	(iii) Trade payables	21		
	- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		15.93	2.61
	- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		374.21	309.22
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	22	12.18	16.52
(b)	Other current liabilities	23	44.93	48.67
(c)	Provisions	24	0.23	0.16
(d)	Current tax liabilities (net)	25	9.44	
	Total current liabilities		**595.45**	**528.49**
	Total equity and liabilities		**2,454.12**	**2,173.33**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements — 1-45
As per our report of even date attached.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Abhishek Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No. 502667

For VAPS & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003612N

Praveen Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 082515

Place : Noida
Date : May 01, 2026

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

VAPS & COMPANY * New Delhi * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

RAHUL GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN : 07151792

ROHAN GUPTA
Director
DIN : 08598622

VIPUL JAIN
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. : A20971

AMRESH MISHRA
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Noida
Date : May 01, 2026

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2026

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
I	Revenue from operations	26	5,240.91	4,699.96
II	Other income	27	8.90	6.67
III	**Total income (I +II)**		**5,249.81**	**4,706.63**
IV	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	28	3,943.74	3,573.31
	(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade (traded goods)		228.55	341.62
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, rejection and scrap	29	61.28	5.95
	(d) Employee benefits expense	30	89.71	81.57
	(e) Finance costs	31	38.69	58.21
	(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	67.38	62.38
	(g) Other expenses	33	428.99	413.27
	Total expenses		**4,858.34**	**4,536.31**
V	**Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**391.47**	**170.32**
VI	**Tax expense:**			
	(a) Current tax		49.27	-
	(b) Deferred tax charge	18	17.72	28.75
	Total tax expense	38	**66.99**	**28.75**
VII	**Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**324.48**	**141.57**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income for the year**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation		0.46	0.26
	- Income tax relating to (a) above		(0.08)	(0.04)
	Total other comprehensive income for the year		**0.38**	**0.22**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)**		**324.86**	**141.79**
X	**Earnings per equity share of Rupees 10 each**			
	(a) Basic (in Rupees)	36	3.31	1.74
	(b) Diluted (in Rupees)	36	3.31	1.74

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements — 1-45
As per our report of even date attached.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Abhishek Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No. 502667

For VAPS & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003612N

VAPS & COMPANY * New Delhi * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Praveen Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 082515

Place : Noida
Date : May 01, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

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Managing Director
DIN : 07151792

ROHAN GUPTA
Director
DIN : 08598622

VIPUL JAIN
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. : A20971

AMRESH MISHRA
Chief Financial Officer

APL Apollo Building Products Limited *

Place : Noida
Date : May 01, 2026

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	**Notes**	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
A. Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		391.47	170.32
Adjustments for:			
Interest income on fixed deposits		(1.17)	(1.32)
Interest from others		(1.74)	-
(Gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)		(0.02)	(0.08)
(Gain) on foreign currency transactions (net)		(1.72)	-
Loss on derivatives measured at fair value through profit & loss account		5.40	-
Export obligation deferred income amortisation		(2.90)	(2.63)
Provision for slow moving inventory of spares & consumables		1.11	0.65
Finance Cost		38.69	58.21
Share based payment		1.15	3.22
Depreciation and amortisation expense		67.38	62.38
Operating profit before working capital changes		**497.65**	**290.75**
Changes in working capital:			
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:			
Inventories		56.49	(56.90)
Trade receivables		(24.79)	34.24
Non Current financial assets		3.15	0.70
Current loans & Other financial assets		(4.60)	(13.03)
Other current assets		70.60	105.47
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade payables		77.15	(195.24)
Other current liabilities		(4.53)	34.84
Other non current liabilities		-	2.49
Other financial liabilities		0.00	-
Provision (current & non-current)		1.69	1.42
Cash generated from operations		**672.81**	**204.74**
Net income tax paid (net of refund)		(42.75)	(1.71)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		**630.06**	**203.03**
B. Cash flow from investing activities			
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment (including capital advances)		(406.07)	(245.53)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		8.08	10.65
Investment in other companies		-	(22.07)
Investment in fixed deposits (net)		(0.27)	(0.31)
Interest received on fixed deposits		1.09	0.89
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)		**(397.17)**	**(256.37)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds of non-current borrowings		306.00	-
Repayment of non-current borrowings		(448.53)	(286.89)
Repayment from current borrowings (net)		(12.78)	(0.76)
Finance Cost		(41.39)	(73.90)
Payment on account of lease liabilities		(1.86)	(1.86)
Proceed from issue of equity share capital including securities premium		-	198.18
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities (C)		**(198.56)**	**(165.23)**
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		34.33	(218.57)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5.00	223.57
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	**39.33**	**5.00**

Notes:
(i) The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect method' as set out in IND AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flow'.
(ii) Refer note 42(a) for reconcilation of liabilities arising from financing activites.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1-45
As per our report of even date attached.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Abhishek Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No. 502667

For VAPS & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003612N

Praveen Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 082515

Place : Noida
Date : May 01, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

RAHUL GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN : 07151792

ROHAN GUPTA
Director
DIN : 08598622

VIPUL JAIN
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. : A20971

AMRESH MISHRA
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Noida
Date : May 01, 2026

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

a) Equity share capital (see note 15 (a))

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Total
Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	800.00
Changes during the year ended March, 2025	180.00
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**980.00**
Changes during the year ended March, 2026	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**980.00**

b) Other equity (see note 15 (b))

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Securities premium	Total
Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	**29.49**	-	**29.49**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024	141.57	-	141.57
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	0.22	-	0.22
Total comprehensive income for the year	**141.79**	-	**141.79**
Allocations/Appropriations :			
Securities premium on issue of shares	-	18.18	**18.18**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**171.28**	**18.18**	**189.46**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2026	324.48	-	324.48
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	0.38	-	0.38
Total comprehensive income for the year	**324.86**	-	**324.86**
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**496.14**	**18.18**	**514.32**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1-45
As per our report of even date attached.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Abhishek Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No. 502667

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For VAPS & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003612N

Praveen Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 082515

VAPS & COMPANY New Delhi CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Noida
Date : May 01, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

RAHUL GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN : 07151792

ROHAN GUPTA
Director
DIN : 08598622

VIPUL JAIN
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. : A20971

AMRESH MISHRA
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Noida
Date : May 01, 2026

APL Apollo Building Products Limited

1(i) Company background

APL Apollo Building Products Limited incorporated on December 19, 2019, having its registered office in Delhi, India. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of APL Apollo Tubes Limited (the Holding Company) and is engaged in the business of production of ERW steel tubes, Colour coated coils, embossed sheets, Galvalume coils and others.The company has one manufacturing unit at Raipur, Chhattisgarh. Subsequent to year end, Company has been convered from Private Limited Company to Public Limited Company w.e.f. April 4, 2025.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 01, 2026.

1(ii) Material Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended from time to time as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 , the relevant provision of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act")

(b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value 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.

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 disclosure purposes 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, for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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 entity 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.

(c) Use of estimates

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the 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 the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Key areas involving significant estimates include:

Deferred income taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and, in certain cases, business plans including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect deferred tax balances and the tax charge in the Standalone Statement of Profit or Loss.

Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of PPE at the end of each reporting period. Factors such as changes in expected usage, technological developments and product life cycle can significantly impact these estimates. Consequently, depreciation expense may be revised prospectively, impacting future profits.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) are determined using actuarial valuations based on the projected unit credit method. This requires assumptions such as discount rates, salary growth and mortality rates. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, the valuation is sensitive to changes in these assumptions, which are reviewed annually.

Discounts / Rebates to Customers

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, liabilities, and disclosures.

One such area involves estimating discounts, rebates, incentives, and price concessions to customers, which constitute variable consideration.

Impairment of Assets

The impairment assessment involves significant estimates and judgements, including future cash flow projections, discount rates, and growth assumptions. The recoverable amount of assets/CGUs is determined based on these assumptions. Changes in estimates may materially impact the carrying value of assets and resulting impairment losses.

(d) Critical accounting judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made certain judgements, apart from those involving estimates, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements.

Key areas of judgement include:

Income taxes (including deferred taxes)

Significant judgement is required in determining the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, particularly with respect to the timing and level of future taxable profits. Further, judgement is involved in interpreting tax legislation, developments in case law and the expected outcomes of tax assessments, audits and appeals. These involve inherent uncertainty and may result in adjustments to tax provisions, deferred tax balances and the tax expense.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

VAPS & COMPANY * New Delhi * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

APL Apollo Building Products Limited * AM

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

For financial instruments not traded in active markets, fair values are determined using valuation techniques. This requires management to exercise judgement in selecting appropriate valuation models, assumptions and inputs based on market conditions at the reporting date, and in determining the most representative fair value within a range of possible outcomes.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates, the management assesses the expected credit losses on outstanding receivables. Further, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with industry and country in which the customer operates.

Contingent liabilities and claims

The Company is the subject of lawsuits and claims arising in the ordinary course of business from time to time. The Company reviews any such legal proceedings and claims on an ongoing basis and follow appropriate accounting guidance when making accrual and disclosure decisions. The Company establishes accruals for those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, and it discloses the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for the Company's standalone financial statements to not be misleading. To estimate whether a loss contingency should be accrued by a charge to income, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of the loss. The Company does not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Based upon present information, the Company determined that there were no matters that required an accrual as of March 31, 2026 other than the accruals already recognized, nor were there any asserted or unasserted claims for which material losses are reasonably possible.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO)

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utilisation of assets.

(e) Current and non-current classification

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

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

-it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company normal operating cycle,
-it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded,
-it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability forat least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

-it is expected to be settled in Company normal operating cycle,
-It is held primarily for the purpose of being trading,
-It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period.

There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issueof equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

(f) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation.

(i) Sale of goods

The Company derives revenue from sale of goods and revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price.

The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which we may be entitled.

Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

In contracts where the Company acts as an agent, the revenue is recorded at the net amount that the Company retains for its services.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

VAPS & COMPANY * New Delhi * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

APL Apollo Building Products Limited * AM

(ii) **Interest income**

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

(iii) **Commission income**

Commission income is recognised when the servies are rendered.

(h) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

The grant which is received to compensate the import cost of assets subject to an export obligation as prescribed in the export promotion capital goods scheme is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss linked to fulfilment of associated export obligations.

The benefit of a Government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as Government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and are presented in the balance sheet as deferred income.

Government grants in the nature of State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) incentives, electricity duty exemptions, and freight outward subsidies are recognized in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Such grants are recognized on an accrual basis when there is reasonable assurance that:
-the group will comply with the conditions attached to the grant; and
-the grant will be received.

These incentives are accounted for as follows:

SGST incentives: Recognized as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis, based on eligible claims in accordance with the scheme provisions.

Electricity duty exemption/subsidy: Recognized on an accrual basis when there is reasonable assurance of receipt and compliance with conditions. Such subsidy, being in the nature of reimbursement of electricity duty, is netted off against the respective electricity expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the related costs are incurred or the right to receive is established.

Freight outward subsidy: Recognized on an accrual basis when there is reasonable assurance of receipt and compliance with conditions. Such subsidy, being in the nature of reimbursement of freight outward expenses on exports, is netted off against freight outward expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the related costs are incurred or the right to receive is established.

Government grants related to revenue are presented as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss under "Other Operating Income" or "netted off of other expenses," depending on their nature.

(i) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each year adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The carrying value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in Other Comprehensive Income . In this case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

(j) Leases

As a lessee

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

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

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

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

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(k) Impairment of assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any).Where the assets does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the highest 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. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents and Cash Flow Statement

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

Short term borrowings, repayments and advances having maturity of three months or less, are shown as net in cash flow statement.

(m) Inventories

Raw materials, work in progress, stores, traded and finished goods

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (First in First Out -FIFO basis) and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes cost of purchase, all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including indirect levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads and, where applicable.

Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Rejection and scrap

Rejection and scrap are valued at net realisable value.

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

(n) Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Cost is inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition or construction. All upgradation / enhancements are charged off as revenue expenditure unless they bring similar significant additional benefits. 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 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 the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit or Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets.

The Company has a policy of capitalizing insurance spares having value more than or equal to Rupees 0.01 crore.

Property, plant and equipment acquired in business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying value or recognised as a separate assets as appropriate only when it is possible that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the Company.

Capital work-in-progress

Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in the case of the certain categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

The estimated useful life of various property, plant and equipment is as under:-
(a) Buildings- 10 to 60 years
(b) Roads- 10 years
(c) Plant and machinery used in manufacturing of pipe and coils 10-20 years
(d) Other plant and machinery 3 to 10 years
(e) Vehicles- 5 years
(f) Furniture and fixtures- 10 years
(g) Office equipment- 2-5 years
(h) Computer- 3 years

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of Property, plant & equipment is reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Right of use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of right of use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right of use assets is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

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. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

(o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.
Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(q) Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

(r) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity, compensated absences and performance incentives.

(i) **Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under:

(a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and

(b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

(ii) **Other long-term employee benefit obligations**

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) **Post-employment obligations**

Defined contribution plans: The Company's contribution to provident fund are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.
Defined benefit plans: For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost.

(s) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as other gains/(losses).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

(t) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(u) Financial instruments - initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment

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

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A. Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.
For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income.
The classification criteria of the Company for debt and equity instruments is provided as under:

(a) Debt instruments

Depending upon the business model of the Company, debt instruments can be classified under following categories:

- Debt instruments measured at amortised cost
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(b) Equity instruments

The equity instruments can be classified as:

- Equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Equity instruments and derivatives are normally measured at FVTPL. However, on initial recognition, an entity may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present in OCI the subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of Ind AS 109.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Expected credit loss are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to the following:

(a) the 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from default events on financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after reporting date); or

(b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount of trade receivable and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to other income.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

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B. Financial Liabilities

(i) **Classification**

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following measurement categories:
- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

(ii) **Measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, include financial liabilities held for trading. At initial recognition, such financial liabilities are recognised at fair value.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are, at each reporting date, measured at fair value with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities measured at Amortized Cost :

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities other than fair valued through profit and loss are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss is expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the financial liabilities using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

(iii) **De-recognition of financial liability**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

(v) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where 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.

(w) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the end of each period. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

(x) Segment Reporting

The Company determines reportable segment based on information reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segmental performance. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments.

The Company is in business of Manufacturing of ERW steel tube and pipes and hence only one reportable operating segment as per 'Ind-AS 108 : Operating Segments'.

1(iii) Recent Accounting Developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, which elaborate on guidance set out in Ind AS 1 by:
• clarifying that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period;
  a) must have substance, and
  b) must exist at the end of the reporting period;
• stating that management's expectations around whether the settlement of a liability would be deferred or not, does not impact the classification of the liability;
• including requirements for liabilities that can be settled using an entity's own instruments; and
• stating that at the reporting date, the entity does not consider covenants that will need to be complied with in the future when considering the classification of the debt as current or non-current.
In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has evaluated and provided disclosure with respect to supplier financing arrangement in note 22.

3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively. This amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Company standalone Financial Statements.

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New standards and amendments to existing Standards which are issued but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company.

Paragraph 74 of Ind AS 1 currently effective for the year ended 31 March 2026 requires the entity not to classify the liability as current, if there is a breach of a material covenant of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, however, the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

MCA vide notification dated 13 August 2025, has introduced amendment under Paragraph 74 of Ind AS 1 which requires the entity to classify the liability as current under the aforementioned situation because, at the end of the reporting period, it does not have the right to defer its settlement for at least twelve months after that date. Such amendment has been made effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2026 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

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2 Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Carrying amounts of :		
Freehold land	77.52	42.58
Building	283.40	281.00
Plant and Machinery	1,161.05	1,000.13
Office Equipment	3.50	2.13
Vehicles	1.31	2.50
Furniture & Fixtures	2.02	1.91
Computer	0.54	0.45
	1,529.34	**1,330.69**

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Office equipments	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Total
Gross carrying value								
Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	42.58	285.62	1,022.86	1.48	4.28	2.04	1.13	1,359.99
Additions	-	17.24	93.81	1.24	0.87	0.33	0.15	113.64
Sales / transfer during the year	-	-	(12.06)	-	-	-	-	(12.06)
Balance at March 31, 2025	**42.58**	**302.86**	**1,104.61**	**2.72**	**5.15**	**2.37**	**1.28**	**1,461.57**
Additions	34.94	11.86	224.96	2.10	0.12	0.35	0.36	274.69
Sales / transfer during the year	-	-	(11.79)	-	(0.11)	-	-	(11.90)
Balance at March 31, 2026	**77.52**	**314.72**	**1,317.78**	**4.82**	**5.16**	**2.72**	**1.64**	**1,724.36**
Accumulated depreciation								
Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	-	12.86	55.76	0.21	1.36	0.24	0.47	70.90
Elimination on disposal of assets	-	-	(1.44)	-	-	-	-	(1.44)
Depreciation expense	-	9.00	50.16	0.38	1.29	0.22	0.36	61.41
Balance at March 31, 2025	-	**21.86**	**104.48**	**0.59**	**2.65**	**0.46**	**0.83**	**130.88**
Elimination on disposal of assets	-	-	(2.20)	-	(0.06)	-	-	(2.26)
Depreciation expense	-	9.46	54.45	0.73	1.26	0.24	0.27	66.41
Balance at March 31, 2026	-	**31.32**	**156.73**	**1.32**	**3.85**	**0.70**	**1.10**	**195.02**
Net carrying value								
Balance at March 31, 2025	**42.58**	**281.00**	**1,000.13**	**2.13**	**2.50**	**1.91**	**0.45**	**1,330.69**
Balance at March 31, 2026	**77.52**	**283.40**	**1,161.05**	**3.50**	**1.31**	**2.02**	**0.54**	**1,529.34**

Note :

(1) Property, plant and equipement except immovable property as detailed in note 2 have been pledged as security for loans taken as at March 31, 2026. See note 16 and 20 for loans taken against which these property, plant and equipment are pledged.

3 Capital Work In Progress (CWIP)

(Rupees in crores)

Particulars	Building	Plant and machinery	Total
As at April 1, 2024	**2.13**	**2.53**	**4.66**
Add : Additions during the year	22.79	228.54	251.33
Less : Transfer to property, plant and equipment (see note 2)	(17.24)	(76.94)	(94.18)
Closing balance as at March 31, 2025	**7.68**	**154.13**	**161.81**
Add : Additions during the year	10.89	237.87	248.76
Less : Transfer to property, plant and equipment (see note 2)	(11.86)	(193.02)	(204.88)
Closing balance as at March 31, 2026	**6.71**	**198.98**	**205.69**

Note :

As on date of balance sheet, there are no capital work-in-progress projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost compared to its original plan.

(a) Ageing of Capital work in progress is as below :

(Amount in crores)

Amount in CWIP for a period of	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Amount As at March 31, 2026
Less than 1 year	43.92	-	43.92
1-2 years	160.73	-	160.73
2-3 years	1.04	-	1.04
Total	**205.69**	-	**205.69**

(Amount in crores)

Amount in CWIP for a period of	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Amount As at March 31, 2025
Less than 1 year	160.77	-	160.77
1-2 years	1.04	-	1.04
Total	**161.81**	-	**161.81**

(b) As on date of balance sheet, there are no capital work-in-progress projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost compared to its original plan

4 Right of use assets and lease liabilities

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Category of ROU Asset Land
As at April 1, 2024	27.10
Additions / (adjustments)	-
Depreciation	(0.97)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**26.13**
Depreciation	(0.97)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**25.16**

(i) ROU assets i.e. land have been pledged as security for term loans taken as at March 31, 2026. See note 16 and 20 for loans taken against which these assets are pledged.

(ii) The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 :

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current lease liability	1.86	1.86
Non-current lease liability	26.11	26.40
Total	**27.97**	**28.26**

(iii) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 :

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning	28.26	27.83
Additions	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	1.57	2.29
Payment of lease liabilities	(1.86)	(1.86)
Balance at the end	**27.97**	**28.26**

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 is 5.50 % (March 31, 2025 is 5.50%).

(iv) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 on an undiscounted basis :

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	1.86	1.86
One to five years	7.44	7.44
More than five years	45.73	47.59
Total	**55.03**	**56.89**

(v) Rental expense on assets given on operating lease is Rupees 1.86 crore for the Year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 : Rupees 1.86 crore).

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5 Investment
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particular	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	**Investment in Associate Company - (unquoted, fully paid) :**		
	25,000 (March 31, 2025: 25,000) equity shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid up in APL Apollo Foundation (see note below)	0.03	0.03
	Sub Total (a)	**0.03**	**0.03**

Note:
APL Apollo Foundation was incorporated on April 19, 2022 to undertake CSR activities. As at March 31, 2026, the Company holds 16.67% (March 31, 2025 : 16.67%) equity shares of the Foundation.

(b)	**Investment (Carried at amortised cost)***		
	Equity shares , unquoted :		
(i)	Investment in Insurance-linked funds in Bajaj Alliance	-	0.52
(ii)	1,08,28,125 (March 31, 2025: 1,08,28,125) equity shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid up in FP Samruddi Private Limited (see note (i) below)	10.82	10.82
	Debentures , unquoted		
(iii)	10,69,687 (March 31, 2025: 10,69,687) compulsory convertible debentures of Rupees 100 each fully paid up in FP Samruddi Private Limited	10.70	10.70
	Sub Total (b)	**21.51**	**22.04**
	Total (a)+(b)	**21.54**	**22.07**
	Aggregate carrying value / book value of unquoted investment	**21.54**	**22.07**
	Aggregate carrying value / book value of quoted investment	-	-
	Market value of quoted investment	-	-

*These investments are in the nature of security deposits towards the power purchase aggrements entered into with respective companies. These are refundable at the end of the contract period at par value.

Note :

(i) The Company holds 24.00% (March 31, 2025 : 24.00%) equity shares of FP Samruddi Private Limited, a Company engaged in the business of providing solar energy to its customers.

6 Other financial assets (Non-current)
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Security deposit	9.50	12.65
(b)	In margin money with maturity more than 12 months at inception - with banks	1.92	1.06
	Total	**11.42**	**13.71**

7 Non-current tax assets (net)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Advance income tax (net of provision of Rupees Nil, March 31, 2025 : Nil)	7.93	5.01
	Total	**7.93**	**5.01**

8 Other non-current assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Capital advances	149.24	48.59
	Total	**149.24**	**48.59**

9 Inventories

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Raw material	156.24	150.65
(b)	Work in progress	62.38	90.40
(c)	Finished goods (including stock-in-transit)	98.08	102.94
(d)	Stock in trade	0.46	24.02
(e)	Stores and spares	19.83	21.74
(f)	Rejection and scrap	4.20	9.04
	Total	**341.19**	**398.79**

Notes:

(i) Cost of inventory (including stores & spares) recognised as expense during the year amounted to Rupees 4,285.42 crores (March 31, 2025 : Rupees 3,972.59 crores).

(Rupees in crores)

		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(ii)	**Details of stock-in-transit**		
	Finished goods	28.49	41.71
(iii)	Provision for slow moving inventory of stores & spares. (See note 33(i))	1.11	0.65

(iv) The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 1(ii)(m) of material accounting policies.

(v) Inventories have been pledged as security towards Company's borrowings from banks

10 Trade Receivables

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered goods	42.63	14.38
Unsecured, credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss		
Unsecured, credit impaired	-	-
Total	**42.63**	**14.38**

(i) **Ageing of trade receivables :**

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026						
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not yet due	Less than six months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	38.90	3.54	0.19	-	-	42.63
	-	**38.90**	**3.54**	**0.19**	**-**	**-**	**42.63**
Less : Allowance for credit losses							-
Net trade receivables							**42.63**

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025						
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not yet due	Less than six months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	5.84	6.41	2.13	-	-	-	14.38
	5.84	**6.41**	**2.13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14.38**
Less : Allowance for credit losses							-
Net trade receivables							**14.38**

As at 1 April 2024, trade receivables of the Company amounted to Rupees 48.62 crores.

The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated.

(ii) Trade receivables from related party has been disclosed in note 37.

(iii) The average credit period on sale of goods is 0-60 days. No interest is charged on the trade receivables for the amount overdue above the credit period.

(iv) In determining the allowance for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

(v) Trade receivables have been pledged as security towards Company's borrowings from banks.

(vi) The carrying amounts of trade receivables are considered a reasonable approximation of fair value largely due to the short-term nature.

(vii) No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. No trade receivable or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, director or member.

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11 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Cash on hand	-	-
(b)	Balances with banks		
	- in current accounts	1.08	0.39
	- in cash credit accounts (see note 20)	38.25	4.61
	Total	**39.33**	**5.00**

Note:
(i) There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

12 Loans (Current)
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Loan to employees	0.04	0.52
	Total	**0.04**	**0.52**

13 Other financial assets (current)
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Government grant of State Goods & Service tax receivable (SGST) (see note 26 (vi))	8.85	9.36
(b)	Other Government incentives receivables (see note 26 (vi))	17.92	-
(c)	Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	0.39	0.30
(d)	In fixed deposits with maturity more than 12 months at inception (see note below)	4.37	4.96
(e)	Claim receivable	0.10	12.67
(f)	Advance to employee	0.59	-
(g)	Export incentive receivable	0.06	0.40
	Total	**32.27**	**27.69**

Note:
As at March 31, 2026 Fixed deposits of Rupees 0.06 crores are given as a security against the overdrawn facilities avalied from the banks.

14 Other current assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Balances with government authorities:		
	-Goods & service tax credit receivable (GST)	8.29	79.00
(b)	Advance goods and service tax credit on import of goods	0.28	0.18
(c)	GST refund receivable on exports	0.43	0.60
(d)	Prepaid expense	0.36	0.58
(e)	Advance to suppliers	38.98	38.58
	Total	**48.34**	**118.94**

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15(a) Equity share capital

(Rupees in crores, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2026 Amount	As at March 31, 2025 Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2025 Amount
(i) **Authorised share capital**				
Equity shares of Rupees 10 each (March 31, 2025 : Rupees 10 each)	1,00,00,00,000	1,000.00	1,00,00,00,000	1,000.00
	1,00,00,00,000	**1,000.00**	**1,00,00,00,000**	**1,000.00**
(ii) **Issued share capital**				
Equity shares of Rupees 10 each (March 31, 2025 : Rupees 10 each)	98,00,00,000	980.00	98,00,00,000	980.00
	98,00,00,000	**980.00**	**98,00,00,000**	**980.00**
(iii) **Subscribed and fully paid up share capital**				
Equity shares of Rupees 10 each (March 31, 2025 : Rupees 10 each)	98,00,00,000	980.00	98,00,00,000	980.00
	98,00,00,000	**980.00**	**98,00,00,000**	**980.00**

(1) **Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025**

Particulars	Number of shares As at March 31, 2026	Number of shares As at March 31, 2025	Amount (Rupees in Crores) As at March 31, 2026	Amount (Rupees in Crores) As at March 31, 2025
Equity share capital				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	98,00,00,000	80,00,00,000	980.00	800.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	18,00,00,000	-	180.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	**98,00,00,000**	**98,00,00,000**	**980.00**	**980.00**

(2) **Rights, Preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares**

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rupees 10 each (March 31, 2025 : Rupees 10 each). Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. 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 to their shareholding.

(3) **Details of shares held by the holding Company :**

Particulars	Number of shares As at March 31, 2026	Number of shares As at March 31, 2025
APL Apollo Tubes Limited*	98,00,00,000	98,00,00,000

(4) **Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares :-**

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2026 Number of shares held	As at March 31, 2026 % holding	As at March 31, 2025 Number of shares held	As at March 31, 2025 % holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
APL Apollo Tubes Limited*	98,00,00,000	100%	98,00,00,000	100%

(5) **Details of shares held by promoters**

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2026 Number of shares held	As at March 31, 2026 % holding	As at March 31, 2025 Number of shares held	As at March 31, 2025 % holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
APL Apollo Tubes Limited*	97,99,99,999	100%	97,99,99,999	100%

* Out of total 98,00,00,000 (As at March 31,2025: 98,00,00,000 equity shares) equity shares, 97,99,99,999 equity shares (As at March 31,2025: 97,94,99,999 equity shares) are held by APL Apollo Tubes Limited (the holding Company) and remaining 1 share (March 31, 2025 : 1 share) are held by nominees/representatives.

(6) **Details of shares held by promoters**

Change in shares held by promoters during the current year and previous year

Name of promoter	Increase / (decrease) in sharholding (Year ended March 31, 2026)	Increase / (decrease) in sharholding (Year ended March 31, 2025)
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	0.00%	0.00%

'*Promoter means promoter as defined in section 2(69) of Companies Act, 2013.

(7) The Company has neither issued any shares for considration other than cash nor has made any Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital ,buyback of shares during the period of five years immediately preceeding the reporting date.

15(b) Other equity

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retained Earnings	496.14	171.28
Securities Premium	18.18	18.18
Total	**514.32**	**189.46**
(1) **Retained earnings**		
Balance at the beginning of the year	171.28	29.49
Add: Profit during for the year	324.48	141.57
Add: Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	0.38	0.22
Balance at the end of the year	**496.14**	**171.28**
(2) **Securities Premium**		
Balance at the beginning of the year	18.18	-
Add : Share capital issued during the year	-	18.18
Balance at the end of the year	**18.18**	**18.18**

Nature and purpose of reserves :-

(i) **Retained Earnings** : It represents unallocated/un-distributed profits of the Company. The amount that can be distributed as dividend by the Company as dividend to its equity shareholders is determined based on the separate financial statements of the Company and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus amount reported above are not distributable in entirety.

(ii) **Securities premium** : Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act").

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16 Borrowings (Non-current)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	**Term Loans:** - Secured from banks (see note (i) below)	148.21	296.42
(b)	**Unsecured Loan:** - Related parties (see note (ii) below)	67.00	61.32
	Total	**215.21**	**357.74**

Notes :-

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		Non current borrowings	Current Maturities of non-current borrowings	Non current borrowings	Current Maturities of non-current borrowings
(i)	**Term loan from banks are secured as follows :** Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh.Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 08 quarterly installments commencing from June 2026 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 6.65% p.a. (March 31, 2025 : 7.65% p.a.)	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh.Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 04 quarterly installments commencing from April 2026 and ending in January 2027. Applicable Rate of Interest is 7.11% p.a. (March 31, 2025 : 8.28% p.a.)	-	6.25	6.25	6.25
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh.Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 04 quarterly installments commencing from April 2026 and ending in January 2027. Applicable Rate of Interest is 7.15% p.a. (March 31, 2025 : 8.29% p.a.)	-	6.25	6.25	6.25
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh.Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. During the year, the loan outstanding has been fully repaid in June 2025 in accordance with the agreed terms.	-	-	12.50	12.50
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company tsituated at Baloda bazar, Raipur, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 08 quarterly installments commencing from June 2026 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 6.65% p.a. (March 31, 2025 : 7.65% p.a.)	22.75	22.75	45.50	22.75
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 08 quarterly installments commencing from June 2026 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 6.65% p.a. (March 31, 2025 : 7.65% p.a.)	6.00	6.00	12.00	6.00
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 08 quarterly installments commencing from June 2026 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 6.65% p.a. (March 31, 2025 : 7.65% p.a.)	0.97	0.97	1.94	0.97
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 08 quarterly installments commencing from June 2026 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 6.65% p.a. (March 31, 2025 : 7.65% p.a.)	3.49	3.49	6.98	3.49
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 08 quarterly installments commencing from June 2026 and ending in March 2028. Applicable Rate of Interest is 6.59% p.a. (March 31, 2025 : 7.76% p.a.)	10.00	10.00	20.00	10.00

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(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**		**As at March 31, 2025**	
		Non current borrowings	**Current Maturities of non-current borrowings**	**Non current borrowings**	**Current Maturities of non-current borrowings**
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by corporate guarantee of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 04 quarterly installments commencing from April 2026 and ending in January 2027. Applicable Rate of Interest is 6.90% p.a. (March 31, 2025 : 8.06% p.a.)	-	25.00	25.00	25.00
	Term loan facilities are secured by first pari passu charge through equitable mortgage of the Company land, building and land held in APL Apollo Tubes Limited, situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Term Loan facilities are further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated at Ringni and Kesda, Simga, Baloda bazar, Chhattisgarh. Credit facilities are further secured by Letter of comfort of APL Apollo Tubes Limited. The loan outstanding is repayable in 12 quarterly installments commencing from May 2026 and ending in February 2029. Applicable Rate of Interest is 6.81% p.a. (March 31, 2025 : 7.97% p.a.)	100.00	50.00	150.00	50.00
(ii)	**(ii) Loans from related parties :** The Company has availed unsecured loans from holding Company. This loan is repayable within 5 years as and when funds are available with the Company. The applicable rate of interest on loan is 8% annum (March 31, 2025 : 8% per annum). The Company has received communication from holding Company that the said loan will not demamded before March 31, 2027. Accordingly, the Company has been classified the said loan as non-current as on balance sheet date. (see note 37)	67.00	-	61.32	-
	Total	**215.21**	**135.71**	**357.74**	**148.21**

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17 Provisions (Non-current)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Provision for gratuity (see note 35)	3.04	1.94
(b)	Provision for compensated absences	1.25	1.19
	Total	**4.29**	**3.13**

18 Deferred Tax liabilities (net)

(a) Component of deferred tax assets and liabilities are :-

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i)	**Deferred Tax Liabilities on account of :**		
	Property, plant and equipments	56.55	40.85
	Total deferred tax liabilities (A)	**56.55**	**40.85**
(ii)	**Deferred Tax Assets on account of :**		
	Provision for employee benefit expenses	0.98	0.69
	Right of use assets	0.48	-
	Others	1.12	0.55
	Carry forward of income tax loss	0.15	3.59
	Total deferred tax assets (B)	**2.73**	**4.83**
	Disclosed as Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net - A-B)	**53.82**	**36.02**

(Rupees in Crores)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities / asset	As at March 31, 2025	Recognised in profit & loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2026
Deferred Tax Liabilities (A)				
Property, plant and equipments	41.21	15.34	-	56.55
Right to Use	-	-	-	-
Total	**41.21**	**15.34**	**-**	**56.55**
Deferred Tax Assets (B)				
Provision for employee benefit expenses	0.69	0.37	(0.08)	0.98
Right to Use	0.36	0.12	-	0.48
Carry forward of income tax loss	3.59	(3.44)	-	0.15
Others	0.55	0.57	-	1.12
Total	**5.19**	**(2.38)**	**(0.08)**	**2.73**
Deferred tax liabilities (A-B)	**36.02**	**17.72**	**0.08**	**53.82**

(Rupees in Crores)

(b)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities / asset	As at April 1, 2024	Recognised in profit & loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Liabilities (A)				
Property, plant and equipments	25.66	15.55	-	41.21
Total	**25.66**	**15.55**	**-**	**41.21**
Deferred Tax Assets (B)				
Provision for employee benefit expenses	0.35	0.38	(0.04)	0.69
Right to Use	(0.19)	0.55	-	0.36
Carry forward of income tax loss	18.27	(14.68)	-	3.59
Others	-	0.55	-	0.55
	18.43	**(13.20)**	**(0.04)**	**5.19**
Deferred tax liabilities (A-B)	**7.23**	**28.75**	**0.04**	**36.02**

19 Other non-current liabilites

(Rupees in crore)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Deferred liability - government grant for Purchase of equipment (see note below)	64.92	52.09
	Total	**64.92**	**52.09**

Note :

Deferred income arises in respect of import of capital goods without payment of custom duty under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme. The income is recognised in Profit or loss on a straight line basis over the useful life of the related assets. [See note 34(b)(ii)].

20 Borrowings (Current)

(Rupees in crore)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	**Loans repayable on demand**		
	- Secured from banks : working capital facilities (see note (i) below)	0.96	1.24
(b)	Current maturity of non-current borrowings (see note 16)	135.71	148.21
	Total	**136.67**	**149.45**

Nature of security :

(i) Working Capital facilities are secured by first pari passu charge on entire present and future current assets of the Company and second charge on entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company situated situated at Baloda bazar, Raipur,Chhattisgarh. Working capital facilities are further secured by second charge on immovable fixed assets through equitable mortgage of the land and building of the Parent Company.

(ii) The quarterly returns / statements filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

21 Trade payables

(Rupees in crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (see note 42(i))	15.93	2.61
(b)	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	374.21	309.22
	Total	**390.14**	**311.83**

* Includes payable to related parties (see note 37)

Notes:

(i) **Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction :**

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026						
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.13	15.80	-	-	-	15.93
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	49.95	324.26	-	-	-	374.21
(c) Disputed dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**50.08**	**340.06**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**390.14**
As at March 31, 2025						
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	2.61	-	-	-	2.61
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	90.57	218.62	0.03	-	-	309.22
(c) Disputed dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**90.57**	**221.23**	**0.03**	**-**	**-**	**311.83**

(ii) **Supplier finance arrangements**

The Company has entered into a supplier finance arrangement whereby participating suppliers have the option to receive early settlement of their invoices from banks. Under this arrangement , the banks settles amounts payable to such suppliers and the Company subsequently remits the payment to the banks in accordance with agreed terms. The arrangement is intended to streamline the Company payment processes while enabling suppliers who opt in to access accelerated cash flows relative to original due dates.

The Company continues to recognise the underlying trade payables associated with these arrangements, as there has been no legal extinguishment of the original obligation and the terms of the liability have not undergone substantial modification upon initiation of the arrangement .
From the Company standpoint, the arrangement does not materially alter the credit period compared to standard terms agreed with non-participating suppliers. Further, no incremental cost is incurred by the Company in respect of payments made to the banks under the arrangement. Accordingly, such balances are presented within trade payables, consistent with their underlying nature.

All obligations under the arrangement have been classified as current liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 2025. Further details regarding trade payables are disclosed in the accompanying table below :

(Rupees in crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Carrying amount of liabilities under supplier finance arrangement		
Presented within trade payables	247.39	See note below
- of which suppliers have received payment from the finance provider	247.39	See note below
Range of payment due dates (days after invoice date)		
- Liabilities that are part of the arrangement	15-90 days	See note below
- Comparable trade payables that are not part of an arrangement	0-90 days	See note below

Non cash changes

There were no significant non-cash changes in the carrying amount of financial liabilities subject to supplier finance arrangements.

The Company has not provided comparative information in respect of the amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 relating to supplier finance arrangements, as it has applied the transitional relief available on initial adoption of these amendments, which allows entities not to present comparative disclosures for prior periods.

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22 Other financial liabilities

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Payable on purchase of property, plant and equipment	0.80	5.94
(b)	Retention money payable	3.55	3.88
(c)	Derivative liabilities	5.40	-
(d)	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2.43	6.70
		12.18	**16.52**

23 Other current liabilities

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Statutory remittances	4.18	3.74
(b)	Reveune received in advance	37.08	42.05
(c)	Deferred liability		
	- related to purchase of property, plant and equipment (see note 19)	3.67	2.88
	Total	**44.93**	**48.67**

24 Provisions (Current)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Provision for gratuity (see note 35)	0.07	0.02
(b)	Provision for compensated absences	0.16	0.14
	Total	**0.23**	**0.16**

25 Current tax liabilities (net)

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for tax (net of advance tax of Rupees 39.84 crores, March 31, 2025 : Nil)	9.44	-
Total	**9.44**	**-**

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26 Revenue from Operations

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
(a)	Sale of Products	5,062.73	4,527.89
(b)	Other operating revenue (see note (vi) below)	178.18	172.07
	Total	**5,240.91**	**4,699.96**

Notes:

(i) **Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:**

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
Contract Price	5,311.61	4,748.97
Discounts and Inventives	(248.88)	(221.08)
Revenue from Operations	**5,062.72**	**4,527.89**

(ii) The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods.

(Rupees in Crores)

(iii) Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	5,062.72	4,527.89
Total	**5,062.72**	**4,527.89**

(iv) Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated on the basis of geographical region		
India	5,035.89	4,496.92
Outside India	26.83	30.97
Total	**5,062.72**	**4,527.89**

(v) **Movement in contract liabilities:**

(Rupees in crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance of Contract liabilities (Advance from customers)	42.05	8.19
Addition for the year	37.08	42.05
Amount of revenue recognised against opening contract liabilities	(42.05)	(8.19)
Closing balance of Contract liabilities	**37.08**	**42.05**

(vi) **Other Operating Revenues comprises**

(Rupees in crores)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
Sale of scrap	143.40	128.58
Sale of rejected pipes	25.55	43.49
Government grants (see note below)	8.85	-
Export incentive	0.38	-
Total	**178.18**	**172.07**

The Company is eligible for incentives under Rules for implementation of Chhatisgarh Industrial "Be Spoke" Policy - 2019-24 with respect to its project to manufacture Cold Rolling / Galvanizing of HR coils at Raipur, Chhattisgarh. The Company in financial year 2024, completed the project and received the Letter of Comfort (LOC) from the authority and accordingly became eligible for claiming incentives for the investment made.

The Company has recognized the following incentives under the above policy.

(Rupees in crores)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
State Goods & Service tax (SGST)	8.85	-
Electricity duty*	3.53	5.13
Freight outward on export sale*	5.03	-

The State Goods & Service tax (SGST), eletricity duty and freight outward on export sale refund receivable as at March 31, 2026 amount to Rupees 8.85 crore, Rupees 12.89 crores and 5.03 crore respectively (March 31, 2025 : Rupees 74.52 crore, Rupees 9.36 crores and Nil respectively)

Note:

The Company is eligible for incentives under Rules for implementation of Chhatisgarh Industrial "Be Spoke" Policy - 2019-24 with respect to its project to manufacture Cold Rolling / Galvanizing of HR coils. The Company in previous year completed the project and in previous year has received the Letter of Comfort (LOC) from the authority and accordingly became eligible for claiming incentives for the investment made.

During the current year, the Company has recognized grants towards State Goods & Service tax (SGST) deposited aggregating to Rupees 8.85 crore (March 31, 2025 : Rupees Nil).

* Netted off with respective expense.

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(vii) During the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Company had one customer that individually contributed more than 10% of total revenue.

27 Other income

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
	Interest income on:		
(a)	Fixed deposit that designated as per amortised cost	1.17	1.32
(b)	Others that designated as per amortised cost	1.74	-
	Other non-operating income :		
(c)	Gain on foreign currency transactions (net)	1.72	1.69
(d)	Profit on sale of fixed assets	0.02	0.08
(e)	Miscellaneous income (see note below)	4.25	3.58
	Total	**8.90**	**6.67**

Note:
Miscellaneous income includes (a) Export obligation related to amortisation of property, plant and equipment Rupees 2.90 crores (March 31, 2025 : Rupees 2.63 crores) and (b) Other miscellaneous income of Rupees 1.35 crore (March 31, 2025 : Rupees 0.95 crore).

28 Cost of material consumed

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
Inventories of raw material at the beginning of the year	150.65	94.16
Add: Purchases during the year	3,949.33	3,629.80
Less: Inventories of raw material as at the end of the year	156.24	150.65
Total	**3,943.74**	**3,573.31**

29 Change in inventories

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
(a)	**Inventories at the end of the year:**		
	Finished goods	98.08	102.94
	Stock in trade	0.46	24.02
	Work in progress	62.38	90.40
	Rejection and scrap	4.20	9.04
		165.12	**226.40**
(b)	**Inventories at the beginning of the year:**		
	Finished goods	102.94	106.39
	Stock in trade	24.02	17.57
	Work in progress	90.40	101.73
	Rejection and scrap	9.04	6.66
		226.40	**232.35**
	Total	**61.28**	**5.95**

30 Employee benefit expenses

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
(a)	Salaries and wages	81.40	71.97
(b)	Contribution to provident fund (see note 35)	3.54	3.34
(c)	Gratuity expense (see note 35)	1.64	0.91
(d)	Share-based payments to employees [see note (i) below]	1.15	3.22
(e)	Staff welfare expenses	1.98	2.13
	Total	**89.71**	**81.57**

Notes :

(i) The Company has charged back the "Share based expenses" to employees incurred by it to its group companies at cost basis. The allocation of common expenses has been carried out on the basis of share options held of the Company by employees of the respective companies.

(ii) During the year, the Company recognised an amount of Rupees 9.76 crore (includes commission of Rupees 3.43 crore) (Year ended March 31, 2025 Rupees 4.85 crore, include commission of Rs. 0.96 crore) as remuneration to key managerial personnel. The details of such remuneration is as below :

(i) Short term employee benefits	9.63	4.83
(ii) Post employment benefits (gratuity expense)	0.12	0.02
(iii) Other long term employee benefits (leave encashment expense)	0.01	0.00
	9.76	**4.85**

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31 Finance costs

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
(a)	**Interest expense for borrowings at amortised cost :**		
	(i) on term loan	25.61	52.67
	(ii) on debentures	-	0.98
	(iii) on loan from holding Company	2.81	
	(iii) on working capital facilities	6.51	0.68
(b)	Interest expenses on lease liabilities	1.57	2.29
(c)	Other borrrowing cost	2.19	1.59
	Total	**38.69**	**58.21**

32 Depreciation and amortisation expense

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
(a)	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (see note 2)	66.41	61.41
(b)	Depreciation on right of use assets (see note 4)	0.97	0.97
	Total	**67.38**	**62.38**

33 Other expenses

(Rupees in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
(a)	Freight outward expense	207.53	199.12
(b)	Power & fuel expense	113.87	125.76
(c)	Derivatives measured at fair value through profit & loss account	5.40	-
(d)	Consumption of store & spares	51.86	51.72
(e)	Repair and maintenance:		
	(i) Building	0.10	0.05
	(ii) Plant and machinery	5.48	4.62
	(iii) Others	0.16	0.09
(f)	Travelling and conveyance	3.22	2.08
(g)	Legal and professional expense (see note (i) below)	2.11	1.47
(h)	Corporate Social Responsilibity expense (see note 42(c))	1.40	0.29
(i)	Provision for slow moving stock	1.11	0.65
(j)	Advertisement and sales promotion	2.72	3.20
(k)	Fees & taxes expense	0.90	0.51
(l)	Security services	1.53	1.82
(m)	Miscellaneous expenses	6.47	4.42
(n)	Management support services (see note (ii) below)	25.13	17.47
	Total	**428.99**	**413.27**

Note :-

(i) Legal & professional charges include auditor's remuneration (excluding indirect taxes) as follows :

	Particulars	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
	(a) To statutory auditors		
	For audit	0.32	0.30
	For reimbursement of expense	0.02	0.02
	Total	**0.34**	**0.32**

(ii) During the year, the Holding Company has charged back the common expenses incurred by it on behalf of Companies at cost basis. The allocation of common expenses has been carried out on the basis of turnover of Company, as per latest financial statements / results.

(iii) The Company has charged back the "Share based expenses" to employees (included under "Employee benefits expense" in note 30) incurred by it to its group companies on cost i.e. on cost to cost basis. The allocation of common expenses has been carried out on the basis of share options held of the Company by employees of the respective companies.

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34 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Contingent Liabilities		
Claims against company not acknowledged as debts		
(i) Disputed claims/levies in respect of Income Tax :		
- On account of various matters	1.58	1.58

The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially effect on its financial statements.

(b) Commitments

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	573.31	41.92
(ii) Outstanding export commitement in respect of capital goods imported under the export promotion capital goods scheme to utilise the benefit of a zero or concessional custom duty rate. These benefits are subject to future exports within stipulated time.	203.71	246.06

(c) The Company has other commitments, for purchase orders which are issued after considering requirements per operating cycle for purchase of services. The Company does not have any long term commitments or material non-cancellable contractual commitments/contracts, including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

(d) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

35 Employee benefit obligations

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised total expense of Rupees 3.54 crores (Year ended March 31, 2025 Rupees 3.34 crores) for Provident Fund contributions. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

(b) Defined benefit plans

The Company has an unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity scheme provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement/death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months subject to a limit of Rupees 0.20 crore (March 31, 2025 Rupees 0.20 crore). Vesting occurs upon completion of 5 years of service.

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Gratuity			
Present value of obligation	0.07	3.04	3.11
Total employee benefit obligations	**0.07**	**3.04**	**3.11**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Gratuity			
Present value of obligation	0.02	1.94	1.96
Total employee benefit obligations	**0.02**	**1.94**	**1.96**

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(c) Movement of defined benefit obligation:

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity
Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	**1.33**
Current service cost	0.82
Interest expense/(income)	0.09
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**0.91**
Remeasurements	
effect of change in financial assumptions	0.10
effect of experience adjustments	(0.23)
effect of change in demographic assumptions	(0.12)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(0.25)**
Employer contributions : Benefit payments	(0.03)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**1.96**
Opening balance as at April 1, 2025	**1.96**
Current service cost	1.00
Interest expense/(income)	0.13
Past service cost (see note 44)	0.51
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**1.64**
Remeasurements	
effect of change in financial assumptions	(0.27)
effect of experience adjustments	(0.02)
effect of change in demographic assumptions	(0.17)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(0.46)**
Employer contributions : Benefit payments	(0.03)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**3.11**

(d) Post-Employment benefits

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.38%	6.80%
Salary growth rate	8.00%	8.00%
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-2014	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-2014
Attrition Rate		
18 to 30 years	6.00%	5.00%
30 to 45 years	8.00%	4.00%
Above 45 years	2.00%	2.00%

Notes :

(1) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yield of Indian Government Securities as at Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of obligation.

(2) The estimate of future salary increase considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

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(e) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is :

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Gratuity		
Discount rate (increase by 1%)	(0.33)	(0.26)
Salary growth rate (increase by 1%)	0.39	0.31

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Gratuity		
Discount rate (decrease by 1%)	0.39	0.31
Salary growth rate (decrease by 1%)	(0.33)	(0.26)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method i.e. projected unit credit method has been applied as that used for calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

(f) Risk exposure

The defined benefit obligations have the undermentioned risk exposures :

Interest rate risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

Salary Inflation risk : Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria.

(g) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 11.70 years.(March 31,2025 : 15.60 years)
The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Less than a year	0.07	0.02
Between 1 - 2 years	0.07	0.04
Between 2 - 3 years	0.37	0.05
Between 3 - 4 years	0.28	0.29
Between 4 - 5 years	0.58	0.24
Beyond 5 years	3.28	2.30
Total	**4.65**	**2.94**

36 Earnings per Equity share

The following table reflects the profit and shares data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

(Rupees in crore, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31,2026**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company as per statement of profit and loss used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (a)	324.48	141.58
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (b)	98,00,00,000	81,13,42,466
Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share (c)	98,00,00,000	81,13,42,466
(a) Basic earnings per share (in Rupees) (a/b)	3.31	1.74
(b) Diluted earnings per share (in Rupees) (a/b)	3.31	1.74

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37 Related party transactions

(a) Details of related parties:

	Name of related parties
(i) Holding Company	APL Apollo Tubes Limited
(ii) Fellow subsidiaries	Apollo Metalex Limited (formerly known as Apollo Metalex Private Limited) APL Apollo Mart Limited Blue Ocean Projects Private Limited A P L Apollo Tubes Company L L C
(iii) Associate	APL Apollo Foundation
(iv) Key Management Personnel (KMP) (with whom transactions have taken place during the year)	Mr. Rahul Gupta (Managing Director) Mr. Rohan Gupta (Director) Mr. Brajesh Nahar (Director) Mr. Amresh Kumar Mishra (Chief Financial Officer)
(v) Enterprises significantly influenced by KMP and their relatives (with whom transactions have taken place during the year)	Apollo Pipes Limited SG Ornate Solar Solutions Private Limited SG Green Logistics Private Limited SG Green Building Private Limited

(b) Transactions during the year

(Rupees in crore)

Particulars		Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Enterprises significantly influenced by KMP and their relatives	Total
Purchase of raw material (net of discounts)						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	132.43	-	-	-	132.43
	P.Y.	426.98	-	-	-	426.98
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	-	0.19	-	-	0.19
	C.Y.	**132.43**	-	-	-	**132.43**
	P.Y.	**426.98**	**0.19**	-	-	**427.17**
Purchase of stores, spares & scrap						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	2.32	-	-	-	2.32
	P.Y.	2.64	-	-	-	2.64
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
Apollo Pipes Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
	C.Y.	**2.32**	**0.01**	-	-	**2.33**
	P.Y.	**2.64**	-	-	**0.06**	**2.70**
Purchase of property, plant and equipment						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	4.03	-	-	-	4.03
	P.Y.	1.03	-	-	-	1.03
SG Ornate Solar Solutions Private Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	1.45	1.45
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	**4.03**	-	-	**1.45**	**5.48**
	P.Y.	**1.03**	-	-	-	**1.03**
Purchase of Service						
SG Green Logistics Private Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	36.02	36.02
	P.Y.	-	-	-	16.19	16.19
	C.Y.	-	-	-	**36.02**	**36.02**
	P.Y.	-	-	-	**16.19**	**16.19**
Sale of goods (net of discounts)						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	968.86	-	-	-	968.86
	P.Y.	905.27	-	-	-	905.27
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	1.54	-	-	1.54
	P.Y.	-	0.48	-	-	0.48
A P L Apollo Tubes Company L.L.C.	C.Y.	-	20.65	-	-	20.65
	P.Y.	-	20.30	-	-	20.30
Apollo Pipes Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	0.18	0.18
	P.Y.	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
	C.Y.	**968.86**	**22.19**	-	**0.18**	**991.23**
	P.Y.	**905.27**	**20.78**	-	**0.01**	**926.06**
Sale of scrap						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	12.83	-	-	-	12.83
	P.Y.	26.10	-	-	-	26.10
	C.Y.	**12.83**	-	-	-	**12.83**
	P.Y.	**26.10**			-	**26.10**
Sale of property, plant and equipment						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	6.70	-	-	-	6.70
	P.Y.	7.50	-	-	-	7.50
	C.Y.	**6.70**	-	-	-	**6.70**
	P.Y.	**7.50**	-	-	-	**7.50**

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(Rupees in crore)

Particulars		Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Enterprises significantly influenced by KMP and their relatives	Total
Purchase of raw material & stock in trade (net of discounts)						
Salary						
Mr. Amresh Kumar Mishra	C.Y.	-	-	0.51	-	0.51
	P.Y.	-	-	0.39	-	0.39
Mr. Rohan Gupta	C.Y.	-	-	0.57	-	0.57
	P.Y.	-	-	0.50	-	0.50
Mr. Brajesh Nahar	C.Y.	-	-	1.75	-	1.75
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Rahul Gupta	C.Y.	-	-	6.93	-	6.93
	P.Y.	-	-	3.96	-	3.96
	C.Y.	**-**	**-**	**9.76**	**-**	**9.76**
	P.Y.	**-**	**-**	**4.85**	**-**	**4.85**
Interest Expense						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	2.81	-	-	-	2.81
	P.Y.	6.44	-	-	-	6.44
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	-	3.73	-	-	3.73
	C.Y.	**2.81**	-	-	-	**2.81**
	P.Y.	**6.44**	**3.73**	-	-	**10.17**
Loan taken						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	306.00	-	-	-	306.00
	P.Y.	710.00	-	-	-	710.00
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	-	300.00	-	-	300.00
	C.Y.	**306.00**	-	-	-	**306.00**
	P.Y.	**710.00**	**300.00**	-	-	**1,010.00**
Loan repayment						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	300.32	-	-	-	300.32
	P.Y.	648.68	-	-	-	648.68
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	-	300.00	-	-	300.00
	C.Y.	**300.32**	-	-	-	**300.32**
	P.Y.	**648.68**	**300.00**	-	-	**948.68**
Advance Given						
Mr. Amresh Mishra	C.Y.	-	-	0.10	-	0.10
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Brajesh Nahar	C.Y.	-	-	0.15	-	0.15
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	-	-	**0.25**	-	**0.25**
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
Advance received back						
Mr. Amresh Mishra	C.Y.	-	-	0.06	-	0.06
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Brajesh Nahar	C.Y.	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	-	-	**0.11**	-	**0.11**
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
Allocation Common Expenses						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	25.13	-	-	-	25.13
	P.Y.	17.47	-	-	-	17.47
	C.Y.	**25.13**	-	-	-	**25.13**
	P.Y.	**17.47**	-	-	-	**17.47**
Allocation of share based expense						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	1.15	-	-	-	1.15
	P.Y.	3.22	-	-	-	3.22
	C.Y.	**1.15**	-	-	-	**1.15**
	P.Y.	**3.22**	-	-	-	**3.22**
Expenses incurred by Company on behalf of						
SG Green Logistics Private Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	1.34	1.34
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	-	-	-	**1.34**	**1.34**
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
Rent Paid						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	1.86	-	-	-	1.86
	P.Y.	1.86	-	-	-	1.86
	C.Y.	**1.86**	-	-	-	**1.86**
	P.Y.	**1.86**	-	-	-	**1.86**

APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as APL Apollo Building Products Private Limited)
CIN-U27200DL2019PLC358966
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Rupees in crore)

Particulars		Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Enterprises significantly influenced by KMP and their relatives	Total
(c) Balances outstanding at the end of the year						
Trade payable						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	24.00	-	-	-	24.00
	P.Y.	3.30	-	-	-	3.30
Mr. Rahul Gupta	C.Y.	-	-	0.18	-	0.18
	P.Y.	-	-	0.15	-	0.15
Mr. Rohan Gupta	C.Y.	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
	P.Y.	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
	C.Y.	**24.00**	**-**	**0.22**	**-**	**24.22**
	P.Y.	**3.30**	**-**	**0.18**	**-**	**3.48**
Trade Receivables						
A P L Apollo Tubes Company L.L.C.	C.Y.	-	0.02	-	-	0.02
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	**-**	**0.02**	**-**	**-**	**0.02**
	P.Y.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Advance from Customer						
A P L Apollo Tubes Company L.L.C.	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	-	1.31	-	-	1.31
	C.Y.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	P.Y.	**-**	**1.31**	**-**	**-**	**1.31**
Advance to Supplier						
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
SG Green Logistics Private Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
	P.Y.	-	-	-	0.77	0.77
	C.Y.	**-**	**0.01**	**-**	**0.06**	**0.07**
	P.Y.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.77**	**0.77**
Loan Payable						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	67.00	-	-	-	67.00
	P.Y.	61.32	-	-	-	61.32
Interest Payable						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	0.87	-	-	-	0.87
	P.Y.	1.43	-	-	-	1.43
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	P.Y.	-	3.73	-	-	3.73
	C.Y.	**0.87**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.87**
	P.Y.	**1.43**	**3.73**	**-**	**-**	**5.16**
Expense payable						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	13.11	-	-	-	13.11
	P.Y.	12.47	-	-	-	12.47
Apollo Metalex Limited	C.Y.	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	**13.11**	**0.01**	**-**	**-**	**13.12**
	P.Y.	**12.47**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12.47**
Claim receivables						
APL Apollo Tubes Limited	C.Y.	0.09	-	-	-	0.09
	P.Y.	8.66	-	-	-	8.66
	C.Y.	**0.09**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.09**
	P.Y.	**8.66**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.66**
Advance to Employee						
Mr. Amresh Kumar Mishra	C.Y.	-	-	0.09	-	0.09
	P.Y.	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
Mr. Brajesh Nahar	C.Y.	-	-	0.10	-	0.10
	P.Y.	-	-	-	-	-
	C.Y.	**-**	**-**	**0.19**	**-**	**0.19**
	P.Y.	**-**	**-**	**0.05**	**-**	**0.05**

Notes :

(i) C.Y. represents amount as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 and P.Y. represents amount as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

(ii) All related party transactions were entered at an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured

(iii) Contribution to gratuity and compensated absences are determined by the actuary on a overall basis at the end of each year.(see note 30)

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APL Apollo Building Products Limited

38 Income tax expense

The reconciliation of estimated income tax to income tax expense is as below :-

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	**391.47**	**170.33**
Income tax expenses calculated as per tax rates of Income tax act of 17.16% (March 31, 2025 : 17.16%)	67.18	29.23
(i) Items not deductible	(0.19)	(0.48)
Tax expense as reported	**66.99**	**28.75**

39 Fair value measurements

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets - Non Current						
Investments	-	-	21.51	-	11.38	10.70
Security deposit	-	-	9.50	-	-	12.65
In margin money with maturity more than 12 months at inception - with banks	-	-	1.92	-	-	1.06
Financial assets - Current						
Trade Receivables	-	-	42.63	-	-	14.38
Loans to employees	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.52
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	39.33	-	-	5.00
Balances with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued	-	-	32.27	-	-	27.69
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**147.20**	**-**	**11.38**	**72.00**
Financial liabilities - Non Current						
Borrowings	-	-	215.21	-	-	357.74
Lease liabilities	-	-	26.11	-	-	26.40
Financial liabilities -Current						
Borrowings	-	-	136.67	-	-	149.45
Lease liabilities	-	-	1.86	-	-	1.86
Trade payable	-	-	390.14	-	-	311.83
Capital Creditors	-	-	0.80	-	-	5.94
Retention money payable	-	-	3.55	-	-	3.88
Interest payable	-	-	2.43	-	-	6.70
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**776.77**	**-**	**-**	**863.79**

(a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - fair value measurements :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
- Investment in unquoted equity shares	-	-	-	
- Investment in compulsory convertible debentures	-	21.51	-	
Total financial assets	**-**	**21.51**	**-**	**-**
Financial Liabilities				
- Derivative liabilities	5.40	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**5.40**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Fair value of forward contracts determined by reference to quote from financial institution/banks.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, security deposits included in level 3.

(c) Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

All the financial asset and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, carrying value is an approximation of their respective fair value.

40 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk :

The Company's risk management is carried out by a treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors, Company Treasury Department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as hedging of foreign currency transactions foreign exchange risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements can not be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency in Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in the foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Company's the costs of imports, primarily in relation to raw material. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk under its trade and debt portfolio.

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in the increase in the Company's overall debt positions in Rupee terms without the Company having incurred additional debt and favourable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result inreduction in the Company's receivable in foreign currency. In order to hedge exchange rate risk, the Company has a policy to hedge cash flows up to a specific tenure using forward exchange contracts and options. At any point in time, the Company hedges its estimated foreign currency exposure in respect of forecast sales over the following 6 months. In respect of imports and other payables, the Company hedges its payable as when the exposure arises.

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Details on derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposures

(1) The position of foreign currency exposure at the Company as at end of the year are as follows :

Forward contract outstanding	Buy/Sell	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
In USD	Buy	-	-
Equivalent amount in Rupees in crore	Buy	-	-
In EURO	Buy	39,21,774	-
Equivalent amount in Rupees in crore	Buy	42.74	-

The year end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below:

Currency	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payables:		
USD	-	1,01,500
Equivalent in Rupees in crore	-	0.87
EURO	-	5,62,072
Equivalent in Rupees in crore	-	5.17
Receivables:		
USD	1,39,543	2,18,308
Equivalent amount in Rupees in crores	1.32	1.87
AED	13,618	-
Equivalent amount in Rupees in crore	0.04	-

Sensitivity

If INR is depreciated or appreciated by 2.5% vis-s-a-vis foreign currency, the impact thereof on the profit before tax and on other equity of the Company are given below:

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax and on other equity	
	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD Increases by 0.5% (March 31, 2025 - 0.5%)	(0.09)	(0.08)
INR/USD Decrease by 0.5% (March 31, 2025 - 0.5%)	0.09	0.08
EURO sensitivity		
INR/EURO Increases by 0.5% (March 31, 2025 - 0.5%)	-	0.02
INR/EURO Decrease by 0.5% (March 31, 2025 - 0.5%)	-	(0.02)

(a) **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in rupees with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Company uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like short term loans. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

(Rupees in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Variable rate borrowings	284.88	445.86
Fixed rate borrowings	67.00	61.32
Total borrowings	**351.88**	**507.18**

As at the end of the reporting period, the company had the following variable rate borrowings:

Particulars	Amount	% of total loans
As at March 31,2026		
Bank overdrafts,bank loans,cash credit	284.88	80.96%
As at March 31,2025		
Bank overdrafts,bank loans,cash credit	445.86	87.91%

Sensitivity

Profit or loss before tax and on other equity is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates :

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax and on other equity	
	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31,2025
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(1.18)	(1.85)
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	1.18	1.85

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(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a counter party defaults on contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

Company's trade receivables are generally categories into following categories:
1. Institutional customers
2. Dealers

In case of sale to institutional customers certain credit period is allowed. In order to mitigate credit risk, majority of the sales are secured by letter of credit, bank guarantee, post dated cheques, etc.

In case of sale to dealers certain credit period is allowed. In order to mitigate credit risk, majority of the sales made to dealers are secured by way of post dated cheques (PDC).

Further, Company has an ongoing credit evaluation process in respect of customers who are allowed credit period.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 30 days past due.

Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits of the Company are held with banks which have high external rating. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

For all other financial assets, if credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit loss is used.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company has a liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term sources of funding vis-à-vis short term and long term utilization requirement. This is monitored through a rolling forecast showing the expected net cash flow, likely availability of cash and cash equivalents, and available undrawn borrowing facilities.

(i) Financing Arrangements: The position of undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31,2025
Floating Rate borrowings	1,044.04	629.76
Nature of Facility	Working Capital	Working Capital

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's all non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	Not later than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
March 31, 2026				
Borrowings	136.67	215.21	-	351.89
Lease Liabilities	1.86	7.44	18.66	27.96
Trade payable	390.15	-	-	390.14
Capital Creditors	0.80	-	-	0.80
Retention money payable	3.55	-	-	3.55
Interest payable	2.43	-	-	2.43
Total non-derivative liabilities	**535.46**	**222.65**	**18.66**	**776.77**
Non-derivatives				
March 31, 2025				
Borrowings	149.45	357.74	-	507.19
Lease Liabilities	1.86	7.44	18.96	28.26
Trade payable	311.80	0.03	-	311.83
Capital Creditors	5.94	-	-	5.94
Retention money payable	3.88	-	-	3.88
Interest payable	6.70	-	-	6.70
Total non-derivative liabilities	**479.63**	**365.21**	**18.96**	**863.79**

41 Capital Management

The Company being in a capital intensive industry, its objective is to maintain a strong credit rating healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.

The Company's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion, repayment of principal and interest on its borrowings and strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost and elongate the maturity of its debt portfolio, and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents.

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(Rupees in crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non current borrowings	215.21	357.74
Current borrowings	136.67	149.45
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(39.33)	(5.00)
Less: Fixed deposits classified in other current financial assets	4.37	4.96
Total Debts	**316.92**	**507.15**
Total equity	**1,494.32**	**1,169.46**
Gearing Ratio	**0.21**	**0.43**

Equity inludes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

42 Additional regulatory information

(a) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

(Rupees in crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Net Cash flows	Non-cash changes-foreign exchange movement	As at March 31, 2026
Non-current borrowings	357.74	(142.53)	-	215.21
Current borrowings	149.45	(12.78)	-	136.67
Total liabilities from financing activities	**507.19**	**(155.31)**	**-**	**351.88**

(Rupees in crores)

Particulars	Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	Net Cash flows	Non-cash changes-foreign exchange movement	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current borrowings	644.62	(286.89)	-	357.74
Current borrowings	150.21	(0.76)	-	149.45
Total liabilities from financing activities	**794.83**	**(287.65)**	**-**	**507.19**

(b) Relationship with Struck off companies

The company does not have any relationship with companies struck off (as defined by Companies Act, 2013) and did not enter into transactions with any such company for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 .

(c) 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. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which were specified in schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 :

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(i)	Amount required to be spent as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013	1.40	0.29
(ii)	Amount of expenditure in the books of accounts	1.40	0.29
(iii)	Actual expenditure	0.10	0.03
(iv)	Provision made for liability	1.30	0.26
(v)	Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
(vi)	Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(vii)	Reason for shortfall	-	-
(viii)	Amount of expenditure incurred on		
	(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
	(ii) On purposes other (i) above	0.10	0.03
(ix)	Nature of CSR activities		
(x)	Details of related party transactions	None	None

For the year ended March 31, 2026, Consequent to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amended Rules, 2021 ("the rules"), the Company has subsequent to balance sheet date has deposited amount of Rupees 1.30 crore on April 29, 2026 to a separate bank account.

Details of unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount, in case of ongoing project as per Section 135(6) :

(Rupees in crores)

	Preceeding Financial Years	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(i)	Opening Balance		
	-with Company	-	-
	- In separate CSR Unspent Account	0.26	-
(ii)	Amount required to be spent during the year	1.40	0.29
(iii)	Amount spent during the year		
	- From the Company's bank account	0.10	0.03
	- From separate CSR unspent account	0.26	-
(iv)	Closing Balance		
	-with Company	-	-
	- In separate CSR Unspent Account*	1.30	0.26

* It includes amount transferred to separate unspent CSR account for current and previous years

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(d) Cryptocurrency or Virtual currency Transactions

As explained by management, The Company did not enter transactions in Cryptocurrency or Virtual currency during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31,2025: Nil).

(f) Financial Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

	Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
(i)	Current Ratio	0.85	1.07
	Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities		
	% change from previous year	(20.93%)	(11.78%)
(ii)	Debt-Equity Ratio	0.20	0.43
	Debt-Equity Ratio = Net Debt[1] / Shareholder's Equity		
	% change from previous year	(37.65%)	(37.65%)
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (a) below	
(iii)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	0.98	0.66
	% change from previous year	48%	263%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (b) below	
(iv)	Return on Equity Ratio	24.36%	14.17%
	Return on Equity Ratio= Net Profit after tax / Average Shareholder's Equity		
	% change from previous year	72%	287%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (b) below	
(v)	Inventory turnover ratio	14.16	12.68
	Inventory turnover ratio= Sales / Average inventory		
	% change from previous year	12%	31%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (c) below	
(vi)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	183.84	149.19
	Trade receivables turnover ratio= Sales / Average trade receivables		
	% change from previous year	23%	40%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (c) below	
(vii)	Trade payables turnover ratio	12.06	10.93
	Trade payables turnover ratio= Net purchases / Average trade payables		
	% change from previous year	10%	78%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (d) below	
(viii)	Net capital turnover ratio	-63.76	127.65
	Net capital turnover ratio= Sales / Working capital		
	% change from previous year	-150%	501%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (c) below	
(ix)	Net Profit Ratio	6.19%	3.01%
	Net Profit Ratio= Profit after tax / Sales		
	% change from previous year	106%	267%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (b) below	
(x)	Return on capital employed	23.20%	13.38%
	% change from previous year	73%	81.00%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (b) below	
(xi)	Return on investment	19.08%	1.35%
	Return on investment= Income generated from invested funds / average invested funds in treasury investments		
	% change from previous year	1313.62%	42.80%
	Reason for change more than 25%	See note (e) below	

Explanation of formulas used in calculating ratios :

(1) Net debt includes borrowings (long term and short term) net of cash & cash equivalents and bank balances.
(2) Earnings available for debt service includes profit after tax, finance costs, depreciation and other non cash expense.
(3) Debt service includes finance costs paid and principal repayment of borrowings (long term and short term).
(4) Earning before interest and taxes includes Profit before tax plus depreciation.
(5) Capital employed includes Tangible net worth (Total assets - total liability - intangible assets), net debt and deferred tax liability.

Note :

(a) Due to decrease in trade receivables
(b) Due to increase in earnings avaliable during the year.
(c) Due to increase in sales during the year.
(d) Due to increase in purchases during the year.
(e) Due to increase in interest on fixed deposit during the year.

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(g) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(h) No funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the 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.

(i) The amount due to Micro and small enterprises as defined in "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the year	15.93	2.61
(ii) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the year	0.10	0.20
(iii) Payments made to suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year		
a) Principal	12.93	16.30
b) Interest paid thereon	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest-due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	0.30	0.20
(v) The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	0.30	0.20
(vi) Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	0.30	0.20

(j) Details of benami property held

No proceeding has been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

(k) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared as a 'Wilful Defaulter' by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(l) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(m) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(n) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(o) The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees in India in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Government of India, on 21 November 2025, notified implementation of four new labour codes - Code on Wages (2019), Industrial Relations Code (2020), Code on Social Security (2020), and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code (2020) (hereinafter referred to as "the New Labour Codes"). The New Labour Codes prescribe an uniform definition of the term 'wages', which is also relevant for determination of post-employment benefits including gratuity to all employees. In accordance with the definition, wages means all remuneration including basic pay, dearness allowance and retaining allowance but does not include certain specified items forming part of remuneration and in the event the quantum of those specified items exceed 50% of total remuneration, such excess is deemed to be considered as wages. The revised definition of wages has resulted in an increase in gratuity obligation of Rupees 0.51 crores in respect of services rendered in prior periods, and the Company has treated such incremental impact as past service cost and recognised as expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss in the current year in accordance with Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits. The Company will continue to monitor finalisation of rules and clarifications from government and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.

(p) Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and the accompanying notes have been rounded off to the nearest crore as per the requirement of schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 unless otherwise stated.

(q) Subsequent events

According to management's evaluation of events subsequent to the balance sheet date, there were no significant adjustments that occurred other than disclosed/ given effect to in these financial statement as of March 31, 2026.

(r) No scheme of arrangement has been approved by the competent authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013, hence this is not applicable.

43 Maintenance of Audit Trail log

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled at the application level. During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not enabled the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) at the database level for the said accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, except for the instance / matter mentioned above, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for the record retention.

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44 On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed the incremental impact of these changes on the basis of the best information available, consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India in its statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.

45 Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/rearranged, wherever considered necessary, to conform to current period's classification. The impact of such reclassification/ regrouping is not material to the standalone financial statements.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Abhishek Lakhotia
Partner
Membership No. 502667

For VAPS & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003612N

VAPS & COMPANY New Delhi CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Praveen Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 082515

Place : Noida
Date : May 01, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
APL APOLLO BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

RAHUL GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN : 07151792

ROHAN GUPTA
Director
DIN : 08598622

VIPUL JAIN
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. : A20971

AMRESH MISHRA
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Noida
Date : May 01, 2026

APL Apollo Building Products Limited